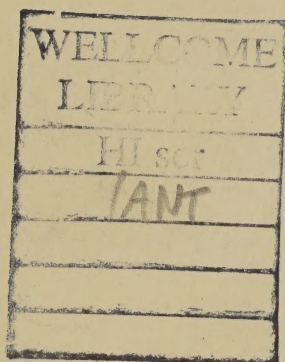
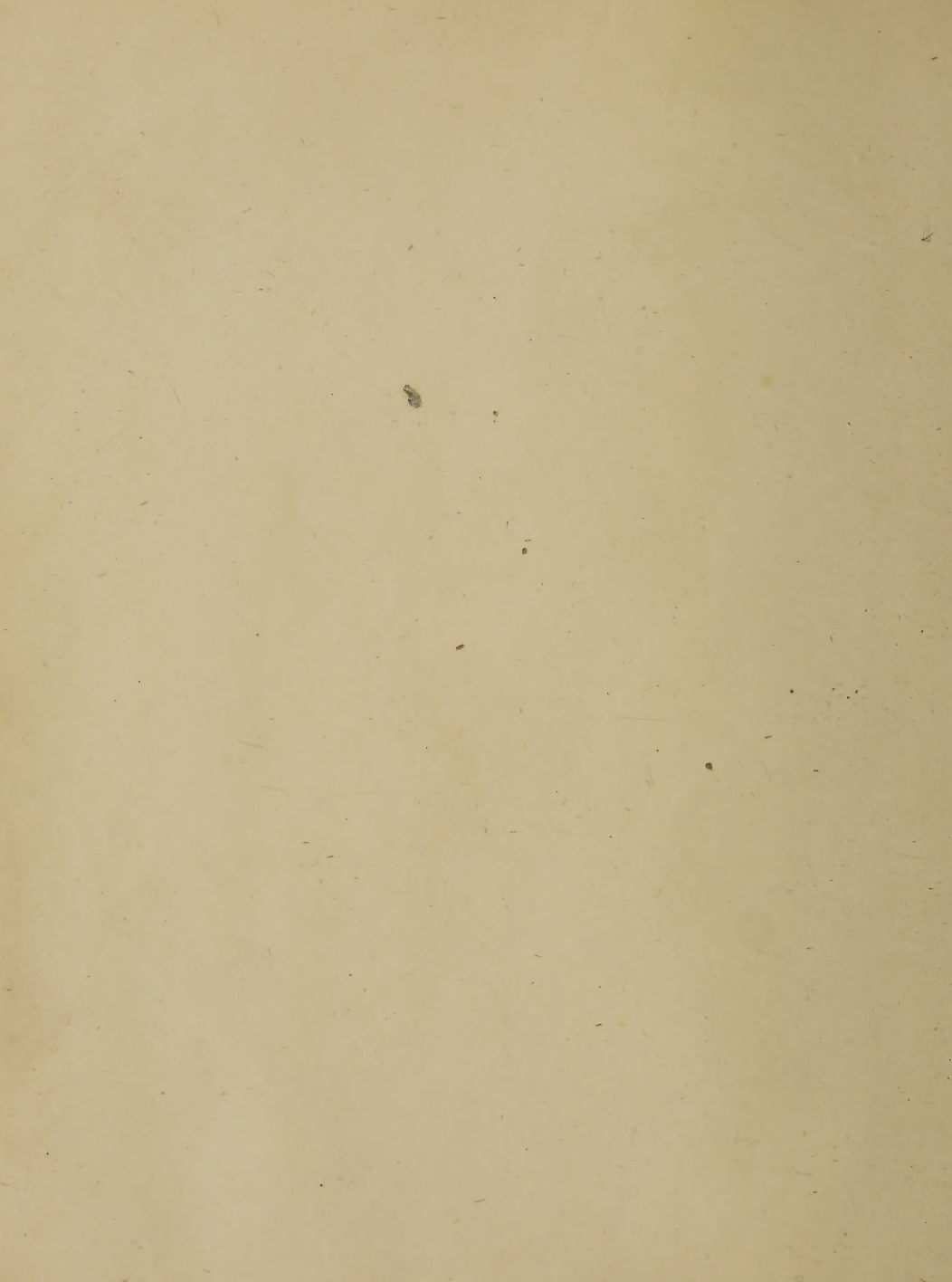


22501606704





PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

SESSIONS MDCCCLI.—MDCCCLIV.



VOL. I.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY NEILL AND COMPANY.

MDCCCLV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Extract from Council Minutes, November 1852, . . .	iii
List of Illustrations contributed to Part I., . . .	iv
List of Office-Bearers, 1851-52,	v
List of Honorary Members, November 1852, . . .	vii
List of Fellows, November 1852,	ix
Proceedings during the Seventy-second Session, . . .	1
Proceedings during the Seventy-third Session, . . .	97
List of Office-Bearers, November 1853,	221
Proceedings during the Seventy-fourth Session, . . .	222
Index,	303

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
*Saxon Cross, found at Hoddam Church,	12
Bronze Finger Ring, with Runic inscription,	22
*Roman Altars found at Newstead,	29
Iron Spear Head found at Newstead,	29
Coins, Various,	35,* 75, 76, 79, 218, 232
*Bronze Matrix of Seal, with Hebrew inscription,	39
*Iron Chain and other Relics found at Cockburnspath,	43, 44
Stone Mould for Bronze Weapons,	45
*Greek Lykion Vases,	49
†The Guthrie Bell,	55
Figure on the Guthrie Bell,	56
*Tailor's Candlesticks,	69
Iron Dagger, found at East Langton,	74
Cromlechs on the Eastern frontier of Bengal,	94
Fac-simile of the signature of King Charles I.,	113
Stone Patera,	117
Stone Mould for Buckles,	125
Terraces at Newlands,	128
Stone Coffins and Obelisks in India,	154-155
Gold Ring found at Tantallan Castle,	168-169
†The Ballochyle Brooch,	170
Impression from Roman Stamp,	179
Bronze Scabbard end,	181
The Chapter Seal of Brechin,	189
Bronze Cross and Chain found at Kingoldrum,	191
The Regent Murray's Monument, St Giles, Edinburgh,	195
†Fac-simile of the Inscribed Brass of the Regent Murray's Monument,	196
Glass Vessels Hermetically Sealed,	197-204
Urns (Clay), found at Lesmurdie,	206
Under-ground Buildings at Newstead,	214-215
Incised Sepulchral Slab found at Newstead,	229
*Plan of Pict's House, and Relics found at Kettleburn,	265, 266, 267
Relics found in a Bishop's Tomb at Fortrose,	283, 284
Incised Slab found in a Grave near Dunrobin Castle,	297

* Contributed at the expense of individual Members.

† On separate leaves.

At a MEETING of the COUNCIL of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of
SCOTLAND, held in their Hall, on Friday, the 5th of November 1852;

RESOLVED,—

That the printing of Transactions be resumed, under the joint editorship of Mr DAVID LAING and Dr DANIEL WILSON, on a plan submitted to the Council, which shall include an abstract of the Proceedings of the entire Session, accompanied with illustrations of objects of special interest, under the name of THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND; and that a Fasciculus be printed each Session, exclusively for presentation to the Fellows, and for transmission to other Societies; reserving to the Council full power to print select papers, in continuation of the *Archæologia Scotica*, as often as the state of the funds and the number of such communications shall render advisable.

Extracted from the Minutes.

DANIEL WILSON,
JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, } *Secretaries.*

The COUNCIL have to acknowledge the obligations conferred on the Society by the following Illustrations liberally contributed by different Members, as well as to JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A., and Dr WILSON, for furnishing the requisite drawings.

Greek Lykion Vases: Engraved Plate; and Greek inscription: Woodcut.
Professor J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., F.R.S.E.

Roman Altars found at Newstead: Engraved Plate; and Aureus of Antonine: Woodcut. J. A. SMITH, M.D.

Antiquities found at Cockburnspath: Six Woodcuts. W. W. HAY NEWTON, Esq.

Anglo-Saxon Cross from Hoddam Church, and Tailor's Candlestick: Four Woodcuts. J. T. GIBSON-CRAIG, Esq., F.R.S.E.

Matrix of Hebrew Seal found at Duddingston; Spear Head, Newstead; and Dagger, East Langton: Three Woodcuts. D. WILSON, LL.D.

At a MEETING of the COUNCIL of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES
of SCOTLAND, held in their Hall, on Wednesday, the 6th of
July 1853;—

Dr WILSON laid on the table a rough draft of the Second Part of the
SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS for the Session 1852-3, with a List of Illustrations
proposed for engraving; and Mr DAVID LAING and Dr J. A. SMITH were
requested to undertake the duty of correcting and revising them for the
Press.

Extracted from the Minutes.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, }
JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, } *Secretaries.*

As Part III. will complete the First Volume of the PROCEEDINGS, along with it will be given a General Title-page and Index.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1851-52.

~~~~~  
PATRON OF THE SOCIETY.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.  
~~~~~

President.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE.

Vice-Presidents.

HENRY HOME DRUMMOND of Blair-Drummond, Esq., M.P.

HON. LORD MURRAY, F.R.S.E.

REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D.

Councillars.

Lieutenant-Colonel YULE, R.E.

GEORGE SETON, Esq., M.A., Oxon., Advocate.

W. B. JOHNSTONE, Esq., R.S.A.

W. W. HAY NEWTON, of Newton, Esq.

J. WHITEFOORD MACKENZIE, Esq., W.S.

GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., R.S.A.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., F.R.S.E.

SIR JAMES RAMSAY of Bamff, Bart.

ARCHIBALD T. BOYLE, Esq., Advocate.

Secretaries.

DANIEL WILSON, LL.D.

JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D.

REV. ALEXANDER BRUNTON, D.D., *Sec. for Foreign Correspondence.*

Treasurer.

DAVID LAING, Esq.

Cashier.

T. B. JOHNSTON, Esq.

Curators of the Museum.

ROBERT FRAZER, Esq.

JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A.

Librarian.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., A.R.S.A.

Assistant Librarian.

MR WILLIAM T. M'CULLOCH.

Publishers to the Society.

MESSES SUTHERLAND & KNOX.

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

30TH NOVEMBER 1852.

[*According to the Laws, the Number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.*]

1814.

THE BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, Member of the Institute of
France.

M. ARAGO, Member of the Institute of France.

M. JEAN BAPTISTE BIOT, Member of the Institute of France.

M. J. F. ARNAUD, Director of the Museum of Antiquities at Lyons.

1820.

5 PRINCE GUSTAFF VASA OF SWEDEN.

BARON POLIER, of Sweden.

1824.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, F.S.A.

1827.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, F.S.A.

1833.

The Honourable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

1843.

10 His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.

1844.

His Majesty the KING of SAXONY.

His Majesty the KING of DENMARK.

Monsieur GUIZOT, Member of the Institute of France.

JAMES SKENE, of Rubislaw, Esq., Oxford (formerly Curator).

1845.

15 JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Cork ; Author of " A View of the Coinage of Scotland."

1849.

The Right Honourable The EARL of ELLESMERE, F.S.A.

The Right Honourable The LORD LONDESBOROUGH, F.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM GIBSON CRAIG, of Riccarton, Bart., F.R.S.E.

GEORGE PETRIE, LL.D., V.P.R.I.A.

20 SIR CHARLES G. YOUNG, Garter King-at-Arms, F.S.A.

1851.

The Right Honourable The LORD VISCOUNT MAHON, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

His Excellency The CHEVALIER BUNSEN.

The Very Reverend Dr BUCKLAND, Dean of Westminster.

Councillor C. J. THOMSEN, Director of the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.

25 P. A. MUNCH, Professor of History in the University of Christiania.

A correct List of the CORRESPONDING MEMBERS of the Society will be added to the last part of Vol. IV. of the ARCHÆOLOGIA SCOTICA.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

30TH NOVEMBER 1852.

~~~~~  
PATRON.  
HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.  
~~~~~

1844. ADAM, WALTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.
1818. *ADAMSON, JOHN, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1828. *AINSLIE, PHILIP, Barrington.
1841. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, W.S., F.R.S.E., 10 N. St David Street.
1846. ALEXANDER, Rev. WILLIAM LINDSAY, D.D., Pinkie Burn, Musselburgh.
1829. ALISON, W. PULTENEY, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of the Practice of Physic, Edinburgh University, 44 Heriot Row.
1815. ANDERSON, WARREN HASTINGS, F.R.S.E.
1850. ARGYLE, His Grace the Duke of, F.R.S.E.
1848. BAIKIE, W. B., M.D., Surgeon R.N.
1822. *BALD, ROBERT, C.E., F.R.S.E., Alloa.
1849. BALFOUR, A., M.A., Musselburgh.

An asterisk (*) denotes Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

1838. BALFOUR, DAVID, of Trenaby, F.R.S.E., Orkney.
 1847. BALLANTYNE, JAMES, 42 George Street.
 1823. BALLINGALL, Sir GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Military Surgery, Edinburgh University.
 1844. BELL, JOHN, Dungannon, Ireland.
 1849. BLACK, ALEXANDER, Architect, 19 Lauriston Street.
 1852. BLACK, DAVID D., Town-Clerk, Brechin.
 1847. BLACKIE, W. G., Ph. D., Villafield, Glasgow.
 1832. *BLOOD, BINDON, of Cranachar, F.R.S.E., Ennis.
 1850. BONAR, Rev. A. R., First Minister of Canongate, St John Street.
 1835. *BOTFIELD, BERIAH, Norton Hall, Daventry.
 1847. BOYD, JAMES, LL.D., Royal High School.
 1850. BOYLE, ARCHIBALD T., Advocate, 11 Stafford Street.
 1844. BREADALBANE, The Most Noble the Marquess of,—*President*.
 1840. *BRISBANE, Lt.-Gen. Sir THOMAS MAKDOUGALL, Bart., President of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 1851. BROWN, ANDREW, M.D., 13 Argyle Square.
 1849. *BROWN, A. J. DENNISTON, 6 Rutland Square.
 1841. BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY, of Ashley.
 1831. *BRUCE, O. TYNDAL, of Falkland, F.R.S.E.
 1813. BRUNTON, Rev. A., D.D., F.R.S.E.,—*Foreign Secretary*.
 1849. BRYCE, DAVID, Architect, F.R.S.E., 131 George Street.
 1845. *BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, His Grace the Duke of, F.R.S.E.
 1847. BUCHAN, Rev. C. F., D.D., Fordoun Manse.
 1846. *BUIST, GEORGE, LL.D., Bombay.
 1821. BURN, JAMES, W.S., 51 Great King Street.
 1828. *CALLANDER, WILLIAM BURN, of Prestonhall.
 1847. CAMPBELL, Sir ALEXANDER, Bart., of Barcaldine.
 1852. CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, of Monzie.
 1831. CAMPBELL, JOHN ARCHIBALD, W.S., F.R.S.E., 2 Albyn Place.
 1850. CAMPBELL, Rev. J. A., M.A. Oxon.
 1849. CARMICHAEL, J., M.A., Royal High School, 16 London Street.
 1851. CAW, JOHN YOUNG, Chetham Hill, Manchester.
 1846. CHALMERS, PATRICK, of Aldbar, Forfarshire.
 1844. CHALMERS, Rev. P., Abbey Church, Dunfermline.
 1844. *CHAMBERS, ROBERT, F.R.S.E., Doune Terrace.
 1836. CHEYNE, HENRY, W.S., 6 Royal Terrace.

1848. CHRISTIE, ALEXANDER, A.R.S.A., F.R.S.E., 20 Forth Street,—
Librarian.
1851. CHRISTY, SAMUEL, M.P., Park Street, Westminster.
1849. CLARK, REV. JOHN, M.A., Minister of the Old Church.
1851. COULTART, JOHN ROSS, of Coultart and Collyn.
1851. COUSIN, DAVID, Architect, Greenhill Gardens.
1849. *COWAN, CHARLES, of Valleyfield, M.P.
1850. COWAN, DAVID, W.S., 17 Moray Place.
1850. COX, ROBERT, W.S., 25 Rutland Street.
1826. CRAIG, JAMES T. GIBSON, W.S., F.R.S.E., 24 York Place.
1846. CRICHTON, ALEXANDER, Princes Street.
1846. CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, W.S., 50 Queen Street.
1828. DEMPSTER, GEORGE, of Skibo.
1844. DICKSON, WILLIAM, Accountant, 4 Brandon Street.
1817. DINNING, JOHN, Mavis Bush, Lasswade.
1828. *DOBIE, JAMES, Beith.
1851. DRUMMOND, GEORGE HOME, younger of Blair-Drummond.
1828. DRUMMOND, HENRY HOME, of Blair-Drummond, F.R.S.E.
1828. DRUMMOND, JAMES, R.S.A., 26 Dundas Street,—*Curator.*
1849. DRYSDALE, W., Assistant-Clerk of Session, 3 Hart Street.
1828. *DUFF, Captain NORWICH, R.N., F.R.S.E.
1850. DUNCAN, JAMES, M.D., F.R.C.S. L. & E.
1850. DUNCAN, JAMES MATTHEWS, M.D.
1848. DUNCAN, W. J., Secretary of the National Bank.
1827. DUNDAS, SIR DAVID, Bart., of Dunira.
1850. DUNDAS, WM. PITT, Advocate, Deputy-Clerk Register of Scotland.
1850. EADIE, REV. JOHN, LL.D., Professor of Hermeneutics, United Presbyterian Church.
1841. ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, The Right Hon. the Earl of
1829. ELLIS, ADAM GIB, W.S., 37 Drummond Place.
1841. *EYTON, JOSEPH WALTER KING.
1850. FARQUHARSON, FRANCIS, of Finzean, Northumberland Street.
1848. FERGUSON, WALTER, 36 George Street.
1826. *FIFE, Right Hon. The Earl of
1827. FISHER, DANIEL, S.S.C., 15 Forth Street.

1819. FORBES, GEORGE, F.R.S.E., West Coates House.
 1848. FOTHERINGHAM, W. H., Kirkwall.
 1850. FOWLER, Rev. J. C., M.A., of Ratho.
 1851. FRASER, EDWARD, Advocate, 18 Northumberland Street.
 1850. FRASER, P. S., Hanover Street.
 1849. FRASER, W. N., younger of Findrach.
 1828. FRAZER, ROBERT, Dublin Street,—*Curator*.
 1846. FRAZER, Captain THOMAS, R.A.
 1851. FRAZER, WILLIAM, S.S.C., 11 Forres Street.
1850. GIBSON, JOHN, Merchiston Academy.
 1846. GOODSIR, ALEX., Secretary, British Linen Co. Bank.
 1848. GOODSIR, JOHN, F.R.S.E., Professor of Anatomy, Edinburgh University.
 1851. GORDON, Sir JOHN WATSON, Kt., R.A., P.R.S.A.
 1817. GRAHAM, JAMES GILLESPIE, of Orchill, F.R.S.E., York Place.
 1851. GRAHAM, WILLIAM, 6 Ann Street.
 1852. GRAHAME, BARRON, of Morphie.
 1835. *GROAT, ALEX. G., of Newhall, 12 Hart Street.
1846. *HAILSTONE, EDWARD, F.S.A., of Horton Hall, Bradford.
 1833. HAMILTON, ALEX., LL.B., F.R.S., 29 Rutland Square.
 1850. HAMILTON, JOHN, W.S., Scotland Street.
 1851. HAMILTON, JOHN, Accountant.
 1814. HAMILTON, Sir WILLIAM, of Preston and Fingalton, Bart., Professor
 of Logic and Metaphysics, Edinburgh University, 16 Great King
 Street.
1849. HARVEY, GEORGE, R.S.A., 15 Brunswick Street.
 1848. HAY, D. R., F.R.S.E., 90 George Street.
 1847. HILL, ALEX., 67 Princes Street.
 1849. HILL, DAVID O., R.S.A., Calton Hill.
 1841. HOG, JAMES MAITLAND, of Newliston.
 1852. HORN, ROBERT, Advocate, Randolph Crescent.
 1849. HOUSTON, J. A., R.S.A., 10 Duncan Street.
 1826. HUIE, RICHARD, M.D., F.R.C.S., 8 George Square.
1811. INNES, WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Parsons Green.
 1849. JACKSON, ALEXANDER, M.D., 9 India Street.

1851. JACKSON, EDWARD JAMES, B.A., Oxon., F.R.S.E.
1849. JAFFRAY, Rev. JOHN, 60 Frederick Street.
1818. *JARDINE, JAMES, C.E., F.R.S.E., 18 Queen Street.
1849. JOHNSTON, Sir WILLIAM, of Kirkhill.
1849. JOHNSTON, T. B., 4 St Andrew Square,—*Treasurer*.
1848. JOHNSTON, Rev. GEORGE, 6 Minto Street.
1848. JOHNSTONE, Wm. B., R.S.A., Silvermills Cottage.
1821. KEITH, JAMES, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., 10 Wemyss Place.
1848. KERR, ANDREW, H. M. Board of Works.
1827. KINNOUL, Right Hon. The EARL of
1824. LAING, DAVID, Signet Library,—*Foreign Secretary*.
1840. LANCEFIELD, ALFRED, 9 Buccleuch Place.
1849. LAUDER, J. E., R.S.A., 24 Fettes Row.
1849. LAWRENCE, Captain, of Lisreagan, Tough House, Stirling.
1838. LAURIE, WILLIAM A., K.H.M.G.
1847. LAWSON, CHARLES, Jun., 35 George Square.
1849. LEES, CHARLES., R.S.A., 19 Scotland Street.
1844. LEES, FREDERICK RICHARD, Ph.D., Leeds.
1847. LECKIE, ARCHIBALD, Paisley.
1851. LISTON, DAVID, Professor of Oriental Languages, Edinburgh University.
1819. LIZARS, W. H., 3 James Square.
1849. LOCHORE, Rev. A., M.A., Manse, Dryman, Stirlingshire.
1831. *LOGAN, ALEXANDER, London.
1849. LORIMER, GEORGE, 18 Graham Street.
1830. Low, Right Rev. DAVID, LL.D., Pittenweem.
1848. MACCULLOCH, HORATIO, R.S.A., 7 Henderson Row.
1848. MACFARLAN, JOHN F., 17 North Bridge.
1846. MACFARLANE, ROBERT, Advocate, 31 Heriot Row.
1849. MACGREGOR, ALEXANDER BENNET, younger of Kerroch.
1846. MACKENZIE, DONALD, Advocate, 63 Queen Street.
1844. MACKENZIE, JOHN WHITEFOORD, W.S., 16 Royal Circus.
1850. MACKENZIE, LEWIS MARK, of Exeter College, Oxford.
1841. MACKNIGHT, JAMES, W.S., London Street.
1826. MACLAGAN, DAVID, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., 129 George Street.

1841. MACLAUREN, HENRY C., General Post-Office.
 1848. MACLEAN, JAMES, 77 Princes Street.
 1849. MACLEAY, KENNETH, R.S.A., 5 Castle Terrace.
 1846. MACMILLAN, JOHN, M.A., Royal High School.
 1822. MACONOCHE, ALEXANDER, of Meadowbank.
 1844. M'NEILL, ARCHIBALD, W.S., Director of Chancery, Great King Street.
 1849. MARSHALL, GEORGE H., 87 George Street.
 1851. MARSHALL, JOHN D., 10 Archibald Place.
 1844. MARSHALL, WM., Danish Consul-General, Leith.
 1849. MATHER, REV. JAMES, 5 Queen Street.
 1848. MATHESON, ROBERT, H. M. Board of Works.
 1848. MAXWELL, Major Sir WM. A., Bart. of Calderwood, F.R.S.E.
 1851. MAYNE, ROBERT, F.R.S.E., Melville Street.
 1852. MELLIS, JAMES, Prestonpans.
 1847. MELVILLE, HON. WILLIAM LESLIE
 1850 *MILLER, JOHN, of Millfield, C.E., F.R.S.E.
 1840. MITCHELL, JOHN M., Belgian Consul-General, Mayville, Leith.
 1851. MONTEITH, R. I. J., of Carstairs.
 1851. MONTGOMERY, Sir G. GRAHAM, of Stanhope, Bart.
 1822. *MORE, JOHN SHANK, F.R.S.E., Professor of Scots Law, Edinburgh University, 19 Great King Street.
 1828. MORRISON, DAVID, Perth.
 1823. MOULE, JOSEPH, 12 Windsor Street.
 1850. MURRAY, The Hon. Lord, F.R.S.E., Great Stuart Street,—*Vice-President*.
 1847. MURRAY, WILLIAM, of Henderland.
 1833. *MURRAY, Lieut.-Col. Sir WM. KEITH, Bart., of Dunotter and Ochertyre.
 1846. NASMYTH, JAMES, 14 Windsor Street.
 1838. NASMYTH, ROBERT, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., Charlotte Square.
 1828. NEWTON, JAMES, W.S., 33 Great King Street.
 1814. NEWTON, WILLIAM WARING HAY, of Newton, 36 George Street.
 1836. *NICHOLSON, ALEXANDER, Cheltenham.
 1851. NIVEN, JOHN, M.D., 110 Lauriston Place.
 1846. OLIPHANT, ROBERT, 17 Young Street.

1832. *OMOND, REV. JOHN REID, Craigintore, Perthshire.
1851. PARKER, W. A., 7 Bellevue Terrace.
1846. PATON, JOSEPH NEILL, Dunfermline.
1846. PATON, H., Nicolson Square.
1850. PATRICK, W. COCHRANE, of Ladyland.
1821. *PITCAIRN, ROBERT, W.S., Northumberland Street.
1823. PLAYFAIR, WM. HENRY, Architect, F.R.S.E., 17 Great Stuart Street.
1850. RAMSAY, SIR JAMES, of Bamff, Bart.
1847. REDPATH, ALEXANDER, High Street.
1849. RHIND, DAVID, F.R.S.E., Architect, 54 Great King Street.
1850. RICHARDSON, JOHN, Fludyer Street, Westminster, London.
1815. RIDDELL, JOHN, Advocate, 57 Melville Street.
1827. *RIDDELL, SIR JAMES MILES, Bart., of Ardnamurchan, F.R.S.E.
1848. RIGG, REV. G., St Mary's Chapel.
1849. *ROBERTSON, DAVID H., M.D., Leith.
1830. ROBERTSON, GEORGE, Register Office.
1850. ROGERS, REV. CHARLES, Carnoustie.
1845. RUTHERFURD, Right Hon. Lord, F.R.S.E.
1828. RUTHVEN, The Right Hon. Lord, F.R.S.E.
1841. SCOTT, JOHN, W.S., of Teviotbank, 17 Duke Street.
1851. SCOTT, W. H., 4 Rutland Street,—*Assistant-Curator*.
1848. SETON, GEORGE, M.A., Advocate, 1 Melville Street.
1849. SHIELL, WILLIAM, Assistant-Clerk of Session, 7 Newington Place.
1848. SIME, REV. JOHN, 3 Windmill Street.
1849. *SIMPSON, JAMES Y., M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Midwifery, Edinburgh University, 52 Queen Street.
1851. SIMSON, WILLIAM,
1833. SKENE, WM. FORBES, W.S., 20 Inverleith Row,—*Vice-President*.
1828. SLIGO, JOHN, of Carmyle, F.R.S.E., 5 Drummond Place.
1846. SMELLIE, JOHN, 2 Thistle Street.
1844. *SMITH, DAVID, W.S., F.R.S.E., 2 Ainslie Place.
1841. SMITH, JAMES, 7 West Maitland Street.
1849. SMITH, JOHN ALEX., M.D., 7 West Maitland Street,—*Secretary*.
1822. SMITH, JAMES, of Jordanhill, F.R.S.E.

1850. SPITTAL, ANDREW, M.D., Douglas, Isle of Man.
 1849. STEEL, JOHN, R.S.A., 19 Great Stuart Street.
 1847. STEVENSON, REV. WILLIAM, D.D., South Leith,—*Vice-President*.
 1851. STEVENSON, REV. R. H., Minister of St George's Church.
 1848. STEWART, HOPE J., 35 Alva Street.
 1844. STRATON, GEORGE THOMAS, of Kirkside.
 1850. STRUTHERS, REV. JOHN, Prestonpans.
 1845. *STUART, JOHN, M.P., Queen's Counsel, Lincoln's Inn, London.
 1825. SURENNE, GABRIEL, Great King Street.
 1841. *SUTCLIFFE, The Rev. JONATHAN, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 1852. SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM AITCHISON, 23 George Street.
 1850. SWINBURNE, Colonel, of Marcus.
 1851. SWINTON, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Professor of Civil Law, in Edinburgh University.
1847. THOMSON, REV. THOMAS, Elm Row.
 1847. THOMSON, THOMAS, W.S., 1 Thistle Street.
 1849. TIBBS, REV. H. W., M.A. Oxon., Oxtou Vicarage, near Southwell, Notts.
 1844. TROTTER, CHARLES, 21 Regent Terrace.
 1833. TURNBULL, W. B. D. D., Advocate, London.
1846. WALKER, JOHN KENWORTHY, M.D., Huddersfield.
 1848. WALKER, WILLIAM, F.R.C.S., 47 Northumberland Street.
 1849. WARE, TITUS HIBBERT, Hale Barnes, Altringham, Cheshire.
 1850. WAY, ALBERT, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. Archæological Institute; Wonham Manor, Reigate.
 1806. WELLWOOD, ROBERT SCOTT, of Pitliver.
 1848. WHITE, ALEXANDER, of Summerfield, Leith.
 1846. WILSON, DANIEL, LL.D.—*Secretary*.
 1852. WISE, T. A., M.D., Abercromby Place.
 1852. WOOD, JOHN GEORGE, W.S.
1849. YULE, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

~~~~~  
SEVENTY-SECOND SESSION, 1851-2.  
~~~~~

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, *Nov.* 28, 1851.

WILLIAM WARING HAY NEWTON, of Newton, Esq., in
the Chair.

The Office-Bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

On the recommendation of the Council, the vacancies in the rank
of Honorary Members (the number of which is limited to twenty-
five) were filled by the election of

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

His Excellency The CHEVALIER BUNSEN.

Councillor C. J. THOMSEN, Director of the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.

Professor P. A. MUNCH, of the University of Christiania.

The following Gentlemen were elected as Fellows :—

JOHN YOUNG CAW, Esq., of Chetham Hill, Manchester.

DAVID COUSIN, Esq., Architect.

WILLIAM FRASER, Esq., S.S.C.

SIR JOHN WATSON GORDON, Kt., President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SWINTON, Esq., Professor of Civil Law in the Univer-
sity of Edinburgh.

VOL. I. PART I.

A

And the following as Corresponding Members :—

JOHN FENWICK, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GILBERT J. FRENCH, Esq., Bolton.

A Report submitted by the Council to the Meeting, conveyed the gratifying intelligence, that the negotiations, long pending with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the establishment of the Society's Collections on the footing of a National Museum, and securing permanent accommodation both for the Collections and the Meetings of the Society in a Public Building, had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The deed drawn up by the Lords of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Hon. Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c., and approved of by the Council of the Society, was read, and resolutions agreed to, adopting the same, and recording the special thanks of the Society to Sir William Gibson-Craig, Bart., M.P., and the Hon. B. F. Primrose, for valuable services rendered by them, in carrying out the arrangements as finally settled in the deed of agreement with the Treasury.

Dr DANIEL WILSON, Secretary, then delivered the following

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS.

“ In those periods of the Society's History to which we now revert with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, it not unfrequently devolved on my predecessors in the office of Secretary, to deliver the Anniversary Address ; and it is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that, in now following their example, I congratulate you on the attainment of an object which has occupied much of the time and attention of the Council during the last four years. By a deed of conveyance prepared by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, with the concurrence of the Honourable Board of Trustees for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, and now finally approved of, and adopted by, the Society, we have made over to the Crown, as public property, the whole collections of Antiquities, Coins, and Medals, MSS., Books, &c., formed during the last seventy years, to be the nucleus of a National Archæological Museum for Scotland. The

Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, in accepting this gift for the nation, agree, on their part, to provide at all future times fit and proper accommodation for the preservation and exhibition of the collections to the public, in the galleries of the Royal Institution, or other public building in Edinburgh, as well as for the meetings of the Society, and reserve in the hands of the Society's Office-Bearers the curatorship of the entire collections. This arrangement has been completed after mature deliberation, as the one best calculated to secure the advancement of Archæological science, to promote popular education, and to excite a national interest in the preservation of the monuments of early art and ancient civilization; and we have the satisfaction of believing that, in making some personal sacrifice in the relinquishment of our proprietary interest in these valuable collections, we are thereby providing the best of all securities for their permanency and extension. Were we to contrast the gift by the Government to this Society, of free rooms for the accommodation of collections already so highly appreciated by the public, with the large annual and occasional grants of money to other institutions, especially in London, or with the aid which Foreign Governments extend in furtherance of such national objects, we might well deem it unsatisfactory. But looking upon this, as we do, as only the first instalment of an act of tardy justice, and a recognition of the services already rendered by the Society to the country, in maintaining and extending such a collection of its national antiquities, we are well content to let the further recognition of our just claims depend on the use which shall be made of that already conceded to us.

"We cannot, with justice, consider the collections formed by the Society as in any sense fit to constitute a National Archæological Museum. Valuable as they are, they are merely the fruits of private zeal, and of the persevering exertions of a small body of men, labouring, under many disadvantages, to accomplish, with extremely limited means, what is elsewhere regarded as the proper duty of the Government. It has, indeed, been a frequent and just cause of complaint with us, that the private collections of this Society, formed and maintained under such disadvantages, have been brought into comparison with Continental Museums, fostered by all the aids of Royal patronage and Government influence. The agreement now entered into with Her Majesty's Government, is, to a great extent, a result of the strong conviction forced on our minds, that the establishment of a Museum of Historical Antiquities in the Scottish Capital, such as will supply to the scientific Archæologist the elements of unwritten history, is an object which cannot be adequately achieved by the most zealous private exertions; but, on the contrary, that it not only merits the co-operation of Government from its national importance, but, in reality, belongs to the

duties of the responsible advisers of the Crown, as the protectors of science and the patrons of all available means for the education of the people. In this respect Scotland has hitherto been subjected to peculiar injustice. In Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, Petersburg, Munich, Rome, Naples, and Athens, in Stockholm, Christiania, and above all, in Copenhagen, the Archæological Collections are objects of national care. In London they are in like manner liberally maintained from the public money,—though, till very recently, nearly to the entire exclusion of native antiquities,—and in Dublin the liberality of the Royal Irish Academy is supplemented by an annual grant from Parliament, while, up to this date, individual exertions and private funds have been the only sources of maintenance of a similar institution for Scotland. In Dublin, moreover, as in Copenhagen, a keen spirit of nationality and patriotic sympathy has been enlisted in the cause of Archæological science with the happiest results; while in Scotland, with a very few honourable exceptions (and especially that of our noble President, the Marquess of Breadalbane), our native nobility have stood aloof from us, and we have been left unaided to pursue our researches into the primitive antiquities and history of our country, while we mourn the decay of the old generous spirit of nationality, which is evinced by the array of names of our nobility, members of Parliament, and Scottish gentry, figuring in lists of the more fashionable Societies of London.

“It cannot be supposed that the lukewarmness of those whom we might so justly expect to take a foremost part in the establishment of such a native collection, and in the investigations of the Archæology of Scotland in a liberal and enlightened spirit, arises from an idea that our national antiquities are inferior in interest or value to those of any other country of Europe. On the contrary, a growing conviction is now felt by those who have devoted most attention to such studies, that Scotland offers one of the richest, though least explored fields, for the investigation of the primitive traces of European history. All that is needed is the possession of a sufficient number of specimens of ancient native art, no less requisite to the Historian and the Archæologist than are the Museums of Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Mineralogy, or Geology, to the students of Natural Science, and with this the freedom to pursue the requisite researches without restraint. The contrast presented by the relations between the Government and the Archæologists of Paris, Stockholm, or Copenhagen, and those which subsist in Scotland, is altogether marvellous, and reflects little credit on the civilization or intelligence of the latter. France has her ‘Commission pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques,’ and Sweden and Denmark their Royal Commissioners for the preservation of National Monuments, while Archæologists in Scotland have hitherto chiefly known the Officers of the Crown

in connection with the antiquated feudal law of Treasure Trove, which impedes their researches, accumulates difficulties of the most offensive character in their path, and frequently compels the students of a liberal science to pursue their researches with the stealth and secrecy of the lawless spoiler or resetter; and this, notwithstanding the earnest desire, both of the late and the present Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer for Scotland, to carry out the law according to its most liberal construction, and to render it available for the preservation of Archæological treasure. We have repeatedly had to acknowledge our obligations to the officers of Her Majesty's Exchequer for valuable donations derived from this source; yet, at the same time, as is well known to many of you, we have been frequently compelled, in preparing reports of the Society's meetings, to withhold all account of some of its most interesting proceedings, in order to avert the consequences of this law, while we have had no less frequently to accept the dread of its operations as an unanswerable reason for the refusal of gentlemen to allow the exhibition of objects calculated to throw much light on primitive history and national manners.

"The evils of this system we must hope are to a great extent at an end, in so far as this Society is concerned. Now that we are to occupy the position of Curators of a National Collection on behalf of the Crown, and for the use of the people, we may reasonably presume that no claims, under the law of Treasure Trove, will be allowed directly to impede our researches, or to interfere with our acquisition of objects of value for the Museum, whether by purchase or gift. Still, even this will only partially remove the evils complained of; and I trust this Society will not remit its exertions till we see the Scottish law of Treasure Trove, not abolished, but remodelled in the same wise and liberal spirit as has been productive of such valuable results throughout Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

"By the establishment of the Society's Collections on the basis of a National Museum, I conceive that a responsibility devolves on the Government to place it on a footing worthy of such a position. As the collection of a private Society, our museum is one which may be examined with considerable interest, and is even now of much greater extent and value than the department of Native Antiquities in the British Museum; but, if the intelligent traveller is to be allowed to compare Scottish Archæology with that especially of Denmark, Naples, or Greece, Government must supplement the Society's operations much more liberally than by the mere provision of adequate accommodation for collections which are already among the most popular of the Museums or Public Galleries of the Scottish Capital. The increasing interest manifested in the Society's Collections is indeed a striking evidence of the great change which has

taken place of late years in the estimation of Antiquarian pursuits. In the year 1842, the number of visitors to the Museum, exclusive of members, was a little more than four thousand. When the Synopsis of the Museum was printed in 1849, the number had increased to nearly six thousand; but so rapid has been the increase even during the brief period which has since elapsed, that the number of visitors during the past year amounted to 10,888, and on several occasions the applicants for admission have exceeded the means of accommodation at the command of the Society. The space for the display of objects of antiquity is also found no less limited and inadequate. The means of proper classification has been greatly encroached upon by numerous recent acquisitions, and we are compelled to look forward to the entrance on the promised accommodation in a National Building to supply to us the requisite space for displaying some of the most valuable antiquities recently purchased or presented to the Society. Now that these Collections are to be placed on the same stable footing as any other National Museum, and the permanent security of all such donations is guaranteed by the Crown, this inconvenience must be expected rapidly to increase, so long as the completion of the liberal engagements of the Treasury are delayed, since it may reasonably be anticipated that Scotsmen will be induced to deposit in the Museum many valuable antiquities at present scattered through private collections, and liable to all the vicissitudes by which such objects are so frequently lost or destroyed.

“The success indicated by the present condition of the Society’s Collections, has not been accomplished without considerable sacrifice. In order to provide the requisite accommodation and attendance for the gratuitous admission of the public, the Society has had to burden its resources with heavy liabilities, as well as to draw largely on the private liberality of its members. But the chief source of regret, has been the necessity of suspending the printing of Transactions, consequent on the entire absorption of our annual revenue in the maintenance of the Museum—an object which has been, as I conceive, justly regarded as of primary importance in the absence of any other collection that could supply to the Scottish Antiquary, the requisite means of reference in pursuing the study of Archæological Science. The use that has been made of its contents in more than one recent work, must be accepted as some atonement for the absence of more direct publications by the Society. The long delay which has taken place in the printing of Transactions, has not been allowed to pass without repeated remonstrances from those who were ignorant of the conflicting claims on the very limited resources at our command. Now, however, it is with sincere satisfaction that I congratulate you on the resolution of the Council to resume the printing of our Proceedings in a modified form, which, while it will, as I trust,

furnish a new source of energy to ourselves, will also restore us to a more active intercourse with kindred Societies, both at home and on the continent.

During the past Session, our numbers have been increased by an unusually large accession to the rank of Fellows, of gentlemen peculiarly fitted by their learning and reputation to further the highest objects of the Society. In addition to many valuable donations received during the same period, the Council has been enabled by the liberality of the members, to expend a larger sum than has been laid out in any former Session since the Society was founded, in the purchase of objects of antiquity, and it may be confidently affirmed, that in point of energy, efficiency, and zeal for the advancement of Archæological Science, the Society never was in a more flourishing condition than at present. While, however, we are thus enabled to look back on the past Session with such satisfaction, and to enter upon the present one as the beginning of a new era in the Society's history, pregnant with the brightest promises of increasing prosperity and success: we have to lament the unusually severe loss which the Society has sustained during the past year, in the death of so many members who had distinguished themselves in various departments of literature, and had furthered the best interests of the Society as its Office-Bearers, or as active sharers in its business, and contributors in different ways to the interest of its meetings. These include

The Right Hon. CHARLES HOPE, of Granton.	Elected 1794.
Sir HENRY JARDINE, of Harwood, Kt., F.R.S.E.	„ 1795.
Sir JOHN GRAHAM DALYELL, of Binns, Kt. & Bart., F.R.S.E.	„ 1797.
PATRICK NEILL, LL.D., F.R.S.E.	„ 1806.
ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Esq., <i>Curator</i> .	„ 1824.
Captain CHARLES GRAY, R.M.	„ 1841.
CHARLES KIRKPATRICK SHARPE, Esq. of Hoddam.	„ 1845.
WILLIAM M. GUNN, LL.D.	„ 1847.
DAVID MACBETH MOIR, Esq.	„ 1848.

It is only necessary to name these gentlemen, in order to remind you of the obligations under which the Society lies to most of them. Probably on no previous anniversary of this Society since its foundation, has it had to deplore the loss of so many esteemed and valued members. While we recal their names once more, as those whose memories we desire to cherish, I trust their example will not be without its influence on those who succeed to their duties, and that the sense of so great a loss sustained by the Society, will stimulate its members to seek to supply their absence and rival their exertions on its behalf."

I. CONVERSAZIONE.—*Nov. 28, 1851.*

In the evening, the Society's Rooms were thrown open for a *Conversazione*; when a large collection of objects of Archæological interest, contributed by various members and friends, were exhibited. An elaborate Archæological Map of Fife and Kinross, drawn by Mr D. Millar of Arbroath, was shewn, and proposals submitted for having it engraved, as the first of a series of Antiquarian Maps of Scotland.

THE DUNVEGAN CUP.

The celebrated DUNVEGAN CUP was exhibited by Dr D. Wilson, through the kindness of MacLeod of MacLeod. Like most other native relics, it has been assigned to a Scandinavian origin, and is described by Sir Walter Scott, in the notes to the "Lord of the Isles," as a Hebridean Drinking Cup:

"Erst own'd by Royal Somerled."

The inscription, however, so strangely misread by the poet in these notes, leaves no room to question its native and Irish origin. This interesting example of medieval palæography is as follows:—

**Kathia nigryneill uxor johis meg mgir pncipis de
firmanac, me fi. fecit Año dōⁱ 1493°. Oculi omñ ã te
spāt dō^e et tu da^s escā illoĩ ã te oĩ^o.**

The numeral *four* in the date, which is in the form common in inscriptions of the fifteenth century, was read by Scott as an X, and he accordingly assigned to the whole the date of 1093! There can be little doubt, however, that the cup is of earlier work than the inscription, which is on a broad silver rim, such as might easily be added at a subsequent period. The cup is of a close-grained wood (probably alder), and is richly mounted with silver, adorned with niello and gilding, and jewelled, though most of the sockets are now empty. The latter part of the inscription, it will be seen, is the 15th verse of the cXLIV. Psalm, according to the Vulgate. The whole may be read as follows:—

KATHARINA NIG RYNEILL, UXOR JOHANNIS MEG MAGUIR, PRINCIPIS DE FIRMA-

NACH, ME FIERI FECIT. ANNO DOMINI 1493. OCULI OMNIUM IN TE SPERANT DOMINE, ET TU DAS ESCAM ILLORUM IN TEMPORE OPPORTUNO.

In exhibiting this interesting heir-loom, Dr Wilson remarked, that he had obtained it through the kind intervention of W. F. Skene, Esq., in consequence of doubts previously expressed by him as to Sir Walter Scott's rendering of the inscription and date, when introducing it, along with an engraving of the cup, in the "*Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*." These he had published before he was aware of the possibility of obtaining access to the original; which is no longer at Dunvegan Castle. His only regret was that the result of the opportunity afforded for examining it, shewed it must not be regarded as a Scottish, but as an Irish example of native Christian art. It is not improbable that it may have been a favourite ancient *Maedher*, subsequently mounted in silver, and with ornamental additions of more than one later date. John, son of the Maguire,—probably the person referred to on the cup,—is mentioned in the "*Annals of the Four Masters*," in 1484, when Gillpatrick was murdered by his five brothers, of whom he was one, at the altar of the Church of Aghalurcher, in consequence of a dispute about the succession to the Chieftainship. He died in 1511. His wife's name does not occur, but a Catherine, daughter of MacRannal, who was also married to a Maguire, is mentioned in the year 1490, in which she died.

Various objects of antiquity, acquired by the Society during the summer recess, were also exhibited, including the following purchases at the sale of the collection of the late C. K. Sharpe, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

ANTIQUITIES PURCHASED.

Small Iron Casket, found near the Monastery of Coupar-Angus.

Carving in Ivory of the fifteenth century, of the Nativity and Crucifixion: probably the leaf of a small Triptic.

Quadrangular Stone Candlestick, from the Old Tailors' Hall, Edinburgh.

Fine early Celtic Bronze Ring-Brooch, jewelled.

Cinerary Urn, found near Kilcattan, Londonderry, in 1837.

Ancient Irish *Maedher*, or large Drinking Cup of wood.

Bronze Tripod or Water Ewer, dug up near Birrens, Annandale.

Elegant Roman Terra-Cotta Lamp, of large size, found in Annandale.

Enamelled Bronze of the twelfth century, in form of a Mailed Foot, found in the ruins of Hoddam Church.

Fine specimen of Ancient Celtic Shoe, curiously wrought in ornamental open-work, found six feet beneath the surface, near Callander, Perthshire.

Large pointed oval Brass Matrix, Chapter Seal of St Mary's, Caithness.
✠ S · CAPITLI · ECCE · SCE · DEI · GENITRICIS · MARIE · CATA-
NENSIS · (Laing's Scottish Seals, No. 988.)

Brass Matrix, pointed oval. Figure of St John with the *Agnus Dei* in his left hand, and the right hand in benediction; underneath an ecclesiastic kneeling. Inscription ✠: S · IOHANNE · PRIORISSE · DE · BVGEIA.

Brass Matrix, large round oval. SIG · PROVIN · CALABRIÆ · TER · ORDINISSAN · FRANCISCI · 1550.

Brass Matrix, round, Knight's Seal, ✠ S · C · ARTAVDI · D̄ COLLO-
MASCI · NŌ.

Curious Brass Stamp, with two snakes for handle, inscribed with Runes.

Ancient Bronze Incense Burner of Oriental workmanship, beautifully inlaid with silver, and inscribed in Cufic characters.

Large pair of Tongs, for making the Host-bread; of the fifteenth century.

Small Bronze Crucifix, &c., &c.

PAINTINGS.

An early specimen of oil painting, on panel, of the Infant Saviour, inscribed OPVS · FELICIS · DE · SCOTIE · 1488.

Portions of a painted ceiling, from the "Guise Palace," Blyth's Close, Edinburgh, demolished in 1845, decorated with emblematical devices and mottoes.

Seven paintings on wood, from the ceiling of the Great Hall, Dean House, Edinburgh, demolished in 1845, representing Abraham's Sacrifice, Judith and Holofernes; King David playing on the Harp; St Luke, &c.

OAK CARVINGS.

Large and fine specimen of Oak Carving, in panels and door, from the Palace occupied by the Queen Regent, Mary de Guise, at Leith.

Specimen of Oaken Frame and Shutters, forming the lower half of the window, common in mansions of the sixteenth century, from an ancient house in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, commonly called the French Ambassador's Chapel.

Carving in Oak, Royal Arms, Temp. Queen Mary, from Linlithgow Palace.

Groups carved in Oak, the Nativity, Intombment, Resurrection, Christ appearing to Mary, &c.

Carved Oak Panels, the Drummond Arms impaling the Royal Arms of Scotland debased with the bend sinister; &c., &c.

SCULPTURED STONES AND CASTS.

Lower part of large Roman Slab, with a winged figure of Victory standing on a Globe, from Birrenswark, Annandale, measuring 27 in. by 24 in.

Sculptured Gothic Ambry, from an ancient house in Kennedy's Close, Castle-hill, Edinburgh.

Arms of James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow and St Andrews, formerly over the door-way of the Archiepiscopal Palace, Blackfriar's Wynd, Edinburgh, afterwards the residence of his nephew, Cardinal Beaton.

Reclining figure in Terra-Cotta, the top of an Etruscan Sarcophagus, from Volterra.

DONATIONS FROM THE SAME COLLECTION :—

A fine large two-handed Sword, formerly belonging to the Lindsay Family, and said to have been used by their ancestor Alexander de Lindesay, at the Battle of Methven, A.D. 1306. It was obtained by Mr Sharpe from a descendant of the Family. Presented by the Hon. LORD MURRAY, Vice-Pres. S.A. Scot.

Ancient basket-hilted Sword found in 1843, in the bed of the River Shannon, at the head of Keelsay Falls.

Small Roman Terra-Cotta, a Boar, found at Birrenswark; specimens of Stained Glass: the Circumcision of Shechem, &c.

Presented by Rev. JOHN JAFFRAY, F.S.A. Scot.

Portion of an ancient Saxon Stone Cross, found in the ruins of Hoddam Church, Dumfriesshire. Presented by JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., who also liberally contributes the accompanying illustrations.

SAXON CROSS, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

The portions of the Saxon Cross, of which part of the shaft is figured here, were found in taking down the walls of the ancient church of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire, in 1815. This ancient structure appears to have been built with materials of various early dates, among which were a Roman Altar dedicated to Imperial Jove, and a Sculptured Stone, with a Runic Inscription, probably coeval with the cross now described.¹

The portion of the shaft figured here, measures two feet in height, nine inches in greatest breadth in front, and six inches at the sides. On the front is the figure of a Saint,—or more probably of our Lord,—standing under an arched pediment, having a nimbus, and holding a book on which the right hand

¹ Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, pp. 400, 550.

is laid. Above are two figures, much defaced, probably of angels. On each of the sides a half-length saint is sculptured with nimbus and book, nearly similar to the principal figure. The fourth side has been roughly chiselled flat, in adapting it to its latter purpose, but not so effectually as to obliterate all traces of the original sculptures. The indications of two figures standing together are still apparent; along with slighter traces of other decorations. The front is somewhat more weathered than the sides, one of which especially is nearly as sharp as when cut, and is executed with considerable minuteness and delicacy. Another portion acquired by the Society appears to have formed one of the limbs of the cross. It is much mutilated, but retains the interlaced



knot-work so common on Scottish Crosses, prior to the twelfth century. This early Christian Monument forms in some respects an interesting counterpart to the celebrated Runic Cross of Ruthwell, in the same district, and is valuable as an addition to the Saxon remains found in Scotland, of which examples are rare.

The following purchases for the Museum were also exhibited.

Gold Ornament formed of a thin plate or riband of Gold, twisted into a Spiral Armilla or Small Tore, ploughed up on the Farm of Overshill, parish of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire.

Ring, formed of five Gold Wires interlaced, found in a Peat-Moss, in the Island of Fladda Chuin, 9 miles NW. of the Isle of Skye.

Fine Roman Bronze *Præfericulum* and *Patera*.

Bronze Stand or Candelabrum; figure of a Gladiator 12 inches high.

Etruscan Candelabrum *Terra-Cotta*, a Female Figure with Lamp on Head, height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Two remarkable Etruscan Vases, in form of a Horse's and Stag's Heads.

Small *Terra-Cotta* Altar, from Vulci, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

Collection of small Roman Bronzes, *Fibulæ*, &c.

Cast of a large and beautifully sculptured Tomb, of the fifteenth century, discovered in the ruins of Aberbrothoc Abbey.

Of this Monument Mr Henry Laing communicated the following description :—

SCULPTURED MONUMENT IN ABERBROTHOC ABBEY.

“The Cast is taken from a stone found with other monuments mostly in a very mutilated state, buried under an accumulation of rubbish, in the Chancel of Aberbrothoc Abbey, of which it was cleared a few years since. They are now placed in the Chapter House of the Abbey. The one referred to is in the best state of preservation, and has probably formed part of the tomb of one of the Abbots. The design seems to have been for a Table Tomb of which this was the front, and, in its entire state, may have consisted of seven figures within niches, similar to the four remaining. The slab measures nearly five feet long, by twenty-seven inches high. The execution of the sculpture is in a very fine style of art. The attitude of the figures is easy, the drapery gracefully and naturally disposed, the crockets and finials though not elaborately finished, have a broad and rich effect, and when entire, it must have been a most beautiful work of art. The design consists of arched niches, separated by plain square pillars terminating in pinnacles. Within the first (on the right of the stone) is an angel with wings expanded, supporting a shield, surmounting a crosier or pastoral staff, bearing : on a fess three manchetts, between two mullets in chief, and a rose or cinquefoil in base. In the second niche is an ecclesiastic, carrying in his right hand the *Aspersorium*, and in his left the vessel of holy water. In the third niche is a similar figure, holding with both hands, in front of his breast, apparently a square

shaped pix, on which can be traced the circular form of the wafer. The fourth niche contains another figure of an ecclesiastic, holding before him an open book.

"A shield, which forms part of the capital of one of the columns supporting the groined roof of the Abbey Chapter House, bears the same charges as those on the tomb. The crosier which accompanies them on the latter, can only be held as indicative of the bearer of them having filled the office of Abbot. These same arms also occur over a small ambry on the west side of the chapter house, but very much defaced. The identity of these arms would favour the opinion, that the Abbot who built the chapter house was the same to whose memory the tomb was erected, and though there exists no direct evidence of the fact, the following reasons will perhaps be considered to furnish satisfactory grounds for ascribing it to Walter Paniter, who was Abbot of Aberbrothoc in 1411, and resigned the office in 1443.

"The name Paniter, or Panter, or Panther, is derived from the office of master baker (in the court of France, the Paniteries was an office of high consideration), and in monasteries the 'Paniter' would seem to have been charged with the distribution of bread to the poor, no doubt in virtue of his office of chief baker. It is well known that armorial charges, as well as family names, were frequently assumed from office, and in this instance no charge could be more appropriate than that here sculptured on the fess—the manchet or wassail cake. The Paniter family was long established in Angus, possessing property in and near Montrose, and several of the name filling the office of Provost. This connection may perhaps explain the rose in the base of the shield. Another circumstance in favour of ascribing these arms to the family of Paniter, is, that in the list of the Abbots of Aberbrothoc, which is very complete, no other name occurs which can lay any claim to these charges. It may therefore be fairly assumed, that the chapter house is the work of the Abbot Walter Paniter, and that the sculpture here referred to, is part of the Abbot's Tomb, a conclusion first suggested by Mr Chalmers of Aldbar.

"Among the other monuments discovered at the same time with the above, is a remarkably fine though mutilated figure of an Abbot. The style in which this is executed, is exceedingly beautiful. The graceful folds of the drapery, the lace-work of the apparels of the tunica, maniple, &c., are executed with an elegance and delicacy quite surprising, and in some parts are as sharp as if fresh from the chisel of the sculptor. When first discovered, remains of colour and gilding in parts were observed, but these have quite faded. An excellent engraving of this figure has been executed by Mr R. C. Bell, for the 'Registrum de Aberbrothoc' (exhibited along with the cast), and it has been thought not improbable that it originally formed part of the same tomb. In this case it

must have been the recumbent figure on the top ; and when placed within an arched recess in the wall, the tomb may have presented a design in some respects similar to that of James Kennedy, Bishop of St Andrews, in St Salvador's College, the erection of which is nearly contemporary with this one at Aberbrothoc."

December 8, 1851.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows :—

SAMUEL CHRISTY, Esq., M.P., Park Street, Westminster.

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., Accountant.

Various valuable Donations were laid on the Table, including the *Skellach* or Ancient Bell of Kingoldrum : presented by the Rev. J. O. HALDANE, minister of the parish.

A beautiful small Roman Bronze Hercules ; together with two curious grotesque leaden figures, armed with halberts, and various coins, &c., dredged up in the Seine : presented by W. H. SCOTT, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The following communication by Professor P. A. Munch of Christiania, Honorary Member of the Society, was read :—

" WHY IS THE MAINLAND OF ORKNEY CALLED POMONA ? "

" It has been a subject of frequent wonder to me whence the mainland of Orkney, called *Hrossey*, i. e. the ' Isle of Horses,' by the Norwegians, received the Latin-looking name of Pomona after its annexation to the Scottish Crown, as such a name certainly does not appear any where in the Latin authors who have mentioned the Orkney Islands. The name has, as it seems, also puzzled some of the British etymologists : Barry, for instance, derives it (page 22) from the British words *pou* (small) and *mon* (patria.) This derivation, however, not being at all satisfactory, the name has remained a riddle until this day. I think it possible, however, to explain this riddle, and moreover in a way not at all expected. Torfæus, in his *Orcades*, gives the key to it without being aware of it himself. In this work, he says, p. 5, ' Pomona . . . a Julio Solino polyhistore Diutina appellatur.' Now, in looking for this appellation in the

common editions of Solinus, we find no notice of such a name. In mentioning Thule, however, Solinus says, chap. 22 : 'Ab Orcadibus Thyle usque quinque dierum ac noctium navigatio est. Sed Thyle larga et diutina pomona copiosa est.' Here it is remarkable that the word *diutina* really occurs, but only as an adjective, the author's obvious intention being to say : Thule is a fertile island, and plentifully productive of long-lasting corn. The fact, however, that Torfæus, as will be seen, could read *diutina* as a proper name instead of an adjective, shews either that in his copy or MS. of Solinus the reading must have been such, or that *diutina* has been marked with an initial letter as being the name of some island. His MS. then read thus : Sed Thyle larga, et Diutina pomona copiosa est : Thule is fertile, and Diutina has plenty of corn. Now, when such a reading could be adopted in some MSS. it seems not only probable, but almost certain, that in other MSS. the words have been arranged thus : 'Sed Thyle larga et diutina, Pomona copiosa est,' or, 'Sed Thyle larga, et diutina Pomona copiosa est.' In both cases, as in that of Torfæus, the Diutina or Pomona has been construed as a name belonging to the mainland of Orkney, evidently because Thule was not believed to be productive of corn, Pytheas describing it in such unfavourable terms.

"Solinus was a great oracle in the middle ages. He is quoted by Adamus Bremensis (in the eleventh century), and even by the author of the 'Hystoria Norwegiæ,' edited by me, from the Panmure codex. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the names supposed to be used by him should be adopted by writers of the middle ages, as well as by the earlier authors of more recent times. Although Buchanan says, that 'Orcadum maxima multis veterum Pomona vocatur,' I am certain that the name is not to be found in any book previous to Fordun's Scoti-chronicon, l. ii. c. 2. where he calls the Orkneys 'insulæ Pomonie,' having, as is to be well remarked, quoted Solinus only two pages before (c. 9), where he speaks of the manners and languages of Scotland.

"Thus it appears to me we must regard it as evident, that the name Pomona is the fruit of a complete misunderstanding of Solinus's words, originating in a very slight literal error, and that consequently it ought henceforth to be cancelled. That it should, however—as it certainly has done—have obtained such universal acceptance as to have become established even among the common people now-a-days, is not to be wondered at, a period of 400 years being long enough for gaining proselytes to equally grave and much more important historical blunders."

NOTE.—The explanation which Professor Munch has given of the origin of the name Pomona, as applied to the mainland of Orkney, is certainly very in-

genious. It is however to be kept in view that Solinus, in using the word, is describing the indefinite island named Thule, which, he says, was distant five days sailing from Orkney; and according to the rest of his description this would apply to Zetland rather than to any other place. As we find the name Mona assigned to other islands on the English Coast (the Isle of Anglesey and the Isle of Man), might not some coincidence be traced in the name Pomona having also been applied to the remotest of the British Islands?

But leaving such conjectures, I have taken an opportunity of examining some early manuscripts and several of the earlier editions of the old Roman geographer, in accordance with Professor Munch's desire, with the view of ascertaining the various readings of the passage in question.

In an excellent manuscript of Solinus, on vellum, of the eleventh century, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford (MS. Bodl. Auctar. T. ii. 28), purchased at the Meerman Sale in Holland, I found the words to be (discarding the contractions,) "Ab orchadibus Thylen usque quinque dierum et quinque noctium navigatio est. Sed thyle larga et diutina pomona copiosa." (Fol. 20b.)

In the earlier printed editions the passage runs thus:—

"Ab orchadibus thylen usque v. dierum et v. noctium navigatio est. Sed thyle larga est et diutina pomorum copiosa." (Edit. Venetiis, per Nic. Jenson, m.cccc.lxxiii, folio.)

"Ab Orcadibus Thylen usque quinque dierum ac noctium navigatio est. Sed Thyle larga et diutina Pomona copiosa est." (Edit. Mediolani, 1474, 4to.)

"Ab Arcadibus Thilen usque quinque dierum ac noctium navigatio est. Sed thile larga et diutina Pynoma copiosa est." (Edit. Rom. Sec. xv., circa 1474, 4to.)

"Ab arcadibus thilen usque quinque dierum ac noctium navigatio est. Sed thile larga et diutina: pynoma copiosa est." (Edit. Venetiis, anno Domini m.cccc.lxxxxiii, die. xiii. Januarii, 4to.)

"Sed Thule larga, et diutina Pomona copiosa est." (Edit. apud Gryphium, Lugduni, 1538, 8vo.)

"Sed Thule larga, et diutina pomona copiosa est." (Basilæ, 1538 and 1543, both editions in folio.)

It is unnecessary to quote the same words from later editions. In an old English translation of Solinus Polyhistor, by Arthur Golding, London 1587, 4to, we find them thus rendered:

"From the Orcades unto Thule is fyve dayes and fyve nights sayling. *But Thule is plentiful in store of fruits that will last.*"

Buchanan indeed asserts that "*Orcadum maxima multis veterum Pomona vocatur*, hodie continentem appellat." In Hector Boethius and Bishop Lesley,

the name *Pomonia* is likewise applied to the Mainland ; while Torfæus, in his *Orcades*, says : “ A Julio Solino Polyhistore *Diutina appellatur*.”

Whether it was owing to a mistake that Torfæus omitted the word *Pomona*, is uncertain ; but, in his larger work, the *Historia Rerum Norvegicarum*, vol. i., p. 12, when discussing the question regarding the Thule of the Ancients, he has quoted the words more accurately : “ Quod tamen Pytheas de Thule prædicat, licet eam larga et diutina Pomona copiosam, incolasque in hyemem arborum fructus congerere Solinus memoret.”—D. L. September 1852.

POSTSCRIPT.—“ Professor Munch having seen the above Note, begs to add that he agrees with its author in wondering at Solinus’s description of Thule being referred to Orkney ; but as it is ascertained from ‘Torfæi Orcades’ as a fact, that the word *diutina*, in the passage regarding Thule, has—no matter how—been construed as the proper name of one of the Orkneys, the old rule : *ab esse ad posse valet consequentia* makes it quite as possible that the next word *pomona*, might be construed in the same manner, especially as the old Milan and Rome edition spells the *pomona* with an initial capital. If any one can shew another probable way of explaining how Torfæus got his “*Diutina*” he will willingly relinquish his conjecture. This, however, he believes impossible. Christiania, October 7, 1852.”

PRIMITIVE SCOTTISH BELLS.

“ Notes on the Buidhean or Bell of Strowan, and other primitive Ecclesiastical Bells of Scotland, by Dr Daniel Wilson, Sec.” This communication was chiefly designed to confute the idea advocated by the late Dr Samuel Hibbert, in vol. iv. of the *Archæologia Scotica*, as well as by other British antiquaries, that the curious relic of this class found at Kilmichael-Glassry, Argyllshire, and now in the Society’s Museum, is of Scandinavian origin. In illustration of the paper, several ancient Scottish hand-bells were exhibited ; and among them the Buidhean or bell of Strowan, a curious example of this primitive class of ecclesiastical relics, which continued in use in the parish of Strowan, Blair-Athol, until replaced a few years since by a new bell given in exchange for it by its present possessor, J. P. M’Inroy, Esq., of Lude, through whose kindness it was forwarded for exhibition to the Society. It is an iron bell, coated with bronze, of the common primitive form, and with a looped handle at top, as is usually the case with similar early ecclesiastical implements. It measures 7 by 5½ inches at the mouth, and 11 inches high, exclusive of the handle. From its great age it is worn into holes in the sides, though still capable of eliciting

its old unmusical *clogarnach*. A letter from the Rev. A. R. Irvine of Blair-Athol, detailed a number of curious illustrations of the high virtues long ascribed to this ancient relic. The Church of Strowan appears to have been dedicated to St Fillan, though the name would rather suggest St Rowen or St Roman as the original patron saint; the name, however is thought to be of a much older origin, and has been derived from *Struthain*, the streams, or head waters, the district being so called from the confluence of the Garry and Erochty there. Near the old church a well still bears the name of the former favourite Celtic saint, the water of which was supposed to be a specific in certain ailments, and especially in cases of insanity. The old church contained a small statue of St Fillan; and, in years of great drought, the immersion of this in the well was believed to be an infallible mode of bringing rain. The Buidhean or bell enjoyed a share of the reverence paid to the saintly image, and was supposed to be under the particular protection of the patron saint of the place. The intimate relations believed to subsist between them is shewn from the nature of the visitation by which the sacrilegious destruction of the image was avenged. This statue is affirmed to have been preserved, and to have retained all its ancient virtues till nearly the close of the seventeenth century, when Mr Hamilton, the incumbent of the parish, broke it in pieces, and threw the fragments into the river Garry, as the most effectual means of abating the superstition of his parishioners. The traditions of the district, however, affirm that the reverend iconoclast paid dearly for his rashness, for his eldest son soon after became insane, and died a maniac!

Various curious popular legends, setting forth the miraculous interventions by which the removal of the bell from the district of the saint had been averted, are still narrated in the parish, though all faith in its efficacy would seem to have now disappeared, and no evil consequences have been traced to its present temporary absence from Strowan. A native of the district of Rannoch, as Mr Irvine relates, on one occasion stole the bell, and carried it off homeward, with the view of transferring to Rannoch the special privileges so long enjoyed by the original keepers of the bell. On the top of the Hill of Bohenpichs he laid the bell on a stone, while he drew breath after his flight; but, on proceeding to renew his journey, the gifted bell remained transfixed to the stone, and defied all his strength to move it! Alarmed at so obvious a token of the displeasure of the saint, the affrighted pilferer resolved on its restoration, and he had no sooner turned his face northward in the direction of Strowan, then he found the bell again detach itself from the stone, and yield to the hand of its penitent bearer, by whom it was replaced in its proper sanctuary. In this respect, however, the bell of Killin, dedicated to the same favourite saint,

must bear the palm, as it formed an undoubted canon of popular belief in the latter parish, that, if stolen, it would extricate itself out of the thief's hands, and return home ringing all the way!

After referring to the famous bell of St Kentigern, which figures on the Glasgow seals, some of which were exhibited, and to the Ronnel bell of Birnie, described and figured in the "Morayshire Floods"¹ of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Dr Wilson described the curious relic found in the churchyard of the parish of Kingoldrum, Forfarshire, and presented to the Society by the Rev. J. O. Haldane, minister of the parish. This ancient bell was dug up in 1843, and contained, in addition to its detached tongue, a bronze chalice, and a glass bowl—the latter imperfect. The bell is of the usual square form, made of sheet iron, which appears to have been coated with bronze, though little of this now remains. It measures 8 by 7 inches at the mouth, and 9½ inches high, exclusive of the handle. Unfortunately the value of the discovery was not appreciated, and both the chalice and bowl, it is feared, are now lost. Various notices tend to shew the great antiquity of Kingoldrum as a Christian site; and in Mr Chalmers of Aldbar's valuable work on the sculptured stones of Forfar and Angus,² some of the remarkable sculptures, specially illustrated by him, are figured from this site, having been found built up in the walls of the old church, on its demolition in 1840: the relics of some more ancient structure, even than that which was given to Arbroath Abbey by William the Lion in 1211.

In addition to these, various other examples of the like curious bells were referred to, either as still existing, or of which authentic notices are preserved, forming in all sixteen or seventeen of this peculiar class of relics, which have now been traced out as belonging to Scotland, a number disclosed unexpectedly in so short a time, as to leave little doubt of the probability of additions being yet made to the list. It may further the researches in this hitherto unexplored department of Scottish ecclesiastical relics to furnish a complete list of those already noted, viz.:—The bell of St Kentigern, figured on the Glasgow seals;³ the bells of St Kessogius and St Lolanus, both included among the feudal investitures of the earldom of Perth; the bell of St Barry, at Kilberry Castle, Argyllshire; the holy bell of St Rowen, Monievairst;⁴ the bell of St Meddan, noted in the Airlie Papers; the *Ronecht*, or bell of St Ternan, in the Aberdeen Breviary; the

¹ Morayshire Floods, p. 166.

² Sculptured Monuments of Angus, Plate XX., Nos. 1, 2, 4.

³ Regist. Episc. Glasgu., Plate V., No. 3.


⁴ *Vide* Archæol. Scotica, vol. ii. p. 75, for an account of this ancient Scottish Hand-Bell, still preserved by the Dewars of Strowan, communicated to the Society by the Minister of the parish in 1784.

Ronnel Bell of Birnie ;—this bell is of bronze, of the usual primitive shape, and rivetted at the sides. It measures about 18 inches high, and at the mouth 6 by 4 inches. It is said to have been brought from Rome by the first bishop of Moray ;¹—the bell of St Fillan, Killin, Perthshire ; the *Buidhean*, or bell of St Fillan, Strowan, Blair-Athol ; the Perthshire bell, in the collection of the late C. K. Sharpe, Esq. ; the bell of St Kennach, Isle of Inniskenneth ;² the *Skellach*, or bell of Kingoldrum ; the Kilmichael-Glassry bell and shrine ; the Kelso bell, found in a bog in the neighbourhood, and now preserved in the Local Museum of that town ; the inscribed bell of Guthrie ; and to these may be added the bell of St Columba, at Iona, repeatedly referred to in the Life of the saint ; and also a small one of the usual primitive form and construction, procured by Dr J. A. Smith, from the collection of the late Henry Courtoy, for many years keeper of the Chapel-Royal of Holyrood.³

In concluding, Dr Wilson remarked, that, although the subject embraced no very large nor important field of research ; yet the labour would not, perhaps, be thought altogether thrown away which tended to dissipate an error in relation to native relics, apparently regarded at one time throughout the whole of Scotland and Ireland, as well as Wales, with a degree of veneration attached to no other class of ecclesiastical implements in common use ; and which, moreover, have retained their hold on popular superstition down nearly to our own day, in defiance alike of the zeal of Reformers, and the discipline of Presbyterian kirk-sessions ; while in Ireland their estimation is even now scarcely diminished among the lower classes of the people. He conceived few errors adopted by British Antiquaries to be more pregnant with mischievous effects on future investigations than those which ascribe a foreign origin to our native relics, as is the case in the “ Observations on the Ancient Bell and Chain discovered in the Parish of Kilmichael-Glassrie,” printed in the Society’s Transactions,⁴ where the author concludes that these bells “ have a date referable to the period when Christianity was first taught by command of Olave Tryggjason, and

¹ Morayshire Floods, p. 166.

² For more detailed accounts of some of these bells, vide “ Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,” pp. 654-664. The *Ronecht* of St Ternan, and the *Ronnel* of Birnie, are probably both named from their supposed musical sound, Gaelic : *Rannach*, a songster. The *Buidhean* of Strowan is perhaps named from *Buidheann*, a body of people, in allusion to its use to summon the congregation.

³ The bell of St Blane is still preserved at Dunblane : it is a small hand-bell, probably of much more recent date than most of those previously referred to, and is marked : St  B. It was customary up to a very recent period to ring it in front of all funeral processions in the parish.

⁴ Archæol. Scotica, vol. iv., p. 119.

were introduced into this country by some of the Norwegian Missionaries." At the date of that communication no other similar relic appears to have been known to Scottish Antiquaries ; but a very little research has sufficed to bring to light so many, pertaining for the most part to the earliest sites of native Christian settlements, long prior to the era of Scandinavian invasion, that these most probably form, after all, but a small portion of those of which traces may yet be found, now that attention has been called to the subject.

January 12, 1852.

Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following Gentleman was elected a Fellow :—

DAVID BAKERS BLACK, Esq., Town-Clerk of Brechin.

The Donations laid on the Table included a MARBLE HEAD OF TRAJAN, life size, and executed in a good style of art though greatly mutilated. Professor T. S. TRAILL, M.D., by whom it was presented to the Society, brought it from Cartama, in the plain of Malaga, Spain, where he found it in use as a bowl or put-stone.

WM. WARING HAY NEWTON, Esq., presented an ancient Jewelled Finger-Ring of pure gold, but extremely rude in its workmanship, found on the Priory Land, near St Andrews ; and also the large Bronze Finger-Ring figured here, inscribed in Anglo-Saxon Runes. In adding these interesting relics to the Museum he observed that he had been deterred from exhibiting the latter on a former occasion, owing to apprehensions of the usual claims under the law of Treasure Trove ; but now that the Society's Collections have become national property he was gratified to learn that the Officers of the Exchequer will no longer interfere



with its possessions, and he gladly availed himself of this assurance to deposit both of these Scottish relics in the Museum.

INSCRIBED RUNIC RING.

The bronze ring inscribed with Runic characters, presented to the Society, was found in the year 1849, in the Abbey Park, in the immediate neighbourhood of St Andrews. It is a large Bronze Finger-Ring inscribed on the two faces in Anglo-Saxon Runes, and is of peculiar interest, as being, it is believed, the only example of the Palæography of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers hitherto found in Scotland, with the single, but most important exception of the noble Monument at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire.

It may not perhaps be possible to make more of the present inscription, beyond the simple, yet not unimportant fact that the characters are Anglo-Saxon, and not Scandinavian Runes. Those on the one face read apparently $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{K} \mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{I}$. The other face presents only five straight lines, all distinctive details being defaced, possibly it should only be regarded as a signet ring inscribed with the owner's name—irrecoverable now in the mutilated state of the inscription. Some little notice however, of similar relics will shew that it may have originally possessed greater significance and value.

The ideas popularly attached to Runes in this country have long been of the vaguest and most erroneous sort. We have adopted in Scotland, even into its antiquarian nomenclature, the term *Runic Knot*, using it as nearly synonymous with Scandinavian, and thereby manifesting ignorance of the fact that our own Anglo-Saxon ancestors actually employed a Runic alphabet, and have left MSS., graven monuments, and relics, such as the one now submitted to the Society, inscribed in these ancient characters.

But even when, with greater accuracy, we employ the term Runes, as signifying an alphabet, or set of alphabets, we fall short of its original meaning. The word *Rune* properly signified among the Germanic nations, *a secret, a mystery*; while *Runa* denoted *a whisperer, a magician*. Runes, in fact, pertained exclusively to the priestly order of the old pagan tribes of Germany, from the earliest periods of which we have any knowledge of them; and their original mysterious character, as pertaining to the most secret rites of the priest and magician, was never lost sight of. Hence they were regarded among the forbidden and diabolical adjuncts of pagan sorcery by the first Christian missionaries, and were everywhere supplanted by the Greek or Latin characters so soon as Christianity triumphed over the older pagan creeds.

The ideas of magical potency however, thus attached to the old pagan characters, led them to be preserved among the charms of medieval superstition, and

various Runic rings have been found obviously designed for use as amulets or charms. It is well known that much of the ancient healing art was held to consist in the use of similar charms. Marcellus for example, a physician of the reign of Marcus Aurelius, prescribes, as the cure for a pain in the side, that the patient shall wear a gold ring, inscribed with certain characters. It is to be placed on the finger of the hand on the same side as the pain is felt, and to be worn on a Thursday at the decrease of the moon. It was indeed a favourite mode of applying prescriptions by means of the finger-ring. A physician of the fourth century prescribes as the cure for epilepsy a ring set with a portion of an elk's hoof; while it may be worth noting that on the same authority an infallible cure for conjugal debility, is the paring of an ass's hoof worn in the finger-ring! Medieval inscribed rings are of common occurrence bearing the sacred names IESVS, MARIA; IESVS · NASARENVS, and other favourite names, or words of power, such as those of the three magi, *Gaspar, Melchior, and Baltazar*. These were worn as preservatives against plague and other contagious diseases, and it was no doubt for the same reason that brooches were similarly inscribed. A gold ring set with a coarse blood-stone found a few years since, when laying gas pipes in St Mary Wynd, Edinburgh, and acquired by the late C. K. Sharpe, Esq., bears the inscription in characters of the fourteenth century,

God · help · wit · Maria.

Another ring in the same collection may be mentioned here though of a different character. It is a broad hoop of gold, with the inscription in two lines inverted so that the tops of the letters are toward each other. It was found near Elcho, on the banks of the Tay, and must have belonged to a nun. The characters are at least a century earlier than the former. The inscription is:

✠ · ① · ces · anel · de · chastate · seu · expose · ain · Esu · Crist.

While we smile at the memorials of the credulity of past ages, it may be well to remember that the modern zinc ring worn as a cure for rheumatism, under some vague idea that an electric current is sustained by such means, though thus set off with a show of scientific reasoning, is not a whit better than the talismanic rings and other nostrums of medieval empirics.

The Arabian physicians dealt in similar charms, usually inscribed in Cufic characters; and the wild Eastern fictions, as well as many of the Rabbinical fables, abound with stories about the power of Solomon's Magic Ring, and other amulets of like kind. Nor were such ideas confined to charlatans and empirics. Even Galen recommends a ring set with jasper, to be worn in certain cases as an infallible preventive of disease. In the *Plutus* of Aristophanes, the just man is represented as replying to a threat of the Sycophant, that he

cares nothing for him, as he has acquired a charm from one who sold medicated rings, effectual against all influence of demons, serpents, vipers, &c. On this Carion the servant sarcastically expresses a doubt if the charmed ring will be effectual against the bite of a *Sycophant*.

Referring again to the use of *Runes* as charms: Hickes has engraved in his Thesaurus, various small circular pieces of gold or silver, inscribed with Runic characters, and believed by him to have been used as amulets. In 1824, Mr Wm. Hamper exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London a jasper ring, inscribed in Anglo-Saxon Runes, with a rhyming triplet, which may be translated :

Raise us from the dust,
Our pains arest,
Though the grave lust.

This he pronounces to have been an amulet against the plague.

Another gold ring inscribed in Anglo-Saxon Runes, found in 1817 in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, is in the possession of the Earl of Aberdeen. It has been read,

In Fever or leprosy
Fear not for Death.

A third, found in Yorkshire, and engraved in Drake's *Eboracum*, bore the same inscription, with only a variation in the spelling of one of the words. The design of these as curative charms is obvious.

Two other rings are known to have been found in England, both inscribed in Anglo-Saxon Runes; but, as Kemble has remarked, "certainly not in Anglo-Saxon, or any cognate tongue." This, however, need not surprise us. The same able Anglo-Saxon scholar has produced various interesting examples of the colophons of early MSS., inscribed in the Latin tongue, but in Anglo-Saxon Runes; and indeed the probability of any regular alphabet being applicable to the writing of various languages, appears to be almost too obvious a truism to be stated, were it not a fact that the use of Runes has been repeatedly assumed as an infallible proof of an inscription being in the old Norse or Icelandic language, as in the well-known example of the Ruthwell Cross, and also in the inscription of the Hunterston Brooch.

SILVER BROOCHES FOUND IN MIDDLEBIE CHURCH.

The Rev. Æneas M'Donald Dawson of Dunfermline presented three silver brooches, found in the ruins of the ancient church of Middelbie, Annandale, Dumfriesshire, 1849. One of them is a ring fibula, measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in

diameter, formed of a spiral rod of silver, open to let the point of the acus through. Another, nearly 2 inches in diameter, is an ornamented ring of a rare and exceedingly tasteful pattern, probably of the latter part of the fifteenth century. Three quatrefoils are set round the ring, with a fourth on the hinge of the acus, all retaining traces of gilding, and equidistant between each of these is a silver ball checked with a pine-apple pattern. A larger example, nearly similar to this, is figured in Mr W. B. Scott's "Antiquarian Gleanings." It was dredged up in the Tyne, at Benwell, and is now in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The third Middelbie brooch is one of the amulets common in the thirteenth century, and bears the most frequent formula inscribed on its flat upper surface : ✠ IHESVS · NASARENVS · REX · IVDE.

Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., exhibited an octagonal silver brooch, of probably a century later, found in the ruins of Eilan Donan Castle, on Loch Duich, the ancient stronghold of the M'Kenzie's, and bearing the abbreviated inscription : ✠ IESVS · NAZAR.

Mrs P. Maclaurin presented a curious rude CELTIC AMULET of coarse agate set in silver, engraved I ^K M. It was long preserved by the Garth Family, and was given to the donor by Miss Stewart of Garth.

A BRONZE STATUETTE OF PRIAPUS, 3½ inches high, was presented by James Drummond, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., who stated that it was obtained by him at Kelso, and was believed to have been found in that neighbourhood.

BRONZE VESSELS DISCOVERED IN THE LOCH OF LEYS.

J. H. Burnett, Esq., communicated notices of various ancient bronze vessels and other curious objects recently discovered, on draining the Loch of Leys, in the parish of Banchory-Ternan, Kincardineshire, on the estate of Sir Alexander Burnett, of Crathes, Bart., who presented two of the vessels to the Society.

The operations were commenced on the Loch in 1850, and on the 20th July an ancient Millstone was found about four feet under the surface, on an artificial island, which contains the remains of extensive buildings. Mr Burnett notes in his diary, of 23d July, "Digging at the Loch of Leys renewed. Took out two oak trees laid across the bottom of the lake; one five feet in circumference, and nine feet long; the other shorter. It is plain that the foundation of the island has been of oak and birch trees laid alternately, and filled up with earth and stones. The bark was quite fresh on the trees.

"The island is surrounded by oak piles, which now project two or three feet

above the ground. They have evidently been driven in to protect the island from the action of the water."

There were five Kettles or cooking utensils found in digging the bottom of the lake after the water was let off, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet under the surface. The vessels are of the usual character of what it has been customary to call Roman Tripods and Camp Kettles. One of those presented to the Society is a bronze ewer, not unlike a modern coffee-pot. It measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and like many others of the same class exactly corresponds with vessels figured on medieval manuscripts, *e. g.*, the Louterell Psalter of the fourteenth century. (*Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi., Plate 24, fig. 10.)

"Two of the large vessels and one small one were found at one part of the lake, and one large, and the other small one, at some distance apart. Near to one lot was found a rude boat, about nine feet long, made without nails, with the exception of two, which are in my possession. The bottom is flat and composed of one piece of oak. A small canoe was also found, but it crumbled entirely to pieces on being exposed to the air. Some coins were also found, but one of the workmen unfortunately ran off with them. The head, horns, and some bones of a red deer were also found, about four feet under the bottom of the lake. They are of immense dimensions and are preserved at Crathes.

"The lake is situated in the parish of Upper Banchory, in Banchory-Ternan, county of Kincardine; and in the ancient titles of Sir Alexander Burnett's lands, it is called the Lake of Banchory, but in later years, the Loch of Leys. Before it was drained last year it covered about 140 acres, but originally must have covered four or five times that extent of ground.

"There is no record of what the building on the island may have been. The lands were granted by Robert Bruce to an ancestor of the present family, anno 1324. But whether the lake was acquired at that time, or about 200 years later, *viz.*, in 1529, when certain lands called 'Banchory,' &c., were acquired from the Archbishop of St Andrews, cannot now be ascertained. It is believed that the family of Burnett succeeded the Wauchopes, who were deprived of their possessions in consequence of their opposition to Bruce; and tradition says that the latter were driven out of their castle or tower on the lake, after a severe struggle, and that the Burnetts inhabited it till the present castle of Crathes was built about 1550. But there is no sort of written evidence in support of this tradition.

"The lake is in the neighbourhood of the Roman station of Raedykes, in the parish of Fetteresso, in the direct line to Burghhead, and is also in the vicinity of two other Roman Camps, one in the parish of Drumoak, the other in the parish of Banchory-Ternan."

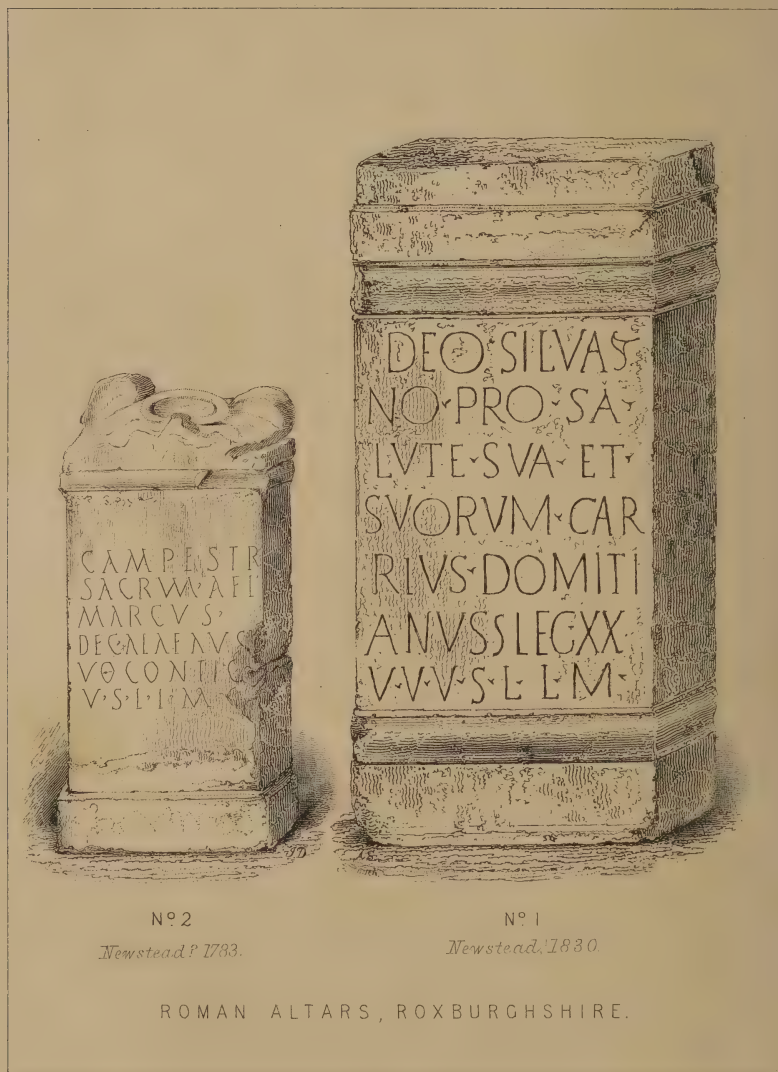
ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT NEWSTEAD, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

The next communication, by Dr John Alex. Smith, formed the third of a series of papers on Roman Antiquities found at various times in the Red Abbeystead and adjoining fields, to the east of the village of Newstead, Roxburghshire.¹ After shewing that no evidence can be traced of any ecclesiastical foundation having occupied the site of the so-called Red Abbeystead, Dr Smith proceeded to consider the question of the true site of the Trimontium of Ptolemy being in the neighbourhood of the Eildon Hills, as follows :—

“The reasoning of those who follow General Roy, in his view of Trimontium being somewhere near the Eildon hills, is, in my opinion, tolerably convincing. The isolated and prominent position which they occupy in the view from the south, and their distinctly triple character, are as accurately described by the name Trimontium as could well be (if we consider it as meaning *the town of the triple mountain, Colonia Trimontium.*) Chalmers (*Caledonia*, vol. i., p. 60) takes the opposite view, of Trimontium being at Birrenswark Hill in Annandale ; and declares that the prefix of the name is plainly derived from the British word *Tre*, a town ; but he offers no explanation of the *montium* ! If we examine Ptolemy’s well-known map of Britain, which, notwithstanding the great general error of twisting Scotland to the east, instead of its lying north and south, is on the whole wonderfully correct in its details, we find Trimontium situated near, or on a river, which empties itself into the *German Ocean* ; this river he calls the *Vedra*. If we suppose this the *Tweed*, as in all probability it is, being the only large river at that part of the map, and the second river of any size from the Bodotria estuary or Firth of Forth (the first being the Tyne), then his only mistake is that of making the site of the town further from the sea than it ought to have been. We must remember also that questions of minute inland distances were very apt to be involved in considerable obscurity, when the only authorities must have been the historians of the British Campaigns.”

But whether or not *Trimontium* may have been the name of this station, the fact of one, if not two great Roman roads running directly to the base of the Eildons, increases the probability of some station having been erected close by. General Roy, who visited the district in 1769–71, admits that all the remains he had been able to find, consisted merely of some “imperfect traces of an entrenchment perceived at the village of Eildon, situated under the eastern skirt of the hills.” Since then, however, many Roman remains,

¹ “Notices of various discoveries of Roman remains at the Red Abbeystead, near the village of Newstead, Roxburghshire, with an endeavour to localise the site of Trimontium in the neighbourhood of the Eildon Hills.” Read May 21, 1850.



foundations of buildings, pieces of Samian ware, amphoræ, and other pottery, tiles of red clay, querns, and stones retaining the characteristic checkered markings of the Roman axe, occurring on the Red Abbeystead, and other fields in the vicinity of the village of Newstead, serve to shew that the latter is the true site of the old Roman station near the Eildon Hills. Some thirty years since, the tenant of the Well-meadow, or field immediately to the west of the Red Abbeystead, excavated a portion of a regular causewayed roadway running nearly N. and S. ; and among its materials was a stone having a wild boar—the well-known symbol of the Twentieth Legion—sculptured on it in bold relief.

“ *The Roman Votive Altar*, dedicated to the forest deity Silvanus, by a centurion of the Twentieth Legion, which is generally described as having been discovered at Eildon,—where, so far as I am aware, no Roman remains of any description have been met with except those alluded to by General Roy,—was in reality found on the 15th of January 1830, in digging a drain, about three feet below the surface, in a field immediately to the south of the Red Abbeystead. The height of the Altar, Plate I., fig. 1, is 43 inches, breadth 18 inches, and thickness 12 inches. It is formed of a block of yellowish sandstone, with an ogee moulding round the top, and a similar one *reversed* round its base. This moulding is continued round three of its sides, leaving the altar as usual plain on the back, as if to stand against a wall. The only published figure of this altar is an inaccurate one in Stuart’s ‘*Caledonia Romana*.’ The inscription, which is distinctly legible on the altar, as shewn on the accompanying engraving, Plate I., has been thus extended :—*DEO SILVANO, PRO SALUTE SUA ET SUORUM, CARRIUS DOMITIANUS, CENTURIO LEGIONIS VICESIME VALENTIS VICTRICIS, VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENTISSIME MERITO*. The altar is in the possession of Thomas Tod, Esq., of Drygrange, the proprietor of these fields.”



Towards the close of 1846, excavations carried on a little to the south-east of Newstead, during the construction of the Hawick branch of the North British Railway, brought to light various circular pits or well-like holes of different dimensions, filled for the most part with black fetid matter, but also containing numerous remains of Samian ware, mortaria, amphoræ, &c., some of them with potters’ stamps ; also skulls and bones of short-horned cattle (*Bos longifrons*),—the first time Dr S. believed that they have been noticed as occurring in Scotland,—red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), horse, and common hog. In one of them a male human skeleton was found erect, with the iron spear, figured above,

beside it, part of the wooden handle of which remained in the socket. Immediately to the east of these pits a further portion of the paved Roman Road, above alluded to, was exposed in the course of the same excavations. It has been traced northwards towards the site of an ancient stone-bridge over the Tweed, remains of which are referred to by Milne in his description of Melrose parish, in 1743. Still further to the east a bed of mixed clay and wood charcoal was cut through, also containing Roman pottery, animal remains, a few leathern sandals, &c.¹ Dr S. was inclined to consider this bed as the site of *ustrinæ*, and the pits as the sepulchres of the station.

In continuation of the same researches, Dr Smith read a second paper² to shew that another altar, now in the Society's Museum, to which it has been transferred from the Advocates' Library, appears to correspond with an inscribed stone found near Newstead in 1783. Dr Smith remarked :—

“ While pursuing the former researches, I had sent to me by a friend, a few notes, giving an account of an inscribed stone which had been found many years ago in the neighbourhood of Newstead, but of which no notice seemed ever to have been taken.

“ The stone was described as having been ‘ found by Thomas Vair, weaver in Newstead, while ploughing in the field next the Red Abbeystead park, and about 200 yards east from it, in the year 1783.’ It is noted as having been 2 ft. long and 1 ft. broad, and the inscription was said to have been as follows :—

SACRVM
MAFIE
MARCVS
DECOLVG
VACONIE

This seemed a complete enigma. It was partly Latin, undoubtedly, but it appeared to be an incomprehensible combination of words or letters. I applied accordingly for permission to inspect the original notes. They had been found, I learned, among the papers of the late Mr John Bower, of Melrose, for many years the enthusiastic cicero to the beautiful ruins of Melrose Abbey. On getting the paper, it was evident from its water-mark of 1825, that the inscription had not been taken from the stone itself, but was a copy at second-hand. Mr Bower adds a note, to the effect that ‘ the man who found it is still alive,’ and notices ‘ that it was discovered about 400 yards north-east of the

¹ Various examples of the pottery, the human skull, and skulls of the *Bos longifrons*, with other animal remains, have been presented by Dr Smith to the Society's Collection.

² “ Notice of an Inscribed Stone found near Newstead, Roxburghshire, in 1783, with an attempt to trace its existence in one of the altars now in the Society's Museum.” Read 28th May 1851.

place where the last one was found in 1830.' This last is of course the Roman Altar dedicated to the god Silvanus. It is also noted that the first inscribed stone "was found 47 years before;" so that the finding of the Altar in 1830, had apparently made him think of procuring and preserving some notes of the former stone, found in 1783. And it is expressly stated that 'it was given to the Museum, Edinburgh.' I could, however, find no traces of it in any of the Edinburgh Museums. On making inquiries at Newstead, I ascertained that Thomas Vair, the finder of the stone, was long since dead, but was said to have been fond of antiquities, in his small way; and his wife, who might probably have remembered something about it, had been cut off during the cholera epidemic of 1832, while her son, who is still alive, having none of his father's antiquarian sympathies, unfortunately knew nothing about the matter. Here then the matter rested. Some time after, however, when looking with a friend over Stuart's '*Caledonia Romana*,' we were struck by the correspondence of the inscription on an altar figured by him, to the one I had been trying to decipher. It is found in the chapter (p. 219, first edition), where he gathers together various Roman inscriptions, 'regarding which,' he says, 'no records are preserved, nor anything known beyond the simple fact of their existence.' 'The altar,' he remarks, 'is in good preservation, but rudely executed, and seems to belong to the *third or fourth centuries*. It measures,' he adds, '26 inches in height.' It was then in the Advocates' Library, but has since been transferred to the Society's Museum.

"One can hardly avoid being struck with the considerable correspondence of the two inscriptions, which, with the exception of the first, have line after line almost alike. And, as Mr Stuart, it may be observed, only imperfectly copied the inscription, much more may we suppose a man of such education as this Newstead weaver might possess, would be puzzled to make it out, even in the mutilated form given in the note; and the chances of mistakes are further increased in a second copy, as this seems undoubtedly to have been. The first line has been omitted, possibly from being rubbed out of the old copy, in the tear and wear of forty-seven years. A comparison of the two will readily account for the origin of other variations.

"Some doubt, indeed, remains as to the reading of the true inscription, from the vagueness of some of the letters, while the distinguishing peculiarities of others require to be sought for with care, thereby furnishing another example of the difficulty of getting an exactly correct copy of any inscription of the kind. The Advocates' Library, the place where this altar was so long preserved, corresponds with the statement that it 'was given to the Museum, Edinburgh;' as at the time it was found, 1783, the Advocates' Library was *the Museum* in

Edinburgh for the Antiquities of Scotland, while that of the Society of Antiquaries existed only in the germ.¹

" *The Size* of this Altar also corresponds very nearly with the dimensions of the stone given in the notes referred to, viz., two feet long and one foot broad. The altar being exactly two feet three inches long, and one foot broad, or two feet, if measured to the groove on the side, excluding the shattered top; a difference too slight to affect the identity of the two inscribed stones. In addition to these others proofs, on comparing the *character of the sandstone* of which the Altar is composed, with that of the ruins dug up in the adjoining fields, I find them to be of the same reddish-coloured sandstone found in the district.

" These various details seem amply sufficient to shew the very great probability, if not to establish the certainty, of this Altar being the very stone found near Newstead in the year 1783.

" The altar is accurately figured in the engraving, Plate I, fig. 2, and the following reading has at least the merit of including the whole inscription :

" CAMPESTRIBVS · SACRVM · AELIVS · MARCVS · DECVRIO · ALAE · AVGVSTAE · VOCONTIO ; VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENTISSIME MERITO.

" *i.e.*, Sacred to the Field Deities ; Aelius Marcus, Decurio of the Ala or Wing, styled the August (under the command of) Vocontius. A vow most willingly performed. The altar is chipped at the side, and might read originally *vocontior* ; in which case the word rendered a proper name should rather be *vocontiorum* ; of the nation of the Vocontii.

" Under the Empire, when the cavalry were separated from the legion, they were formed into bodies called *Alæ*, which varied in number according to circumstances. These *Alæ* or bodies of cavalry were divided into *Turmæ*. And the whole Ala was commanded by an officer called the *Præfectus Alæ* ; while each Turma was commanded by the officers next in rank, the *Decuriones* ; under whom again were the *Duplicarii* and the *Sesquiplarii*, one of each of these officers being attached to each Turma or troop, the *Decurio* being its chief officer under the *Præfect* ; and hence I am inclined to consider the word Vocontio, if this is the correct reading, as in all probability referring to the name of the chief, under whom Aelius Marcus served. Should we consider the true interpretation to mean simply the wing of the second legion, or the cavalry attached to the second legion, then we have here one of the many stations once occupied by this celebrated legion, dignified as it was by the appellation of the

¹ Possibly, however, the Museum referred to may have been that of the Royal Society, or as it was then called, the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, from which objects of Antiquity have been transferred, both to the Advocates' Library and to the Society's Museum.

'August,' which is believed to have served longer in Britain than any other. In Hodgson's 'Northumberland' is an account of several altars found at different times, near Old Carlisle, Cumberland, which bear apparently a considerable resemblance to the one I have described; they were dedicated by an *Ala*, which, for its valour, had acquired the honourable title of *Augusta*, as we find stated on most of the altars themselves,—*ALA . AVGVSTA . OB . VIRTVTVM . APELLATA, &c.* And from the names of the consuls sculptured on some of these relics of a former age, the dates of the residence of the *Ala* there are found to range from A.D. 185, 188, 191, during the reigns of Commodus and Septimius Severus, to A.D. 213, shortly after the beginning of the reign of his son Caracalla. If the latter be the true explanation, we have then a proof, and, as far as I am aware, the only proof, of this *Ala*, with its most ancient title of *Augusta*, having been also stationed in the south of Scotland at a very early period.

"In conclusion, I may remark that if I have succeeded in proving that this *stray altar*, sacred to our northern Field Deities, is the stone referred to in the rude copy of the inscription sent me, as having been found at Newstead, in the year 1783, I shall regard it with considerable interest as a valuable addition to the Roman remains of that district; and as adding another proof to the early occupation, important character, and great antiquity of the Roman station (whether it be considered as *Trimontium* or not), which I have pointed out as having existed near the base of the Triple Eildon."¹

The third of the series of papers on the Roman Antiquities of Roxburghshire, by Dr John Alexander Smith, now read, was entitled:—

NOTICES OF VARIOUS ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE RED ABBEYSTED
AND ADJOINING FIELDS TO THE EAST OF THE VILLAGE OF NEWSTEAD,
ROXBURGHSHIRE.

"Since bringing under the notice of the Society the Roman remains found in the vicinity of the village of Newstead, Roxburghshire, I have examined more particularly some of the coins found there at various times, partly to endeavour to shew what proofs may be derived from them, as to the true period of the

¹ "Since this paper was read, my attention has been called to the following passage in Sir Walter Scott's *Border Antiquities*, Introduction, vol. i., p. xiii. 'There is an altar in the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh, inscribed to the *Divi Campestres*, or Fairies. It was found in the romantic vicinity of Roxburgh Castle.' Precise as this statement appears, it will not probably be considered sufficient to invalidate the above deductions. I have since had a letter from a professional friend in Kelso, in answer to some inquiries about this altar, in which he tells me that none of his Archæological friends ever heard of such a discovery as I allude to, near Roxburgh Castle, or anywhere in the neighbourhood. I have failed, as yet, in recovering any notice of it in the Minutes of the Faculty of Advocates, or of the Royal Society, in one or other of which it is probable that the precise locality may be recorded."

Roman occupation of this district ; though the discovery of coins of an early date is by no means a sure evidence of the ancient origin of the ruins among which they may be found, as they would undoubtedly remain in circulation long after the death of the Emperor whose image they bear ; and the presence of coins, of a comparatively recent date, scattered over the site of a station, affords an undoubted proof of the later period of the hidden hoard, or the more recent occupation of the ruined town. Still the greater abundance and good preservation of the earlier coins, would incline me to believe that the principal occupation of the station had been at an early period.

“ Of the coins found in this district, two seem to be *Consular Denarii*, which, from long use, have been almost obliterated, and are therefore of uncertain date. The next are stray coins, a Denarius of *Marcus Antonius*, in poor preservation, ANT . AVG . III . VIR . R . P . C. Prætorian Gallery. R. LEG..., Legionary eagle between two standards. A well-worn Second Brass of the *Emperor Augustus*, B.C. 29 to A.D. 14, and an Aureus of *Nero*, bringing us down to the date of his death, in A.D. 68 ; these of course belong to the times of the earliest invasion of South Britain, and have undoubtedly been brought north at a much later period. And we have next a nearly regular succession of coins from *Vespasian*, who succeeded Nero A.D. 69, down to *Antonius Pius*, and *Aurelius*, who died A.D. 180. Of these may be mentioned : Two Denarii of Vespasian, one in good preservation : Ob. Laureated head of Emperor to right. IMP . CAES . VESP . AVG . P . M . COS . IIII . R. Winged Victory standing to right, crowning a trophy. VICTORIA . AVGUST . A second found in the railway cutting in 1846 : R. Robed figure sitting to left, in the field, TRI . POT. And a third Brass, in poor preservation, found at the same time.

“ *TITUS*. An Aureus, in good preservation, ploughed up in the Red Abbey-
stead in 1792, and obligingly communicated to me by C. Plummer, Esq., of
Sunderland Hall, Selkirkshire, in whose possession it now is : Ob. T. CAESAR .
VESPASIANVS . Laureated head of Emperor to right. R. Annona (Abundance)
seated to left, right hand raised holding a chaplet. ANNONA . AVG.

“ *DOMITIAN*. A Denarius. Laureated head of Emperor to right, CAESAR .
DIVI . F . DOMITIANVS . COS . VII . R. Altar with fire, the fillets hanging down
on each side. PRINCEPS . IVVENTVTIS .

“ *TRAJAN*. An Aureus, Denarius, and Second Brass. Denarius : IMP . CAES .
NERVA . TRAIAN . AVG . GERM . Laureated head of Trajan to right. R. P . M .
TR . P . COS . II . P . P . Robed figure seated to left.

“ *HADRIAN*. Seven Denarii and one Second Brass, in pretty good preservation.
1. Ob. HADRIANVS . AVG . COS . III . P . P . Laureated head to right. R. TELLVS
(STABIL). Female figure standing to left, in her left hand a cornucopia, and

behind a child standing. 2. Ob. IMP . CAESAR . TRAIAN . HADRIANVS . AVG. Laureated head of Emperor to right. R. P . M . TR . P . COS . III. Winged Victory standing to right with a trophy. 3. Ob. CAESAR . HADRIANVS . AVG. Laureated head of Hadrian to right. R. P . M . TR . P . COS . III., female figure seated to left. In exergue, CONCORD. Railway cutting 1847. 4. Ob. IMP . CAESAR . TRAIAN . (HADRIANVS . AVG.) Draped bust of Hadrian with laureated head to right. R. P . M . TR . P . (COS . III), female standing to left, holding in right hand a patera above an altar, in her left the hasta pura. In exergue, CLEM. 1847. Second Brass, Ob. HADRIANVS . AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Emperor to right. R. COS . III. A galley. In exergue, S . C. Since the date of the communication, a Denarius of Hadrian, in good preservation, was found in July 1852 in the Well Meadow, Newstead. Ob. Laureated head to right. HADRIANVS . AVG . COS . III . P . P. R. Fortune standing to left, in right hand a patera, a cornucopia supported by the left arm. FORTVNA . AVG.

“The following Denarii have also recently been turned up :—“HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Laureated head to right. R. COS . III. A soldier standing to right, holding a spear in right hand, and parazonium on left, and resting his left foot on a helmet. Laureated head of Hadrian to right... HADRIA..... R..... Roma seated to left, holding a Victory. It was in the time of Vespasian that Agricola arrived in Britain, and towards the close of the reign of his successor Titus, about A.D. 80, that he first advanced into the lowland districts of Scotland, and after varied success set to work to form his line of forts between the streams of the Forth and Clyde, as the defensive boundary of his attempted conquest. He was recalled by the next Emperor, *Domitian*, a Denarius of whom has been found here ; and it is believed that under the short reign of the aged *Nerva*, and that of his successor *Trajan*, tumults and wars were of constant occurrence. Then follows *Hadrian*, who, as well as the previous Emperor, is represented by several coins. The coins of Hadrian, indeed, seem to have been more frequently found than those of any other Emperor ; though, on his visit to Britain, he proclaimed his slight hold over our country by cutting off Scotland by his *vallum*, from the more settled south. I have next to notice a gold coin in very fine preservation, figured here, of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, the adopted son of Hadrian, who reigned from A.D. 138 to A.D. 161 ; and also a Denarius of *Faustina the Elder*, his Queen. Aureus: Ob. ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. TR . P.



xv. Laureated head of Emperor to left. R. COS . IIII. The Emperor, togate, standing to left, right arm extended holding a globe, a short baton in

left hand. Denarius of Faustina. Ob. DIVA . FAVSTINA. Head of Faustina to right. R. CONSECRATIO. Peacock walking to right. Both were found in 1793. Under the rule of Antoninus Pius, Lollius Urbicus was appointed legate in Britain : he resumed possession of the south of Scotland, and apparently obliged to be content with what he had regained, connected the old forts of Agricola by his strong *vallum* across the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde. Under his command the possessions south of this wall seem to have been completely maintained, and to this period, from the regular succession of the coins, their greater number, and their good state of preservation, &c., I am inclined to ascribe the principal occupation of this station, although its origin was probably even of a much older, if not of the very earliest date, from its being directly on the great northern road, and at such a short distance, comparatively speaking, from the more settled districts of Albion. The succeeding Emperor, *Marcus Aurelius*, however, appears to have had to renew the contest with the Caledonians. I have not seen a coin of this Emperor found here, but his name is given in a short list of coins mentioned by Milne, in his Description of Melrose Parish, published in 1743, as found in the district, and coins of all the other Emperors mentioned by him (viz., Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Constantine; with the exception of the last, all belonging to the earlier period of the Roman occupation), have been more recently found in these very fields. His reign extended from A.D. 161 to A.D. 180. After this there occurs a blank in the catalogue of coins of between 80 and 90 years, including the reigns of several Emperors, and among these of Severus, who penetrated far north into Caledonia in an attempt to put a final termination to the resistance of the northern tribes; but after a longer or shorter occupation, concluded by withdrawing to the south, and fixed the Roman boundary on the old line of Hadrian's Wall, dying at York, as is believed, in A.D. 211. The south of Scotland after this time seems to have continued more or less in open revolt; and it is not till the reign of *Victorinus*, A.D. 265 to A.D. 267, who is believed to have been in Britain, that the list recommences, and we are again carried by a few straggling coins through the varying scenes of peace and war, to a considerably later date. We have next a stray coin of *Diocletian*, A.D. 286 to A.D. 313, who ruled the eastern provinces of the Empire, his colleague Maximianus Herculeus reigning in the west. Then one of *Carausius*, a native of Belgic Gaul, who, during the reign of the Emperors just mentioned, revolted, and, sailing for Britain, ruled in defiance of the power of Rome, and at last was slain by his minister Allectus, A.D. 293. In A.D. 292 Diocletian adopted *Galerius Maximianus*, and finally abdicating the empire nominated him his successor A.D. 305. His rule is also represented here by one coin.

Maximianus Herculius about the same time followed the example of his colleague, and appointed Constantius Chlorus to fill his place, under whose reign Britain was retaken from the usurper Allectus. Constantius himself visited this island, and after repulsing the attacks of the untiring men of the north, now called Picts, died at York in the year 306, having declared his son Constantine, Cæsar, afterwards *Constantine the Great*. Several of his coins have been turned up in this district; and no Roman coins of a later date, as far as I have been able to learn, have been found in the neighbourhood.

"It was not, however, till A.D. 364, or 27 years after Constantine's death, that Valentinian became Emperor, and under his reign, in the latter part of the fourth century, that the south of Scotland was again added to Roman Britain, the distinctive appellation of Valentia, in honour of the Emperor, being finally given to it; and it is to this period that some antiquaries are inclined to date the origin of many of our Roman remains, traces of which are still to be found. I need hardly say, that as far as these remains near Newstead are concerned, I differ from my friend, Dr Wilson, who, in his '*Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*,' refers to them as probably belonging to this later period. I consider this nearly consecutive list of the earlier coins an additional argument in favour of my previously stated opinion of their much more ancient origin.

"It was not till twenty years after the beginning of the fifth century, that a Roman Legion was seen for the last time in Scotland, attempting by the sword to restore their dominion over the country; and, as the troubles of the Empire continued to increase, Valentia was finally abandoned to its native population, the Roman forces being withdrawn, and the colonists recommended to remove to the more thoroughly conquered province to the south of the well-known ramparts of Hadrian and Severus's Wall.

"Of these later coins the following may be noted, as in best preservation:—

"VICTORINUS. A Third Brass. Radiated head of Emperor to right. IMP . C . VICTORINVS . P . F . AVG. R. Peace standing to left, holding up a flower in her right hand, a spear transversely in left. PAX . AVG. In field, V*X.

"CARAUSIUS. Third Brass. Ob. IMP . C . CARAVSIVS . P . AVG. Radiated head of Emperor to right. R. PAX . AVG. Female figure of Peace standing to left. In field, S . P. In exergue, C.

"GALERIUS MAXIMIANUS. Second Brass. Laureated head of Emperor to right. MAXIMIANVS . NOBIL . C. R. Male figure standing to left, holding a patera in right hand, and a cornucopia in left. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In field, S . F. In exergue, ATR.

"CONSTANTINUS MAXIMUS. 1. Third Brass. Laureated head of Emperor to right. IMP . CONSTANTINVS . AVG. R. Male figure of sun, with radiated head,

standing to left, his right hand raised, and holding in his left a globe. SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. In field, S. F. In exergue, PLC.

“ 2. Third Brass. IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. R. same as above, except in field, T. F. and in exergue, PLN.

“ 3. Third Brass. Bust of Emperor to right, with laureated head, in his right hand a sceptre, surmounted by an eagle. CONSTANTINVS . AVG. R. BEATA . TRANQVILLITAS. A globe and three stars above a cippus, on which: VOTIS . XX. In exergue, STR. and a crescent.

“ 4. Third Brass. Laureated head of Emperor to right. CONSTANTINVS . AVG. R. D . N . CONSTANTINI . MAX . AVG. Within a wreath: VOT . XX. In exergue, RSIS. and a star.

IRON KEYS DEPOSITED IN THE FOUNDATION OF GLASGOW BRIDGE.

John Buchanan, Esq., Cor. Mem., communicated an account of the discovery of two large Iron Keys, one of which appeared to have been deposited in the foundation of each of two piers of the ancient bridge built over the Clyde at Glasgow by Bishop William Rae, in 1345, and demolished in 1851. One of the keys, of large dimensions, was exhibited.

MONUMENTAL BRASS OF THE REGENT MORAY.

George Seton, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., exhibited and presented to the Society a rubbing of the Brass of the Regent Moray, removed from St Giles' Church, Edinburgh, on the demolition of his tomb, during the repairs of the church in 1829. Calderwood furnishes the following notice of “ the Buriall of the Good Regent :”—“ Upon Tuisday the 14th of Februar, [1569-70], the Regent's corps was careid from the Abbey of Halyrudhous to the Great Kirk of Edinburgh, and was bureid in the South ile. Mr Knox made a Sermon before the buriall, upon these words, ‘ Blessed are these that dee in the Lord.’ Manie of the nobilitie were present. He moved three thowsand persons to shed teares for the losse of suche a good and godlie Governour. This epitaph following, made by Mr George Buchanan, was engraven in brasse, and set above his tombe :

[23 IANVARII 1569.]

IACOBO STOVARTO, MORAVLE COMITI, SCOTLE PROREGI ;
VIRO, ETATIS SUE, LONGE OPTIMO : AB INIMICIS,
OMNIS MEMORIE DETERRIMIS, EX INSIDIIS EXTINCTO,
CEU PATRI COMMVNI, PATRIA MÆRENS POSVIT.”

The inscription is surmounted with the Regent's Arms couché, and the motto, SALUS PER CHRISTUM ; and on either side are the figures of Religion and Justice,

with the mottoes ;—*PIETAS SINE VINDICE LUGET*, and *JUS EXARMATUM EST*. The brass was inserted in an ornamental stone monument, which formed one of the most interesting adornments of the church, until its barbarous demolition in 1829 ; and it was a common occurrence, until a comparatively recent period, to assign it as the place of meeting, when any special contract was to be entered into, and also to make bills payable at “the Good Regent’s tomb.”

Repeated efforts having been made by the Society to procure the restoration of this national monument, it was now resolved to prepare a memorial to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, urging on them the duty of having the Brass, which has been removed to Donibristle House, reclaimed, and the monument replaced on its original site in the south transept of St Giles’ Church.

BRONZE MATRIX WITH HEBREW INSCRIPTION.

Dr D. Wilson exhibited and presented to the Society, a remarkable bronze matrix, of a round seal, accurately figured here, purchased by him from a labourer, who described it as having been found during the previous spring, in ploughing a field on the eastern slope of Arthur’s Seat. The adjacent village of Duddingstone is an ancient ecclesiastical site, and the parish church still retains the old Norman Chancel Arch, and other remains of the architectural



decorations of the twelfth century. In the vicinity of the church another matrix of an early knight’s seal, was found about twenty years since, and was in the possession of the late Thomas Thomson, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., whose brother was minister of the parish. The discovery of the matrix figured here, on this site, need not therefore excite surprise, were it not one of a rare and peculiar type. It is remarkable that it appears to be nearly identical, in device and legend, with a seal engraved in the Gentleman’s Magazine, June 1787, Plate II., fig. 8. Unfortunately the latter is given without any description, or account of its discovery. The seal represents a turbaned head in profile, and round the circumference is a Hebrew legend, the first portion of which Dr Wilson observed there could be little hesitation in reading **שלמה בר יצחק**, *i. e.*, SOLOMON BAR ISAAC. He then submitted the results of a correspondence with various Hebrew scholars, with a view to determine the true interpretation of the whole legend. Theodore Meyer, a learned German Jew, writes :—

Another Oriental scholar suggests the following mode of interpretation :—"I would be disposed to take both the fifth and sixth words as cyphers, containing particulars about the time of Solomon bar Isaac; though it is difficult to make it out, neither the era, nor terminus *a quo* being given. The use of letters as cyphers is very common in Hebrew, as well as in Arabic. The numerical value of the letters of the fifth word is: $1 + 30 + 30 + 5 = 66$. That of the four letters of the sixth word is either: $6 + 30 + 10 + 6 = 52$; or $6 + 30 + 10 + 7 = 53$; or $7 + 30 + 10 + 7 = 54$. The uncertainty arises from the doubtfulness of two of the characters in the last word."

The following reading by another scholar adds a fourth version :

שְׁלֹמֹה בֶּר יִצְחָק אִם עָמַס אֱלֹה וְלִי.

i. e., "Solomon, Son of Isaac! if God has loaded thee with benefits, then take thy rest." *Vide* Psalm lxviii. 20. Amid these various and conflicting interpretations, mainly resulting from the cacographic imperfections of the legend, it is important that the proper names are not left in doubt, as they correspond with the inscription in being of Hebrew character; while the device of the human head would otherwise seem irreconcilable with this, since the Jews have invariably eschewed all imagery.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxiii., p. 209, Plate I., another Hebrew seal is engraved, which was found at Gibraltar, in 1801, at a considerable depth, when digging the foundations of the Library. It bears a fleur-de-lis, surrounded with six stars, between a hammer and pincers. A third matrix, with a Hebrew inscription, now in the British Museum, bears a castle and fleur-de-lis, and is quatrefoil in shape, or what may, perhaps, be styled cruciform. An impression of a seal of similar form, in the Hutton collection, kindly communicated, along with the previous one, by Mr Albert Way, was exhibited with the others. The latter, at least, could not be of Jewish origin, as it bears a cross flory for its chief device, and a cross at the beginning of the legend, which is in the common character of the fourteenth century. The subject is curious, as opening up a novel branch of inquiry in relation to mediæval seals. It meanwhile seems most probable that they must all be regarded as talismanic or magical seals; though the Hebrew proper names on the Scottish example, would rather have suggested its being the seal of a Jewish merchant, but for the forbidden device with which they are accompanied.

At a meeting of the Society, March 15, 1847, Sir John Graham Dalyell exhibited a bronze or copper ring, found in a moss in Caithness-shire, which had the name of Jehovah: יהוה deeply engraved on it in Hebrew characters.

February 9, 1852.

Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentleman was elected a Fellow :—

Mr WILLIAM AITCHISON SUTHERLAND, Publisher.

The Donations laid on the Table included :—

A Cast from the celebrated Bust of Shakspeare, at Stratford-on-Avon : by Professor GOODSIR, F.S.A. Scot.

Two Bronze Matrices, one of them a round Seal of the fourteenth century, legend uncertain ; a shield bearing a hay-fork, in pale, between two fleur-de-lis. The other a round Seal of the sixteenth century, no inscription ; a shield, bearing on chief, three pales, party per pale, dexter, barry of seven ; sinister, a rose jessant : and a small collection of Roman denarii, and other Coins : by W. H. SCOTT, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Among the latter are the following Lybian Coins : 11 Uncertain of Numidia. Ob. Laureated bearded head of Numidian Hercules, to left. R. Horse at full gallop, to left ; a dot below. Æ. 7 to 8. Some examples of the same coin bear Punic inscriptions. They were formerly classed to Juba I., but Duchalais now assigns them to some uncertain King of an earlier date.

A Flint Arrow-head, dug up in the parish of Mortlach, Banffshire : by the Rev. ANDREW WILSON.

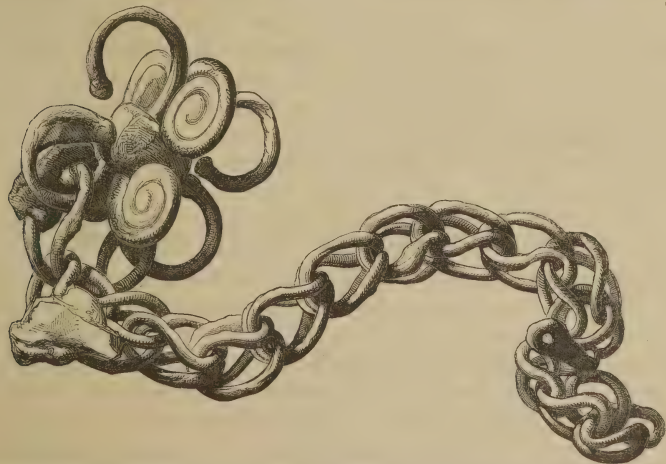
An Encaustic Tile from Aston-Burnell Church, Shropshire : by A. W. FRANKS, Esq., of the British Museum.

A remarkable Collection of Bronze Vessels, Implements, &c., recently dug up in a moss on the farm of Blackburn Mill, parish of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire. W. W. HAY NEWTON, of Newton, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., on whose estate they were found, communicated

a detailed account of the discovery, and liberally presented the whole to the Society.

DISCOVERY OF BRONZE VESSELS, &c., AT COCKBURNSPATH,
BERWICKSHIRE.

These objects were discovered in a haugh adjoining the Water of Eye, at a depth of about 15 inches below the surface, lying on blue clay, below the peat, by two labourers in cutting a drain. They included two large vessels of extremely thin sheet bronze, apparently with traces of gilding externally, and measuring the one about 21 inches in diameter and 10 inches in depth, and the other 13 inches in diameter and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. When found, these vessels were entire, and the one appeared to have been inverted on the other, with the articles within them. The larger one has obviously been much exposed to the fire, and repeatedly repaired; the smaller one has had handles fastened to it on opposite sides by three rivets, the holes for which remain, and it has probably also been strengthened by a rim of iron, without which it would collapse, from the extreme thinness of the metal, if lifted full of water. It is probable that the whole were contained in a large wooden pail; as there are two large rings with staples and nails, the latter of which are bent in, indicating the thickness of the staves to have been about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The rings measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.



There are also a number of iron hoops broken and crushed together, but which there can be little doubt encircled the wooden pail.

The objects inclosed, included a Bronze Roman Patella of the usual form, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and with the bottom composed of concentric rings in bold relief, but wanting the handle; the large Iron Chain figured above, measuring 27 inches in length; a Circular Bronze Ornament, apparently the shield to which the handle of some object has been attached, measuring nearly 3 inches in diameter; an Iron Lamp-Stand similar to examples frequently found on Roman



sites; two Iron Knives, one of them with a wooden handle; an Iron Gouge; two Iron Hammers, the one $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and the other $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, most of which are figured here; apparently an Iron Tankard or Jug, crushed flat; two Ornamented Ends of Pipes, like the Mouth-Pieces of a Trumpet, of bright yellow bronze, and a mass of the same metal, weighing nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Owing to the care of Mr James Miller, the intelligent farmer of Blackburn Mill, the whole of the antiquities found were recovered and sent to Edinburgh, though not without considerable difficulty; the Patella, and some other articles having been carried off by the original finders under the usual impression that they were gold.

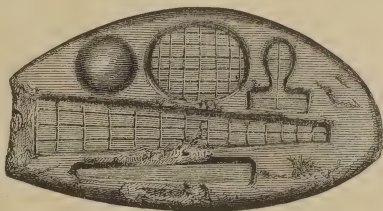
DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT CANOES ON THE CLYDE.

John Buchanan, Esq., having communicated at different periods notices of the discovery of ancient canoes at Glasgow and its neighbourhood, forwarded an account of two fine specimens brought to light during recent operations on the river Clyde. One was dug up near Point House Ferry, in November 1851, and the other in the following January; and since then two more have been found, making in all fifteen canoes brought to light at different times during the last seventy years, under the streets of Glasgow, or in the immediate vicinity of the ancient city. Every one of these was formed out of a single tree, and some of them evidently by the action of fire. In one of the earlier examples, discovered

while digging the foundation of St Enoch's Church in the year 1780, a beautifully polished stone hatchet was found, adding additional proof to the evidence afforded by its site, of the remote period to which this primitive example of the earliest fleets of the Clyde belonged.

ANCIENT STONE MOULD.

A Stone Mould for casting bronze weapons and implements, was exhibited by Thomas Brown, Esq., of Lanfine. It is an irregular oval slab of green serpentine, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest thickness. The accompanying woodcut exhibits the principal front. The longest hollow, it is supposed, may have been designed for the blade of a dagger, which was to be ground into its final shape; and possibly that to the right of the oval was for its handle, afterwards secured to it by rivets, as is usually the case with all the early bronze daggers. The smaller groove may be presumed to be adapted for moulding a knife or chisel; but the precise purpose of the other hollows it is difficult to determine. The opposite side of the stone has formed a half mould for casting a large irregular oval mass of metal. This curious relic was found, at no great depth, on the estate of Trochrig, near Girvan, Ayrshire, in 1851. Similar serpentine exists *in situ*, about eight miles to the south of the place where it was discovered.



LEVEN MEDAL AND JEWEL.

The Hon. W. Leslie Melville, F.S.A. Scot., exhibited a large Gold Medal, struck in the year 1628, to commemorate the raising of the siege of Stralsund, and which had been presented to his ancestor, Sir Alexander Leslie, afterwards first Earl of Leven, by Gustavus Adolphus, for his services on the occasion. The obverse bears a pheon within a garland—the armorial bearing of Stralsund. Around is the legend:—DEO . OPTIM . MAXIM . IMPER . ROMANO . FOEDERI . POSTERISQ; and on the reverse the inscription:—MEMORIÆ VRBIS STRALSVNDÆ . AO . MDCXXVIII . DIE XII . MAI . A . MILITE . CAESARIANO . CINCTÆ . ALIQVOTIES OPPVGNANTE . SED DEI . GRATIA . ET . OPE INCLYTOR . REGVM SEPTENTRIONAL . DIE XXIII . IVLI OBSIDIONE LIBERATÆ . S.P.Q.S.F.F.

There was also exhibited at the same time, a beautiful Jewel belonging to the Leven Family, regarding which considerable uncertainty existed. This has

been supposed to be the one referred to in a letter among the Leven Papers, as having been transmitted by the Speaker of the House of Commons to the Earl of Leven, on the occasion of the surrender of Charles I., at which time the Earl was in command of the army at Newark. It contains a finely executed miniature, probably by Petitot, on comparing which with the pictures at Leslie House, it appears to represent John, the only Duke of Rothes, whose sister married Lord Balgonie, son of the first Earl of Leven. This lady is somewhat remarkable, as by each of three marriages she had a daughter, from whom are descended the present families of Leven and Melville, of Buccleuch, and of Wemyss.

SCOTTISH OGHAM INSCRIPTIONS.

The Secretary exhibited various Lithographs of Sculptured Standing Stones forming part of a series preparing for publication by the Spalding Club, and which had been communicated to the Society by John Stuart, Esq., of Aberdeen. He called attention to an Ogham inscription engraved round the margin of the stone at Golspie, in Sutherland, of so marked a character, as to leave no doubt of its correspondence with the Irish Oghams; and thereby adding a second example to the Ogham inscription already pointed out on the Newton Stone. The interest as well as importance of the latter, is greatly increased as it thus appears to be a bilingual inscription, and holds out a hope that the unknown characters engraved on it may yet be decyphered. Another Monument of the same class as that at Golspie has since been discovered, also having an Ogham inscription round the edge, in the churchyard of Aith, on the east side of the island of Bressay, Shetland, where an ancient church formerly stood. It was exhibited by Dr Charlton, during the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Newcastle, in the month of August.

II. CONVERSAZIONE.—*Feb. 26, 1852.*

The Second Conversazione of the Season was held in the Society's Rooms, when a varied collection of Antiquities contributed for exhibition was displayed in the Council Room and Museum. Among these were some remarkable Ancient Paintings, including the compartments of a Triptic, and a St Agnese, both of the School of Giotto; a Predella, with the Arms of the Piccolomini Family, of the School of

Siena; an Angel, by Fra Angelico da Fiesole; a St John, by Luca Signorelli; and a Portrait, believed to be that of Margaret Tudor, Queen of James IV.: by W. B. JOHNSTONE, Esq., R.S.A.

A beautiful Portrait, on Panel, representing a lady holding a jewelled casket, bearing a resemblance to the Portrait by Jamesone at Taymouth Castle, described as that of Margaret of Norway, Queen of James III.; and a Portrait of James VI., when a boy, also on Panel: by DAVID LAING, Esq.

A Volume of Water-Colour Drawings of Ancient Buildings in Edinburgh: by JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A.

Models of the Megalithic Temples of Avebury and Stonehenge, both in their present state and restored, executed by Mr Henry Brown of Amesbury: by BERIAH BOTFIELD, of Norton Hall, Esq.

An Ancient Carved Staff, formerly belonging to the Cardinal York, elaborately cut with devices and armorial bearings, apparently of the fourteenth century: by W. B. JOHNSTONE, Esq., R.S.A.

A Roman Alabaster Vase, dug up at Camelon, near Falkirk; with specimens of Samian and other Roman Ware from the same locality.

The Chair was taken by the Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., Vice-President; and Professor J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot., gave the following communication:

ON SOME ANCIENT GREEK MEDICAL VASES FOR CONTAINING LYKION;
&c., AND ON THE MODERN USE OF THE SAME DRUG IN INDIA.

The physicians and surgeons who, in ancient times, pursued their medical profession at Rome, and in different parts of the Roman empire, have left us various palpable relics of their craft. Thus, in the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, numerous surgical instruments, pharmacy and drug-bottles, &c., have been found; and elaborate drawings and accounts of these have lately been published by Savenko, Vulpes, Renzi, and others. On the sites of the old Roman cities and colonies throughout Western Europe, various surgical and me-

dical relics of the same kind have been at different times discovered: as lancets, probes, cupping-glasses, scalpels, oculist-stamps, and phials, &c. But of medicine, as it was still earlier exercised in Greece and in the Grecian colonies, few such tangible vestiges remain. We have, it is true, had carefully transmitted down to us the imperishable professional writings of Hippocrates and others of the purely Greek school; but time has spared few, or, indeed, almost no material remnants of the professional instruments or vessels used by the ancient Greek surgeons and physicians.

Perhaps the great rarity of such archæological remains may serve as some apology for the present notice of some specimens of ancient Greek medical vessels or vases. Besides, the vases which I wish to describe are interesting in other points of view. They are all of them intended to contain one and the same drug, as shewn by the inscriptions on their exterior;—this drug was derived by the ancient Greeks from Hindostan,—one of the many points of evidence of the former freedom and frequency of the traffic between the south of Europe and India;—and, at the present day, the same drug is still employed, extensively and successfully, by the native practitioners of the East, for the very purposes for which it was, in former times, used by the medical practitioners of Greece.

The drug to which I allude is the *Indian Lycium* or *Lykion*, the ΔTKION $\text{IN}\Delta\text{IKON}$ of Dioscorides. In modern collections and writings, I know of four ancient vases or drug-bottles intended to contain this valued eye-medicine. If our museums, however, were properly searched, perhaps various other Greek vases for the same or for similar medicines would be detected. The four specimens of bottles or vases for *Lycium* to which I have adverted are the following:—

1. In the collection of Greek antiquities contained in the British Museum is a small vase, made of lead, and of the exact form and size represented in Plate II., fig. 1. The vase is of an ovoid form, and is somewhat above an inch in height, and about three quarters of an inch in breadth. An inscription, preceded by the ornament of a small tripod, encircles the middle of the vase. The inscription is in Greek letters, of which the following is a correct copy:—

$\Delta\text{TKION}\Pi\text{A}\rho\text{AMOY}\Sigma\text{AIOY}$

This inscription may either be read as $\Delta\text{TKION}\Pi\text{A}\rho\text{AMOY}\Sigma\text{AIOY}$ —the *Lycium* of *Paramusæus*—as suggested to me by Mr Birch, who first had the kindness to direct my attention to this vase; or, and perhaps more correctly, it may be rendered $\Delta\text{TKION}\Pi\text{A}\rho\text{A}\text{ MOY}\Sigma\text{AIOY}$ —the *Lycium* sold by *Musæus*. Mr

№ I



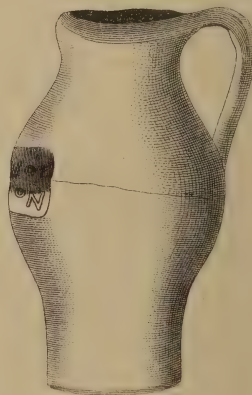
№ II



№ III



№ IV



J. Gellatly Lithog. Edin^g

GREEK LYKION VASES

Birch informs me that he thinks he met with the name of *Paramusæus* as a medical practitioner in Fabricius' *Bibliotheca Graeca*. I have not been fortunate enough to detect the name in question, notwithstanding some considerable search through that learned work. On the other hand, the name of *Musæus* or *Musæus* is well known in Athenian biography. (See Fabricius' *Bibliotheca*, vol. i., p. 120-133.) I should, perhaps, have already stated that the vase in question was sent to the British Museum among a collection of antiquities from Athens.

2. Through the kindness of M. Sichel of Paris, I am enabled to give, in Plate II., fig. 2, an engraving of a second *Lycium* jar, not hitherto published, of nearly the same dimensions as the specimen contained in the British Museum. This second specimen is not made of lead, but of pottery-ware. It bears upon its side the inscription

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ

ΑΥΚΟΝ

This inscription—the *Lycium* of *Heracleus*—has the word ΑΥΚΟΝ spelt without the ι; errors of this kind being, as is well known, very common in old Greek and Roman letterings.

3. M. Millin of Paris published, nearly forty years ago, an account of a similar vase found at Tarentum, a well-known Greek colony and settlement. (*Description d'un Vase trouvé à Tarente*. Paris, 1814.) This vase is slightly larger than either of the above, but somewhat mutilated. It is made of clay, and has on its front, in Greek letters, the inscription *Lycium* of *Jason*,

ΙΑΚΟΝΟC

ΑΥΚΙΟΝ

The form and size of this jar are represented in Plate II., fig. 3. M. Millin fancied that probably this small vase or jar was intended as a child's toy; but two years after he wrote, M. Tochon d'Anneci gave an account of a similar jar, and first suggested that it must have been destined to contain a collyrium or an ointment—*destiné à contenir un collyre ou un onguent*. (See his *Dissertation sur l'Inscription Grecque*. Paris, 1816.)

4. The vase described by M. Tochon is delineated in Plate II., fig. 4. It is of the same material, and nearly of the same size, but less mutilated than that previously delineated by M. Millin. It presents also the same inscription, namely,

ΙΑΚΟΝΟC

ΑΥΚΙΟΝ.

M. Tochon believes further that this vase was found, like that of Millin,

at Tarentum. At least, it was given to M. Tochon originally by a person who had resided for a long time in that city, and who had himself acquired the specimen there. M. Sichel has reason to think it not improbable that his specimen also came from Tarentum. And it is perhaps not uninteresting to remark that Galen, Celsus, and various other old medical authors repeatedly mention a Greek physician of the name of Heracleus or Heraclides, who practised at Tarentum, and was the author of various treatises on the *Materia Medica*, &c. (See *Kuhn's Opuscula*, vol. ii., p. 156, &c.) Among his large collection of collyria and medicines for diseases of the eye, Galen gives formulæ for making different eye medicines bearing the name of Heracleus, as, for example, two, '*agglutinatoria pilorum Heraclidæ Tarentini*. (*Ἡρακλείδου Ταραντινῶν*.)' See *Kuhn's edition of Galen*, vol. xii., p. 741.

The medicine mentioned in the preceding inscriptions, the *LYCIUM* or *ΛΥΚΙΟΝ*, was a drug which enjoyed much favour among the ancients, and it was supposed to be possessed of great medical value and virtues. It was used principally as an astringent remedy to restrain inflammatory and other discharges. Dioscorides, Galen, Oribasius, and Paulus Ægineta, dilate upon the medicinal properties of the *Lycium*. Two varieties of *Lycium* were in use, one obtained from Lycia and Cappadocia, &c., and the other from India. The latter was regarded as by far the most potent and valuable. Thus, when treating of the two varieties of *Lycium*, Galen states that the Indian is the most powerful for all purposes—*το Ἰνδικὸν ἰσχυρότερον ἐστὶν εἰς ἅπαν*. (*De Simp. Medicam.*, Lib. vii., 64.)

Of all the uses to which the *Lycium* was applied in medicine, by far the most important was the employment of this drug, and particularly of the Indian variety, as a collyrium or local application to the eye, in the treatment of different varieties and forms of ophthalmic inflammation. Thus, Scribonius Largus, the reputed body physician to the Emperor Claudius, and one of the most original among the ancient medical writers, declares, that 'he attributes to no collyrium whatever, such great efficacy as to the genuine *Indian Lycium* used by itself. For, if,' says he, 'near the commencement of ophthalmia, any one anoints himself with this collyrium, he will immediately—that is, on the same day—be freed from present pain and future swelling. It is unnecessary (he adds) to dilate on its virtues, for a person experienced only in other collyria would scarcely credit the effects of this simple drug.'—(*De Composit. Medicamentorum*, cap. 3).

The *Lykion* or *Lycium* is still used extensively by the native medical practitioners of India, under the Hindoo name of *Rusot* or *Ruswut*. In a learned article on the nature of the *λυκίον* of Dioscorides, contained in the *Transac-*

tions of the *Linnean Society*, vol. xvii., p. 82, Professor Royle has shewn that the Indian Lycium or Rusot is an inspissated extract prepared from the wood or roots of several species of Berberis, as the *Berberis lycium*, *aristata*, &c., growing on the mountains and plains of Upper India, and principally procured from Nuggur-kote, near Lahore.¹ ‘On inquiring,’ says Dr Royle, ‘in the shops of the druggists in the bazaars of India, I everywhere learned that both the wood (*dar-huld*) and the extract Rusot were imported from the hills into the plains, and that large quantities continued to be brought from Nuggur-kote as well as other places.’ And he adds, ‘the *Rusot* is, at the present day, procurable in every bazaar in India, and used by the native practitioners, who are fond of applying it both in incipient and chronic inflammation of the eye; and, in the latter state, both simply and in combination with opium and alum. It is sometimes prescribed by European practitioners; and I have heard that it was found very efficacious by Mr M'Dowell in the ophthalmia of soldiers who had returned from the expedition to Egypt. I have myself occasionally prescribed it: and the native mode of application makes it particularly eligible in cases succeeding acute inflammation, where the eye remains much swollen. The extract is, by native practitioners, in such cases, rubbed to a proper consistence with a little water, sometimes with the addition of opium and alum, and applied in a thick layer over the swollen eyelids; the addition of a little oil I have found preferable, as preventing the too rapid desiccation. Patients generally express themselves as experiencing considerable relief from the application.’

My friend, Dr Wise, the author of the very learned work, the *Commentary on the Hindoo System of Medicine*, has confirmed to me Dr Royle's statement about the great use of Lycium in eye-diseases in India, and the frequent success of its employment. I have myself seen, in Edinburgh, one or two cases of recent conjunctival ophthalmia treated by the application of some Lycium brought home from India by Dr Wise; and with immediate relief. Mr Walker, who has tried it at the Edinburgh Ophthalmic Institution, informs me that he has found it fully as efficacious as the preceding accounts led him to expect in most forms of external ophthalmia, whether acute or chronic.

The four ancient Greek vases, mentioned in the preceding notice, as inscribed with the name of the drug *Lykion* or *Lycium* are each of very small dimensions, the plate representing all of them of their original sizes and forms. They are small, in consequence, in all probability, of the foreign drug which they con-

¹ The other variety of Lycium described by Dioscorides as procured in Asia-Minor (Lycia, Cappadocia, &c.) is now generally supposed to be an extract from the *Rhamnus infectorius*, or other species of *Rhamnus*. See Professor Royle, in *Linnean Transactions*, vol. xvii., p. 87. Dr Adams in his admirable edition of *Paulus Aegineta*, vol. iii., p. 234.

tained being difficult to procure in large quantities, and being hence an article of high price in the markets of Greece and Italy. The value set upon the contained drug would seem to be indicated by another circumstance—namely by the shape of the interior of the vases. In the specimens described by Millin and Tochon, the cavity of the jars is narrow and conical from above downwards, the mouth being wide, and the interior becoming more and more tapering and contracted as it descends downwards. Hence these jars contained, in fact, much less of the Lykion than their mere external appearance indicated. This remark, at least, holds true of the two vases from Tarentum bearing the name of *Jason*. The vase of *Museus* from Athens, belonging to the British Museum, is more honest in its construction. The high price of the pure Lykion probably led also to the fact mentioned specially by Dioscorides and Pliny—of the frequent adulteration of the drug. And, perhaps, as in similar inscriptions on some modern medicine-nostrums, and packets, the names of the preparer or vender, *Jason*, *Heracleus*, and *Museus*, stamped on the vases, were added in attestation of the purity and unadulterated character of the drug which these vases contained.

March 8, 1852.

JOHN WHITEFOORD MACKENZIE, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :—

ROBERT HORN, Esq., Advocate.

JAMES MELLIS, Esq.

T. A. WISE, M.D., H.E.I.C.S.

JOHN GEORGE WOOD, Esq., W.S.

Various Donations were presented, including—The Guide to Northern Archæology: by the Right Hon. The EARL of ELLESMERE.

A Bronze Bridle-ring, and Buckle of rude workmanship, found in a Stone Cist, near St Andrews: by ROBERT BRYSON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

A small Powder-Horn, with silver mountings, formerly the property of Colonel Ramsay, of Roseheartie, who commanded a regiment under Prince Charles Edward, at Culloden; and a compartment of

Arabesque Ornament, with an Arabic Inscription, from the Palace of the Alhambra : by RICHARD HUIE, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Models of the Megalithic Temple of Avebury, and of that of Stonehenge, as it now stands, and restored ; executed by Mr Henry Brown, of Amesbury: the gift of BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The Pattern-Shaft of the Charlotte Dundas Steam-boat, the first steam-vessel constructed for use. It was made by Mr William Symington, the constructor of the steam-engine employed in the original experiments made by Patrick Miller, Esq., of Dalswinton, in 1788, and used on the Forth and Clyde Canal in 1801 ; and was examined there by Mr Robert Fulton, the American engineer, in 1803 : by Mr WILLIAM GROSART, of Grangemouth.

A Portrait in Oil of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiell : by DAVID LAING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

A Silver Cufic Coin of Al Motawekkil ala'llah, tenth Abbaside Khalif, A.D. 860, found in the vicinity of Göttenberg : by Mrs ROBERT CHAMBERS.

The Arabic inscriptions on this Coin read :—

Ob. Area : <i>Non est Deus nisi,</i> <i>Allah unicus,</i> <i>cui non est socius.</i>	R. Area : <i>Mohammed</i> <i>legatus</i> <i>Dei</i>
Below : <i>El Motezz billah.</i>	Above : <i>Deo !</i>
Inner Circle : <i>Nomine Dei ! cusus est</i> <i>hic dirhem in Meru, anno</i> <i>ducentesimo quadragesimo sexto.</i>	Below : <i>Al Motawekkil ala'llah.</i>
Outer Circle : <i>Motto from the</i> <i>Coran, chap. 30, v. 3, 4.</i>	Margin : <i>Motto from the Coran, ch. 9,</i> <i>v. 33.</i>

Al Motawekkil ala'llah was the tenth khalif of the Abbaside dynasty. He reigned from 231 to 247. In the year 240 he assigned to his son, Al-Motezz-billah, the superintendence of the provincial mint, and ordered that his name should appear on the coinage. This coin, struck in the year 246 (860 A.D.), in the city of Meru or Merw, in Khorasan, bears his name, as seen above. Tornberg gives a similar coin struck in the City of Grace (Medinet-el-selam), that is, Bagdad, in this year, but mentions none of him struck in Merw. (*Numi Cufici*,

p. 88, No. 365 a.) Marsden gives a gold coin, a dinar, struck in Merw, but of the year 245 (*Numismata Orientalia*, p. 57, LVI.) Schroeder describes a similar coin to this, in the cabinet of the Academy at Upsal. (*Numismata Cufica*, p. 6, No. 28.)

PRIMITIVE HAND-BELLS.

“Notices of some popular Superstitions still extant, in connection with certain of the primitive Ecclesiastical Hand-Bells of Ireland,” by John Bell, Esq., Dungannon, F.S.A. Scot. In this communication Mr Bell remarked:—

“Of the greater number of these curious bells, little more is known than merely their names, which have come down to us traditionally, from a very remote antiquity. Their sacred character, and the veneration in which they were held, no doubt tended to their preservation. I have seen these rust-corroded relics preserved in beautiful and costly reliquaries, which give a lively idea of how much they had been valued by our ancestors. The shrine formerly possessed by the late Major Nisbet, in the county Donegal, is of this description, but that ‘presented by Domnald O’Lachlin to Domnald the Comorbha of Patrick,’ lately in the possession of Mr Adam M’Clean of Belfast, is decidedly the finest piece of Irish antiquity extant. It is remarkable for the richness and beauty of the elaborate decorations, consisting of fine gold and silver, modelled into basso and alto-relievo figures of birds, interwoven serpents, and elegantly twisted flagree work. It is likewise ornamented with crystals and other gems, several of which have fallen from their sockets and been lost. Notwithstanding the great care with which some of the bells have been kept, others have suffered mutilation from having been thrown into fires by the superstitious, who entertain an idea that a blessed bell has the power of arresting the progress of conflagrations. From the bell of St Basdain or Bothan, it is a common practice of the people of Donegal to allow their herds to drink annually of the water of St Bothan’s river; the people, too, in that district admit the curative efficacy of quenching their thirst with a draught of the river water from the bell. From another of these bells in the county of Sligo, a medicated draught was believed to stop the progress of Asiatic cholera, and for each draught, so administered, fivepence was charged; so strong is the faith which these relics still command. Those who swore by the Clog na fuila or Bloody Bell, kept near Ballieborough, in Cavan, were enjoined to throw the relic, by means of an attached cord, three times round their heads. These barbarous usages, the judicatory purposes for which bells were in requisition, the miracles narrated of them, and the veneration with which they were regarded, render relics of this kind valuable from their illustration of ancient Celtic manners, and connect them with the history both of the Irish people and of the Scottish Gaels, whose reverence





Drawn by D. Wilson L.L.D.

Engraved by W^m Douglas

THE GUTHRIE BELL

for the same primitive ecclesiastical bells has already been illustrated by the researches of Dr Wilson."

THE GUTHRIE BELL.

John Guthrie of Guthrie, Esq., exhibited the Inscribed Bell of Guthrie, (Plate III.) This remarkable Scottish relic is an ancient heir-loom of the family, and is believed to have pertained to the old church of Guthrie, Forfarshire, erected into a collegiate church by Sir David Guthrie, in 1479. The church of Guthrie, or Gutheryn, as it is styled in the earliest charters, was an ancient prebend of the cathedral of Brechin, and is enumerated in 1372, among the benefices of the chapter "*antiquitas fundata*." The chapter of Brechin was originally a body of Culdees, and it is not improbable that Guthrie may have formed one of the primitive Christian settlements in Angus.

The patronage and tithes of the church of Guthrie were conferred by William the Lion, on the Abbey of Aberbrothoc; and in the fifteenth century, Richard Guthrie, one of the abbots, and almoner to James III., according to the Rev. Mr Will, formerly minister of Guthrie,¹ alienated the patronage to Sir David Guthrie, who is elsewhere said to have been a brother of Abbot Richard. Sir David had previously purchased the lands of Guthrie, and out of these he founded and endowed a collegiate church for a provost and three canons. The foundation was confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV., under the date 14th June 1479, as appears from an inventory of writs in possession of the family. The foundation was subsequently enlarged, with the addition of five canons, by Sir Alexander Guthrie, Sir David's son, who was slain at the battle of Flodden, in 1513. The church, which now forms the parish church of Guthrie, was decorated with fresco paintings, the greater portion of which remained until its repair in the summer of 1817, when it was left for nearly three months unroofed, and exposed to the destructive action of the weather.

The Guthrie Bell measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, including the handle, and $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the mouth, and is obviously a relic, pertaining, in its present state, to more than one period. It has consisted originally of one of the rude primitive iron hand-bells, already described in previous communications, and this, after suffering considerable dilapidation from age and violence, has been inclosed in a casing of bronze, and richly decorated with gilded bronze, silver work, and niello, as shewn in the engraving. The inscription, which is inlaid in niello, on a broad silver plate attached to the lower edge of the bell in front, is:—

johannes alexandri me fieri fecit.

The principal figure, that of our Saviour on the cross, is of bronze gilt, and

¹ MS. letter to General Hutton, Advocates' Library.

obviously belongs to an earlier period than the other figures, of silver, with which it is now surrounded. Instead of the crown of thorns he is represented wearing a cap closely resembling the common Scottish blue-bonnet; and in this, as well as in other respects, the decorations correspond to early byzantine-work. The figure represented in the woodcut the full size of the original, is the only decoration on the right side of the bell, though the pins remain by which a second has been attached to the same side.

This figure corresponds in style and material to that of our Lord, though greatly worn, and the features of the face nearly obliterated, owing to its more exposed position. It retains the traces of gilding, and is the only one ascribable to the same period as the principal figure, certainly not later than the eleventh century, and probably of a much earlier date. The Bishops placed on either side, not only overtop the extended arms of the Saviour, but a closer inspection serves to shew that they each cover a second waving ornament, corresponding to that seen on each side of the cross, between which figures of smaller dimensions, and more in proportion to the original central one, it may be presumed, have been originally placed. It is by no means improbable that the figure now on the right side of the bell, represented above, is one of these removed from the front, in which case it may possibly have been designed for St John, with a corresponding one of the Virgin, to whom the collegiate church of Guthrie was dedicated, on the other side.



It will be seen that it represents an ecclesiastic, dressed in a plain sleeveless gown, and holding a book in his left hand against his breast. It is worthy of note that the hair is well defined on the uncovered head, without any indication of the tonsure, in the form of which the primitive Scottish church adhered to the practice of the Eastern, in opposition to that of the Western Church, until it was remodelled under St Margaret in the eleventh century. Above the cross is a venerable bearded old man seated, no doubt designed to represent the First Person in the Trinity. He wears an open crown, the points of which are now so much broken and turned in that they scarcely shew in the engraving. This figure is of the same material (silver), style, and apparent date of workmanship, as those of the Bishops, and all greatly differ in style and execution from the earlier bronze figures. Judging from the costume of the ecclesiastics, and the form of their mitres, they appear to be ascribable to the middle of the thirteenth century. The inscription is of still later date, and is wrought in

niello, on a plate of silver which covers the base of the cross and portions of the original ornamentation. The two Bishops in front appear to have held the crozier or pastoral staff in their left hands, while the right hands are in the attitude of benediction. The episcopal figure on the left side of the bell, also of silver, though now mutilated, has probably corresponded with them in all other respects, except in its larger proportions. The slight variations in the ornamental patterns of their vestments are not sufficient to suggest their having been designed as the representations of any particular saints. They wear the chasuble, above which the apparel or parura of the amice is boldly defined in all. On the right hand figure the parura of the dalmatic appears also distinctly indicated. The low form of the mitre affords a tolerably clear guide to the date of these additions to the bell. It does not occur on sepulchral monuments or other contemporary representations of episcopal costume of a later date than the thirteenth century. On the back of the bell, which is otherwise quite plain, two bronze loops have been attached, for suspending it by, one of which remains now, much worn as if from long use.

W. H. Scott, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., presented, at the same time, three long bugle-shaped beads of shale, which formed part of a necklace found along with a female skeleton in a stone cist, in the parish of Guthrie, in 1851.

ALTAR-PLATE OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, HADDINGTON.

W. W. Hay Newton, of Newton, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., communicated a series of extracts from the Records of the Burgh Court of Haddington, 1531-1603, containing proceedings before that Court in several criminal cases; regulations to be observed during the plague in 1545; and a list of the plate belonging to the collegiate church of Haddington, the church of the Franciscans, commonly called the Lamp of Lothian, 9th June 1545. The last is peculiarly interesting, from the evidence it affords of the wealth, and perhaps also of the artistic skill of a Scottish burgh at the period, as well as of the endowments of the famous "Lamp of the Lothians," so shortly before the dispersion of all such church treasures at the Reformation.

"The chalice þtning to College Kirk of Hadingtoun. The 9th day of June 1545.

"The q^{lk} day ye þvest & baillies w^t aviss of ye counsall deliuit to maist George Kerington ane siluer chalice þtning to Sanct Katerynis alⁱ haveand in ye fut **richart crumpe**, w^t ane croce, & in ye patene ane hand. Southe for deliuing of it agane Johne lawtay.

"Item, deliuit to Schir Thomas Mauchlyne ane chalice of siluer owrgilt,

haveand in ye fut : **hic calix sancte marie de haidington**, for our lady alī. Soūte for restoring of ye samỹ Johne lawtay.

"Item, deliuit to Sr Johne fresar ye trinitie challice'of siluer dowble owrgilt haveand in ye fut ye trinitie, wt̃ **maist robert waltston** wrytyn aboue, & his armis. In ye patene Jesus. Soūte for restoring of it Alex^r brown.

"Item deliuit to Sr William Cokburn Sanct Johne ye baptistis challice of silū ourgilt, haveand in ye fut : **calix Sancti Johis ecclie de haidington**, & ane croce in ye patene. Soūte for restoring of it Alex^r Symson.

"Item, deliuit to Sr archibald borthuik ye rud challice of Siluier, haveand in ye fut ye crucifix; wryt̃ **Johes de crūmpe et sposa sua me fieri fecerūt**, & in ye patene Jesus. Soūte for deliuing of it maist W^m brown pvest.

"Item, deliuit to Schir James Mauchlyne, curat, Sanct James challice of Siluer, haveand in ye fut Sanct James, wt̃ William Kempt & his visis ñk wryt̃ : **Orate p̃ Willmo kemp et eius spousa**, & in ye patene Sanct James. Soūte for restoring of it Johne Vilson.

"Med : Sanct Nycholas challice is in ye coñion kist.

"Item, Sanct Nynianes challice is in Maist Alex^r. Lawsonis hands.

"Item, ye hie alī challice to be restorit wtin viii days."

NOTE.—Besides the altars named here, there were also those of St Duthac, St Peter, St John, St Michael the Archangel, St Crispin, the Holy Blood, the Three Kings of Cologne, with the Baxter's Altar, and the Flesher's Altar. The last two, however, were most probably included in the previous list.

ROMAN CAMP AT HARBURN.

Dr D. Wilson communicated an account of excavations made by him within the area of a small Roman Camp, called Castle Greg, on the Harburn estate, in the parish of West Calder, Mid-Lothian. This camp is referred to in the first edition of Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, merely as the vestiges of a strong military work. The recent excavations, however, place its Roman origin beyond doubt. Mr Cochrane of Harburn having liberally offered to place workmen at his service, Dr Wilson visited the spot; and, under his directions, the camp was carefully trenched, and numerous remains of Roman glass, mortaria, amphoræ, &c., all in a fragmentary condition, with some fragments of iron weapons, and a portion of a lead vessel, disclosed the unobliterated traces of the Roman footsteps of seventeen centuries ago. Among the glass, were the handle, neck, and considerable remains of an unusually large green glass jar, of the square

form frequently found on Roman sites, and occasionally used as *ossaria*. The well in the centre was excavated to a depth of about eleven feet, without anything of importance being discovered; but an old shepherd, long resident in the district, mentioned that some forty years ago, a "bull's hide" was got out of the well, filled with silver coins. Forsyth remarks, in his "Beauties of Scotland," written in 1805 (vol. i., p. 306), "On the top of a rising ground called Castle Craig, are the remains of a small Roman camp in a pretty entire state. Within these few years, several Roman coins were dug up from the environs of this encampment, on which the Roman eagle was sufficiently apparent," though otherwise defaced. The site of the camp is on a high and commanding situation, from which the ground slopes very gradually on all sides, affording an extensive view over the surrounding country. The *vallum* is still tolerably perfect on three sides. The camp is a small irregular square, measuring fifty-two yards from north to south, and forty-nine yards from east to west. The only entrance is on the east side, from which the road has been traced a little way in the direction of Causewayend, a name which indicates the former remains of the legionary paved track. A neighbouring farm bears the name of Camiltre, a corruption, as is supposed, of Camp Hill Tree; and on an old plan of the estate, the camp is marked *Castellum Gregis*. It is situated about a quarter of a mile to the north of a long bleak stretch of the old Lanark road, popularly known, before the days of railway travelling, by the expressive name of the *Lang Whang*.

Various other Roman remains, recently found in Scotland, were exhibited, including a fine small Samian-ware bowl, in perfect condition, potter's stamp: OP CAL; and a remarkable large alabaster vase, dug up at Camelon, near Falkirk. The vase is greatly dilapidated, and its outer surface entirely water-worn, but it appears to have been a work of much beauty; and, had it been in a perfect condition, would have formed one of the most remarkable traces of Roman art hitherto brought to light in the vicinity of the Antonine Wall. It is broad and shallow, somewhat in general form resembling the Warwick vase. It measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the lip of the basin, and 10 inches in height. Unfortunately the two portions found have been acquired by different persons, but it is hoped that both will be deposited in the Society's Museum. Various specimens of Samian and other Roman ware were found at the same time, during the cutting of a branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to join the Northern Railway. A series of shafts or wells, such as have been repeatedly met with on Roman sites in this country, were also disclosed, containing animal matter, horns, skulls, and bones, broken pottery, and the like refuse of domestic life. Coins of Otho, Antoninus, Aurelian, Gordianus, &c., are also reported to have been obtained from the same site.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, FIFESHIRE.

The Secretary communicated an account of a remarkable discovery of Roman coins and other remains, in the parish of Portmoak, Fifeshire. The field where they were found was formerly a deep bog, which, by draining and burning, has been brought into cultivation, and is now good corn-land. In the month of October 1851, a boy, while reaping, turned up a Roman coin with the point of his hook. This led to further search, and upwards of 600 Roman denarii were found, all lying close together, as if they had been enclosed in a bag, and at a depth of only three or four inches from the surface. There were also found at the same spot, an iron sword and a beautiful though imperfect silver ornament, thought to have formed the crest of a helmet. This hoard of Roman silver is peculiarly interesting, as it comprised coins extending over a period of upwards of a century and a half, including the entire series of emperors from Nero to Severus, with those of the empresses Sabina, the elder and younger Faustina, and Lucilla. The hoard may be supposed to have formed the treasure of a soldier in the northern expedition of Septimius Severus, A.D. 208, some of whose coins were found in fine condition; and it serves to shew how little dependence can be placed on dates inferred from the discovery of a few isolated Roman coins in a locality, as it is obvious that they continued to be employed as a circulating medium for centuries. The following description furnishes a note of a small portion of this interesting hoard, of which an opportunity was afforded for examination:—

NERO.

IMP. NERO. CAES. AVG. P. M. Laureated head to right. R. SALVS. The goddess seated, holding out a patera.

GALBA.

1. IMP. SER. GALBA. CAESAR. AVG. Laureated head to right. R. ROMA. RENASC. Warrior standing, holding Victory and spear.
2. R. S. P. Q. R. OB. C. S. In a civic crown.

OTHO.

IMP. M. OTHO. CAESAR. AVG. TR. P. Bare head to right. R. SECVRITAS. P. R. Security standing, holding garland and hasta.

VITELLIUS.

1. A. VITELLIVS. GERM. IMP. AVG. TR. P. Laureated head to right. R. PONT. MAXIM. Female seated, holding patera and hasta.
2. Same obverse. R. LIBERTAS. RESTITVTA. Liberty holding cap and hasta, standing to left.

VEASPASIANUS.

1. IMP. CAESAR. VESPASIANVS. AVG. Laureated head to right. R. IVDAEA. Judæa seated on the ground, behind her a military trophy.
2. IMP. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. COS. IIII. CEN. Laureated head to right. R. FIDES. PVBL. Two hands joined holding a caduceus, two poppy-heads, and two ears of corn.
3. IMP. CAESAR. VESPASIANVS. Laureated head to right. R. PON. MAX. TR. P. COS. V. A winged caduceus.
4. Same obverse. R. COS. V. Two laurel branches, exactly as on a silver coin of Augustus.
5. IMP. CAES. VESP. AVG. CEN. Laureated head to right. R. PONTIF. MAXIM. Emperor seated on a curule chair to right.
6. DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. VESPASIANVS. Laureated head to right. R. s. c. In-scribed upon a shield, supported by two capricorns turned different ways, between them a globe.

TITUS.

1. IMP. TITVS. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P. M. Laureated head to right. R. TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. P. P. A dolphin twined round an anchor.
2. Same obverse. R. Same legend. An elephant to left.

DOMITIANVS.

1. IMP. CAES. DOMITIANVS. AVG. P. M. Laureated head to right. R. TR. POT. COS. VIII. P. P. Tripod, upon which a dolphin.
2. Same. R. TR. P. COS. VII. DES. VIII. P. P. Similar type.
3. CAESAR. DIVI. F. DOMITIANVS. COS. VII. Laureated head to right. R. PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS. Altar.

NERVA.

- IMP. NERVA. CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. POT. Laureated head to right. R. COS. III. PATER. PATRIAE. Pontifical instruments, that is, lituus, præfericulum, aspergillum, and simpulum.

TRAJANVS.

1. IMP. NERVA. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. Laureated head to right. R. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. Female seated, holding patera and hasta.
2. IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. Laureated head to right. R. P. M. TR. P. COS. IIII. P. P. Victory standing, holding a garland.
3. Same obverse. R. Same legend. Concordia seated to left, on a seat formed by two cornucopiæ.

4. Same obverse. R. Same legend. Mars, or Romulus, marching, bearing a lance and trophy.
5. IMP. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. Laureated head to right. R. COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINC. Warrior standing, with Victory and spear.
6. IMP. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. Laureated head to right. R. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Hope walking to left.
7. A similar coin, but R. Equestrian statue of the Emperor.
8. As No. 6. R. COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Piety standing before an altar. In exergue, PIET.
9. IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO. OPTIMO. AVG. GER. DAC. Laureated head to right. R. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Genius standing, holding a patera, and ears of corn.
10. IMP. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. Laureated head to right. R. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Female reclining, holding in one hand a branch, in the other a wheel. In exergue, VIA. TRAIANA.

HADRIANUS.

1. HADRIANVS. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head to right. R. CLEMENTIA. AVG. COS. III. P. P. Female standing, holding patera and hasta.
2. Same obverse. R. Crescent and star cos. III.
3. Same obverse. R. cos. III. Crescent and seven stars.
4. Same obverse. R. cos. III. Victory seated to left.
5. HADRIANVS. AVG. COS. III. P. P. Laureated head to right. R. PIETAS. AVG. Piety standing at an altar.
6. Same obverse. R. VICTORIA. AVG. Victory seated to left.
7. Same obverse. R. TELLVS. STABIL. A male figure in his under tunic (an agriculturist), holding in his right hand a ploughshare, in his left a rake, behind him are two ears of corn.
8. Same obverse. R. NILVS. The Nile personified, reclining, holding a cornucopia, at his sides a hippopotamus and crocodile.
9. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Laureated head to right. R. cos. III. Female seated, raising her right hand to her face.
10. Same obverse. R. cos. III. Roma seated to right.
11. Same obverse. R. cos. III. Eagle standing upon a sceptre.
12. Same obverse. R. cos. III. Neptune to right, resting his foot on the prow of a ship, holding a trident and a dolphin.
13. IMP. CAESAR. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. AVG. Laureated head to right. R. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Victory to right, bearing a trophy.

14. Same obverse. R. Same legend. Mars or Romulus to right, with lance and trophy.
15. Same obverse. R. Same legend. Fortune standing, holding rudder and cornucopia.
16. Same obverse. R. Same legend. Female seated to left. In exergue, LAETITIA.
17. DIVVS . HADRIANVS. Bare head to right. R. CONSECRATIO. Eagle to right, looking back, holding in its talons a sceptre.

SABINA.

- SABINA . AVGVSTA . HADRIANI . AVG . P . P. Head to right. R. INDVLGENTIA . AVG . P . P. Female seated to left, holding out her open right hand, in her left a hasta. In exergue, cos . III.

ANTONINVS PIVS.

1. ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. Laureated head to right. R. TR . POT . COS . IIII. Liberality standing, holding in one hand a tessera, in the other a cornucopia. In exergue, LIB . IIII.
2. Same obverse. R. cos . IIII. Two hands holding a caduceus and two ears of corn.
3. Same obverse. R. cos . IIII. Female standing, holding a patera and hasta.
4. ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. TR . P . XXII. R. AEDE . DIVI . AVG . REST . COS . IIII. Octostyle temple, in which two figures seated.
5. Same obverse. R. TEMPL . DIVI . AVG . REST . COS . IIII. Same type.
6. ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. TR . P . XII. Laureated head to right. R. cos . IIII. Female standing holding a balance.
7. ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. IMP . II. Laureated head to right. R. TR . POT . XIX . COS . IIII. Female seated, holding out a patera to a serpent twined round an altar.
8. Obverse as No. 6, but TR . P . XXIII. R. PIETATI . AVG . COS . IIII. Female standing, holding in her right hand a globe, on her left arm a child. A child standing on each side.
9. Same obverse, but TR . P . XVIII. R. cos . IIII. Female standing to right, in her right hand a cornucopia, in her left a rudder.
10. Same obverse. R. cos . IIII. Female standing, holding in her right hand ears of corn, her left hand touching a modius.
11. Same, but TR . P . XVI. R. cos . IIII. Female standing with rudder and cornucopia.
12. Same, but TR . P . COS . III. R. PROVIDENTIAE . DEORVM. Winged thunderbolt.

13. Same, but TR. P. XXII. R. VOTA. SVSCEP. DECENN. III. COS. IIII. The Emperor veiled, sacrificing on a tripod.
14. Same, but TR. P. XI. R. COS. IIII. Female standing, in her left hand a rudder, holding out with her right hand a patera to a serpent arising from an altar.
15. IMP. CAES. T. AEL. HADR. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. R. TR. POT. XV. COS. IIII. Female standing, leaning on a rudder, holding out ears of corn. In exergue, TRANQ.
16. Same obverse. R. Same legend. Piety standing at an altar, with her right hand holding a ram by the forelegs, in her left holding up a patera filled with fruit. In exergue, PIETAS.
17. Same obverse. R. TR. POT. XIII. COS. IIII. Peace standing, holding an olive branch and a hasta. In exergue, PAX.
18. DIVVS. ANTONINVS. Bare head to right. R. CONSECRATIO. Eagle on a globe.
19. Same, but a funeral pile.

FAUSTINA SENIOR.

1. DIVA FAUSTINA. Head to right. R. AVGVSTA. Throne of Juno, across which a sceptre.
2. Same obverse. R. CERES. Ceres standing, holding ears of corn and a long torch.
3. Same obverse. R. AETERNITAS. Throne of Juno, across which a sceptre; before, a peacock, the bird of Juno. Faustina is thus symbolised as Juno.
4. Same obverse. R. Same. Veiled female holding up her right hand; in her left a hasta.
5. Same obverse. R. Same. Female holding in her right hand a globe; her veil surrounds her head like a halo or nimbus.
6. Same obverse. R. AVGVSTA. Female standing, holding ears of corn and a hasta.
7. Same obverse. R. Same. Female standing, holding a hasta.
8. DIVA. AVG. FAUSTINA. Head to right. R. CONCORDIAE. Antoninus and Faustina joining hands.

M. AURELIUS.

1. AVRELIVS. CAES. AVG. PII. P. COS. DES. Bare head to left. R. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. Bare head of Pius to right.
2. Same, but cos. Bare head of Aurelius to right. R. Same, but P. P. COS. III. Laureated head of Antoninus to right.

3. AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. Bare head to right. R. TR . POT . III . COS . II. Female standing; in her left hand a hasta; with her right hand pointing to a globe lying before her.
4. AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. Bare head to right. R. PIETAS . AVG. Simululum, lituus, præfericulum, aspergillum, and culter.
5. M . ANTONINVS . AVG . PARTH . MAX. Laureated head to right. R. TR . P . XX . IMP . III . COS . III. Peace standing. In exergue, PAX.
6. M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXIII. Laureated head to right. R. SALVTI . AVG . COS . III. Hygæ standing, holding out a patera to a serpent arising from an altar.
7. Obverse as No. 6. R. TR . P . XX . IMP . III . COS . III. Victory standing, holding a palm branch; her left arm is laid upon a shield, inscribed VIC . PAR, supported on the trunk of a palm-tree.
8. M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM. Laureated head to right. R. TR . P . XXXI . IMP . VIII . COS . III . P . P. Victory walking to left.
9. M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG. Laureated head to right. R. TR . P . XXXIII . IMP . X . COS . III . P . P. Fortune seated, with rudder and cornucopia; below the seat, a wheel.
10. DIVVS . M . ANTONINVS . PIVS. Bare head. R. CONSECRATIO. Funeral pile.

FAUSTINA junior.

1. FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. Head to right. R. HILARITAS. Female standing, holding palm branch and cornucopia.
2. Same obverse. R. FECVNDITAS. Female standing, holding hasta and child.
3. Same obverse. R. IVNO. Juno standing, holding patera and hasta; at her feet, a peacock.
4. Same obverse. R. IVNONI . REGINAE; same type.
5. Same obverse. R. Same legend. Juno seated, holding patera and hasta; at her feet, a peacock.
6. Same obverse. R. SAECVLI . FELICITAS. Two children, Commodus and Lucilla, in a lectisternium.

L. VERUS.

1. IMP . L . AVREL . VERVS . AVG. Bare head to right. R. PROV . DEOR . TR . P . COS . II. Female standing, holding globe and cornucopia.
2. L . VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. Laureated head to right. R. TR . P . V . IMP . III . COS . II. A Parthian captive seated amongst arms, his hands bound behind his back. Among the arms may be seen the bow, which

on the greater number of Parthian coins, is to be seen, held by the King, as being the national arm.

3. Same obverse. R. TR. P. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. Peace standing; in exercise, PAX.

LUCILLA.

1. LVCILLAE. AVG. ANTONINI. AVG. F. Head to right. R. DIANA. LVCIFERA.
Diana to right, holding a torch.
2. Same obverse. R. VENVS. Venus standing to left, holding an apple.
3. Same obverse. R. VOTA. PVBLICA, in a garland.

COMMODUS.

1. IMP. L. AVREL. COMMODVS. AVG. GERM. SARM. Laureated head to right.
R. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Victory walking to left.
2. M. ANTONINVS. COMMODVS. AVG. Laureated head to right. R. TR. P. VII.
IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P. Female standing, holding in her left hand a cornucopia; in her right hand two ears of corn above a modius.
4. M. COMM. ANT. P. BRIT. FEL. Laureated head to right. R. P. M. TR. P.
X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter seated, holding a Victory.
5. M. COMM. ANT. P. FEL. AVG. BRIT. Laureated head to right. R. P. M.
TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Commodus seated on a curule chair,
holding out a globe.
6. Same obverse. R. HILAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P.
Hilarity standing, with branch and palm branch.
7. L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. Laureated head to right. R. I. O.
M. SPONSOR. SEC. AVG. Commodus standing togate, holding a globe, and
crowned by Jupiter standing behind him.

SEVERUS.

1. L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. IIII. Laureated head to right. R. GENIVS.
P. R. The Genius of the Roman people sacrificing on an altar.
2. Same, but IMP. VIII. R. VOTA. PVBLICA. Severus veiled and togate, sacrific-
ing on a tripod.

III. CONVERSAZIONE.—*March 30, 1852.*

The Third Conversazione of the Season was held in the Society's Rooms. There were exhibited, along with the Donations recently presented to the Society, other objects of interest, including—

A Roman Centurial Inscription, dug up at Castlecary, on the Antonine Wall, in 1841 : by the Right Hon. The EARL of ZETLAND.

A collection of Primitive Urns, with Flint Arrow-heads, &c., recently found in a group of stone cists at Lesmurdie, Banffshire : presented to the Society by Captain STEWART of Lesmurdie, and ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Esq., F.G.S., &c. The Skulls and some of the Bones from the same graves were also exhibited.

A collection of Models of Ancient Classic Ruins, including the Temples of Paestum, the Arch of Titus, &c. : by the COUNCIL of the ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

A model of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," or Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, demolished in 1817, made from drawings taken in 1805 by the Rev. J. Sime, F.S.A. Scot. : by Mr W. T. M'CULLOCH, Clerk to the Society.

A collection of Models of Medieval Buildings, by various contributors ; &c.

The Chair was taken by J. M. MITCHELL, Esq., and Alexander Christie, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Director of the Government School of Design, delivered a lecture on

THE STYLE OF ORNAMENT WHICH PREVAILED FROM THE FOURTH
TO THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

By means of sketches, the Lecturer illustrated the successive modifications and

improvements made, in the earlier ages, both in the erection of edifices for Christian worship, and on the original combinations and details of Roman architecture in the progressive adaptation of the Pagan basilica to the rites of the church; and stated that architecture might, in almost every case, be taken as the type of the decorative art of the time—the missals, the drinking-cups and other domestic vessels, the furniture, and even the jewellery of each age, almost invariably exhibiting the same style of ornament. Mr Christie also illustrated the progress of ornamentation by numerous drawings and other illustrations, including casts from St Mark's, Venice, coloured and gilded in the style of the original; from all which, he shewed how the style assumed its definite character and combinations, and was then followed by a gradual improvement in design and colouring. The close of the period chosen for illustration was especially remarkable for the number, beauty, and elaborate character of the mosaics adorning the interior of the structures. A great variety of drawings of these mosaics, and other medieval ornaments, were produced in illustration.

April 12, 1852.

Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., Vice-President, in the
Chair.

The Donations included the Roman Centurial Tablet exhibited at the previous *Conversazione*, and now presented to the Society by the Right Hon. The EARL of ZETLAND. It was found at Castlecary, on the Antonine Wall, in 1841, during the construction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, when the old Roman station was cut through, and a mass of debris, including much Roman pottery, was laid open to a depth of twelve feet. The inscription is :

CHO VI
O ANTO
ARATI

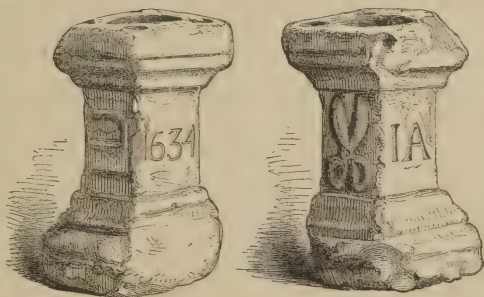
The noble donor also presented, along with the Centurial Inscript-

tion, two Stone Quernes, and various fragments of Amphoræ and other Roman pottery, from the same site.

Several fine specimens of Flint Arrow-Heads, from an Indian mound on the Mississippi river, and other localities in the United States, were presented by E. W. DALLAS, Esq.

TAILORS' CANDLESTICKS.

James T. Gibson Craig, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., presented two curious Scottish relics of the seventeenth century, styled "TAILORS' CANDLESTICKS," formerly in the collection of C. K. Sharpe, Esq. They are made apparently after the model of a Roman altar; and the finer of the two, figured here, is decorated with the most characteristic implements of the craft, *the goose and shears*, and bears the initials and date, I. A. 1634. It was found, about twelve years ago, built into the wall of an old house at Dalkeith.



The first communication, by the Rev. Alex. Mackenzie, of South Knapdale, furnished various indications of ancient Celtic customs, as shewn by the continued use of official designations, derived chiefly from ecclesiastical offices, still in use as proper names in Argyllshire.

ROMAN BRONZE PATELLA.

Dr John Alex. Smith exhibited a Roman bronze patella, of the usual form, dug up on the farm of Temple, Roxburghshire, Dec. 1849. The place where it was found, about half-a-mile below the junction of the river Jed with the Teviot, is little more than the same distance to the west of the line of the Great Roman Road from the Pass of the Cheviots, by Chew Green, towards St Boswells Green and Newstead. Roy alludes to some vestiges of a Roman station near this site (*Milit. Antiq.*, p. 102); and Stuart also notices the traces, though describing them as too partial for the establishment of any certain conclusions

(*Caledonia Romana*, 2d Ed., p. 149). The patella acquires an additional interest, therefore, as being, it is believed, the first undoubted Roman relic discovered in the immediate neighbourhood.

ST MARGARET'S CHAPEL, EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Dr Daniel Wilson read some notices of the history and architectural features of the ancient Chapel of St Margaret, in Edinburgh Castle, discovered by him in 1846; and detailed the plans proposed for its restoration, as nearly as possible in accordance with the existing traces of its original state. This interesting little Romanesque chapel consists of a nave measuring $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a beautiful chancel arch of two orders, decorated with chevron mouldings, which has originally rested on four cylindrical pillars. The plain chamfered impost, the cushion capitals, and two of the bases of the pillars remain, so that the restoration of this important feature of the building is attended with no difficulty. Within the arch is a semicircular apse, with a plain, square ambry, and a larger recess, which may have sufficed for holding the vestments, or perhaps more probably formed the entrance for the officiating priest, from an adjoining building on the north side. The mutilated remains of a piscina are also traceable on the south side of the apse, which it is proposed to restore. One of the small round-headed windows in the apse, and those in the south-wall of the nave have been opened and filled with stained glass. A stone font, corresponding in some degree to the style of the Chapel, has also been provided by private subscription; and this venerable ecclesiastical building, which was used at the period of its discovery as a gunpowder magazine, is now to be set apart as a baptistry for the use of the Episcopal chaplain of the garrison.

UNPUBLISHED COUNTER-SEAL OF KILWINNING.

W. H. Scott, Esq., communicated an account of an unpublished seal of Kilwinning Abbey:—"Mr H. Laing¹ describes a seal of the Monastery of Kilwinning, as follows: "S' COMMVNE ABBIS ET CONVENTVS MONASTERII DE KYLWYNYN, Gothic lettering. Within a Gothic niche, the Virgin seated, holding the infant Jesus; the background ornamented with foliage. A round seal of an exceeding rich and beautiful design." The counter seal is as follows (No. 1064): "S' COMMVNE · CAPITVLI · MONASTERII · DE · KILVYNYN. Within a Gothic niche, St Winnin, with a crozier and a book. Appended to a charter, A.D. 1557."

¹ Laing's Scottish Seals, p. 191, No. 1063.

Mr Laing adds the following note : “ The form of the letters, as well as the execution of the design of this counter-seal, evidently proves it the work of a later period than the preceding, which is probably as early as the fourteenth century, when the art was in the highest state of perfection. Most likely the original matrix of the counter-seal had been lost, and this one substituted by an artist of inferior skill, a short time previous to the date of the instrument to which it is appended.”

Mr Scott exhibited a specimen of the seal and counter-seal, Nos. 1063, 1064, as described by Mr Laing ; and also the other, which supplies an impression of the original counter-seal unknown to him. It is unfortunately detached from the original charter, to which the parchment still adhering to it shews it to have been affixed. It precisely corresponds with the other on the obverse ; whereas the reverse, though the same type as 1064, is superior in style and execution, agreeing in this respect with the counter-seal, and bears the legend : S · COM-MVNE · ABBIS ET CONVENTVS MONASTERII · DE · KYLWYNYN, in lettering corresponding with the older seal. The workmanship is very good, and it is possible, as Mr Laing thinks, that the original matrix of which this is an impression, was lost, and a new one prepared shortly before 1557. From the fact, however, that the legend is changed from : *Sigillum Commune Abbatis et Conventus Monasterii de Kylwynyn*, to *Sigillum Commune Capituli Monasterii de Kilvynyng*, Mr Scott remarked that he was inclined to suppose the substitution was intentional, depending on some change in the jurisdiction of the monastery ; but he must leave this to be explained or denied by those learned in monastic antiquities. The lettering on the modern counter-seal corresponds to that on the latest billon coins of James V., or the earlier of Mary. Whatever reason be finally adopted to account for such a change, the subject is not unworthy of notice, the example being curious, if not, indeed, unique.

ST MAGNUS, KIRKWALL.

A memorial to the Chief Commissioner of Her Majesty's Board of Works, submitted to the Meeting by order of the Council, was unanimously approved of, praying the interference of the Board to prevent the erection of galleries, partition-walls, and other injurious additions to the Cathedral of St Magnus, Kirkwall ; which it was understood were now contemplated, with a view to the adaptation of that venerable edifice for a Presbyterian place of worship.

May 10, 1852.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., in the Chair.

The following valuable Donations from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, presented through John Henderson, Esq., Queen's Remembrancer for Scotland, were laid on the Table :—

COINS.

GREEK, *Silver*.

1 Phocis, 1 Boeotia, 1 Athens, 1 Parthia, Arsaces xxi, 1 ; found at Braco, parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire.

ROMAN, *Silver*.—Found on the line of the Roman Road, near Braco.

Consular—1 Postumia.

Imperial—1 Galba, 1 Domitianus, 2 Trajanus, 3 Hadrianus, 1 Sabina, 1 Antoninus Pius, 1 Aurelius, 1 Lucilla, 1 Commodus, 1 Crispina.

ENGLISH.

Thirty-four Silver Coins, being a portion of upwards of ninety, chiefly Anglo-Saxon pennies, found on the farm of Mackrie, in the parish of Kildalton, island of Islay, and county of Argyll. In addition to the Anglo-Saxon and other coins, of which a detailed report is given, this valuable hoard also included four masses of silver, found along with the hoard. These weigh respectively 5 dwt. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ dwt., 4 dwt. and 3 dwt. ; the square pieces having the first weights. It is probable that these passed by weight, as at present in China, as they appear to be carefully adjusted to some standard.

Elizabeth—shilling and two sixpences. James I.—shilling and sixpence. Charles I.—half-crown, three shillings, and a sixpence. Charles II.—hammered shilling, two milled half-crowns. James II.—two half-crowns. William III.—half-crown and shilling.

SCOTTISH.

Gold.

James VI.—half-rider, 1599 ; found near Brechin, Forfarshire.

Silver.

James VI.—thistle merk, 1602. Charles II.—two-merk piece, 5 merks, 4 quarter-dollars. James II.—4 ten-shillings. William and Mary—1 ten-shillings. William III.—2 ten-shillings, 1 five-shillings.

Billon and Copper.—Found in the parish of Edzell, Forfarshire.

James II.—12 halfpence. James IV.—2 placks. James V.—1 penny. Mary—1 plack; 2 hardheads, dates 1555, 1556, the last a new date. James VI.—7 hardheads with lion; 1 with arms; 1 half hardhead, the third known? 1 plack.

Twenty-two foreign coins in silver, chiefly of the seventeenth century, of France, Austria, Saxony, Holland, Sweden, and three of Monaco; one French copper double tournois, 1639; one brass jetton of uncertain locality.—Found at Baads, parish of Peterculter, Aberdeenshire.

A massive Gold Armilla, weighing 6 oz. 10 dwt. 6 grs., found on the property of Bonnyside, Stirlingshire.

A Bronze Cauldron, 14 inches high, decorated with ornamental border in relief, found on the farm of Inchterff, parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire.

A Brass Matrix, pointed oval, of the fifteenth century: seal of the official of Brechin, of beautiful workmanship and in fine preservation. Front head of a mitred Bishop, probably St Columba. Below a hunting-horn stringed. The background diapered. Legend: **Sigillum * curie * officialis * brechinensis**. It was found on the Links of Montrose in 1848.

Fragment of a large Bell recently found in the ruins of Aberbrothoc Abbey, with portion of an inscription in beautiful and highly ornamented characters of

the fourteenth century, 1½ inch high: **ORE**
STC †

IRON DAGGER, EAST LANGTON.

An Iron Dagger and Knife found on the farm of East Langton, Mid-Lothian. Dr Wilson furnishes the following account of this discovery in the Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, p. 433. "On the 22d November 1849, some farm-servants engaged in draining a field at East Langton, in the parish of Kirknewton, Mid-Lothian, found a skeleton about 3½ feet below the surface. The body lay south-west by north-east, imbedded in moss about 3 inches thick. Near the feet were found an iron knife and a dagger, with the remains of a wooden handle and a

square gold plate and knob on the end of the haft, both greatly corroded and adhering together from the rust. There were also found in the same grave a wooden comb, broken and very much decayed, and a rude bodkin of bone, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, which had doubtless been employed in fastening the dress of the deceased. The knife is perforated with three holes, by which a handle must have been attached to it; but it is too much corroded to afford any correct idea of its original form. Near to these lay a wooden vessel, and an earthen urn coated with green glaze, and rudely ornamented with a waved pattern; both of which were broken by the carelessness of the workmen. . . . The glazed pottery accompanying the iron weapons at East Langton is a characteristic feature of the sepulchral deposits of the last pagan period in Scotland, and is perhaps one of the earliest indications of Anglo-Saxon influence." The dagger is figured here, along with the bone pin referred to above.



The fragments of the glazed pottery, and wooden vessel, and the comb, were presented to the Society along with the dagger and knife.

REPORT ON A LARGE HOARD OF ANGLO-SAXON PENNIES, IN SILVER,
FOUND IN THE ISLAND OF ISLAY; BY W. H. SCOTT, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

"A large hoard of Anglo-Saxon pennies was found, in 1850, on the farm of Mackrie, in the parish of Kildalton, island of Islay, of which only a small part was recovered from the finders by the Scottish Exchequer. By the kindness of the gentlemen of the Exchequer, and of my lamented friend, the late Alexander Macdonald, Esq., so long one of the curators of our Museum, I had an opportunity of cataloguing the coins thus acquired.¹

"The coins recovered by the Exchequer comprised ninety entire pennies, a number of fragments, a fragment apparently of St Peter's penny, and a fragment of a Cufic dirhem, in addition to which the Society afterwards acquired

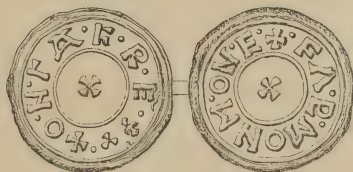
¹ The duplicate coins were distributed to the British Museum, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and various Scottish local Museums.

two by purchase. Four lumps of silver, apparently intended for circulation, also accompanied the coins, and from what I have since learned, there is reason to believe that many more such were found. The pennies, with five exceptions, belong to the reigns of Æthelstan, Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, and Eadgar. Those of Eadgar are, however, by far the most numerous. The exceptions are, a penny of Anlaf, or Onlaf, of Northumbria, and four uncertain, which will be afterwards mentioned. I have incorporated in the catalogue such of the fragments as were sufficiently legible; and the legends of the whole are given, as nearly as possible, in the proper characters."

ONLAF, or ANLAF, *King of Northumbria.*

1. * O·N·T·A·F·R·E·✠ Small cross.
R. FARMONMONE. Small cross.

Mr Lindsay gives the moneyer FARMAN, but says it more resembles FARHAN on most coins. The M is certain on this coin.



Sole Monarchs.

ÆTHELSTAN.

1. ÆDELST *retrograde*. Crowned bust. R. XTB (ERLEENO) EO *retrograde*. Small cross. Broken. LBERTEE ON EO. I have supplied the missing letters from Ruding.

2. AN·RE·TO . . . Rosette. R. O·N·L·E·L·E· Square formed of nine pellets. Broken.

3. TANRE ✠ TOBR. Small cross. R. X·MO·LELEE. Small cross. Broken.

4. REX·TO·BR. Small cross. R. RELN Small cross. Broken.

The Museum contains a coin which gives the complete legend REGNALD·MO·EFORWIC, though different in type.

5. ÆDELXTAN REX. Small cross. R. PITIT·MONE in two lines, between which three small crosses. Ruding gives the moneyer PITIL. Probably in his coin the final T had been reversed, as so often happens on Saxon coins.

EADMUND.

1. EADMVND RE. Small cross. R. ÆLFVINEM in two lines, between which three crosses.

Lindsay gives the same name, but with the Saxon P for V.

2. FDAEMVND RE ✠. Small cross.

R. OSVL FMOI in two lines, between which three crosses.

3. EADM Crowned head.

R. TI · MON. Cross pence. A quarter.



The type is of considerable rarity, but this fragment is of no importance from the state of the legend.

EADRED.

1. EADRED REX. Diademed head to right. R. MANIA MONETV ✠ Small cross.

2. Same legend. Small cross. R. OLEN VNRI in two lines, between which three crosses. The legend is retrograde. Beginning below, this reads VNRI OLEN.

3. Same obverse. R. PVLFLAREX MOT. Same type. This coin was acquired by purchase for the Museum.

4. EADRE Same type. R. HV · RE · (HVNRED) in two lines, as above. Broken.

5. Same obverse. R. BOE E (BOGAES · MONE) as above. Half coin.

EADWIG.

1. EADPII REX. Small cross. R. ÆXEVLF · MO in two lines, between which three crosses.

2. EADPII REXI. Same type. R. HERILERMO. Same type.

EADGAR.

Types. A. Diademed bust to right. R. Cross, between four small crosses.

B. Bust. R. Small cross.

C. Small cross on both sides.

D. Small cross. R. Name in two lines, between which, 1. OL ✠ EO
2. OT ✠ EO 3. O ✠ O 4. ✠ ✠ ✠

Type. E. Rosette on both sides. F. Rosette. R. Name in two lines, between which three rosettes.

Obverse legends.—EADLAR *a* RE *b* REA *c* REI *d* REX *e* REXI
f REXI *g* REXII *h* REXANGLOR *i* REXÐ *k* RE✠ *l* RE✠
m RE✠TI *n* RX *o* ʒADEARRE.

There are numerous varieties of these legends, with crescents, pellets, &c., which it would be difficult and useless to detail exactly. In the case of the types D, 1 and 2, I repeat the letters LE and TE, as will be seen below.

Where the commencing cross, which I have omitted, is used also to complete the word REX, I have given the legend RE simply.

Type. Legend.

1. D 4 *k* · ADELAVER MO · Several specimens.
2. D 4 *d* ADLV · N HO ·
- 2.* B *k* ÆLFNII · MONETA · BE
3. D 1 . ÆLFNII · M · LE
4. D 3 *a* ÆLFNII · MO
5. D 3 *a* ÆLFNII · MON
6. D 1 . ÆLFTAN · M · LE
7. A *k* ÆÐERED · MO · LOND · EIFITA ·
8. C *c* ASFERD · MON ·
9. D 4 *k* BIORIT · . . .
10. D 4 *k* BOILA · X · MOT. The same as BOGAES · Eadred, No. 4,
 and BOIA · MONE · LE in Mr Sainthill's *Olla Podrida*,
 p. 106.
11. D 4 *k* BRLL · . . . Ruding has BRITFER. Lindsay gives
 BRTLER, which corresponds to this coin.
12. D 4 *k* EAPELI · MO. The coin is slightly oxidised at the com-
 mencement of the legend, and I cannot be certain whether
 the first letter is E, E, or L. I think it is E. The other
 letters are quite clear.
13. D 4 *k* EOPMAN · M. Lindsay gives a coin with LOWMAN,
 which is probably a blunder of the engraver for EOPMAN
 as here, and in Ruding. There is a dash after the P
 here, which would seem to make the name CORMAN?
14. D 1 *a* DEORVLAF · M · LE
15. D 2 *a* DEORVLF · MO · TE
16. D 1 *o* DREDLAF · M · LE *retrograde*.
17. C *m* DVDEMVNNOETHI · (DVDE MONETA ·)

Type. Legend.

18. C *k* DVRAND MONE
 19. C *d* DVRAND MONE. In field three pellets, besides the usual cross.
 20. D 4 . DVRAND M ·
 21. D 1 *a* DVRMOD · LE
 22. D 4 *k* EANVLF · MO
 23. E *k* EOFRARD MOT
 24. D 2 *a* EOFRLF · MO · TE
 25. D 1 *a* EOLOÐ · M · LE
 26. D 1 *a* EOROÐ · M · LE
 27. D 4 *a* FARMA · MO
 28. C *k* FASTOLF ✠ MON. Several specimens, mostly broken.
 29. C *k* FASTOLF MOI. One whole, one broken.
 30. C *i* FASTOL Broken.
 31. D 1 *a* FROÐRIE · M · LE
 32. E *k* GILYX · MONET
 33. D 4 *k* GRID · MONE. Five specimens.
 34. C *h* GRIM · MONETA · BEDAFO. This has an additional small cross in field.
 35. D 1 *a* GYLLIX · LE
 36. D 4 *k·f* HERILER · MO. Four specimens.
 37. C *e* HEROLFMONET ·
 38. C *l* HEROLF ✠ EXMOT
 39. D 4 *k* INLOLF MO
 40. D 4 *k* INGOLF MV
 41. D 4 *d* INGOL ✠ FIR?
 42. D 4 *k* IVE · MONET. Two specimens.
 43. C *d* LEOFI MON. Broken. Lindsay gives LEO-
 FINCES.
 44. D 2 *a* LEOFVVIN · TE
 45. D 4 *k* LEVLL · MOT
 46. D 4 *a* MAEVS · MOT
 47. D 1 *b* MAN · MON · LE
 48. D 4 *n* MAN · MON. Broken.
 49. D 4 *a·d·k* MANAN · MO. Four specimens.
 49.* F *a* MANIN · MO. This coin, belonging to the same hoard, was
 acquired by purchase for the Museum.
 50. D 4 *e* MANOLET · M

Type. Legend.

51. D 3 *d* MARLER MO
 52. D 1 *k* MARTIN · LE
 53. D 1 *a* MELXVDA · M · LE. Ruding reads MELSVTHAN, but
 MELSVTHA · M is, I think, preferable.
 54. D 2 *a* MONNA · M · TE
 55. D 4 *k* MORLNR · M. Ruding reads MORLNP. There is a stroke
 after the P, which seems to make it R.
 56. D 4 *k* MVNDEI · MO
 57. C *g* OXVVALD · MONH
 58. D 1 *a* TEODIE · MO · LE
 59. D 1 *a* ðVRMOD · LE
 60. D 3 · 4 *a* ðVRMOD. Two specimens.
 61. D 4 *k* VNBEMI? MO. Ruding gives VNBEIN, a specimen of
 which was previously in the Museum. This I think dif-
 ferent.
 62. D 4 *k* PINEMR · MO. Ruding reads WINENR, and either reading
 will do, from the indeterminate forms of the N, M, or H,
 on the Saxon coins.
 63. D 4 *a* VVLF · · · · Broken.
 64. B *a* · · · · ETAMI · · ·
 (· · · · MONETA ·
 MI). Broken.

"There were numerous fragments of no importance, from the small number of letters remaining. The names Heriger, Fastolf, Thurmod? and Adelaver, are traceable upon some. One had SVII and a cross, in each quarter of which a large pellet. R. indistinct, but apparently of the sword type. This, I believe, is a fragment of a St Peter's penny. There was also a fragment of a Cufic coin in very bad preservation. Among the uncertain there were four pennies, two of which are large and thin, with the usual types, a small cross on both sides, and unintelligible legends, which do not admit of being expressed without engravings;¹ the third much resembles in style the coins of Eadgar, but reads EFLANLEAMT. R. BERNART. Type D 4 of Eadgar. Lelewel has already described a very similar coin from the plates of Sir Andrew Fountaine, but which reads EFLANLERHT. In pursuance of Lelewel's principle of enigmatic legends, he finds in this the words 'Atelstan Rex Angl.' This,

¹ The engraving above gives a faithful representation of the best preserved of these coins. It appears to begin ETHETELA EX, and may possibly be of Ethelstan.



I think, hardly needs refutation, but it is sufficient to draw attention to the more correct reading furnished by the present coin.¹ The fourth is very rude; it is of Eadgar's type c, but without inner circle on obverse, and reads apparently EX✠TYMO . . R. AN·TETO so far as it can be read. The Cufic fragment was in very bad preservation. I could decipher upon it only the word lillah!—" (praise be) to God," or (power and glory are) to God; a word which occupies the upper line of the reverse on most Cufic coins, particularly the provincial, after the third century of the Hegira. From the rude form and appearance of the characters, it is not improbable that the coin was one of the Samani princes. Marsden (*Numismata Orientalia*, vol. i., p. 80) mentions the discovery of Samanide coins in England, in company with Anglo-Saxon pennies, St Peter's pence, and various ornaments and masses of silver. Several Cufic dirhems, not, however, provincial, so far as I remember, were found in the famous Cuerdale hoard. It is not known whether any ornaments of silver were found in the present hoard, as probably only a small part of it has been recovered; but there were received, along with this part, four masses of silver, two of irregular form, weighing 5 and 2½ dwts., and two small square bars, which had apparently formed part of a longer one, weighing respectively 4 and 3 dwts. These, along with many of the coins described in the catalogue, have, by the liberality of the Officers of the Exchequer, been placed in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries.

The mints on these coins are but few, and offer little worthy of remark.

Athelstan, No. 1.—EO is of York, 2 and 3 of Chester, I suppose.

Eadred.—It is possible that No. 1 may belong to Exeter, as Mr Sainthill has given coins, certainly of Exeter, on which the name is represented by + only. I do not, however, think it probable.

No. 2. LEN. Mr Lindsay (*Coins of the Heptarchy*, Pl. 4, 112) reads LENCOIA, with the Greek Λ, on a coin, which he classes to Lincoln. If this reading be correct, this coin might also belong to Lincoln. Hildebrand (*Svenska mynt*) gives a coin of Cnut, reading LENA, but he thinks it a mere imitation of the coins of Chester. It is not impossible that this coin may read LEH, but it is not among those in the Scottish Museum, and I cannot decide.

Eadgar.—LE and TE are, I suppose, Chester, or Leicester, and Thetford. BE and BEDAFO are the same, Bedford.

The only remaining mint is that of Eadgar, No. 7. LOND·EIFITA
Ruding has engraved a coin with LOND·EIF·

¹ A high authority on the Anglo-Saxon coinage has suggested that this legend may be an attempt at ESTANGLIA. I think, however, the second letter is L, reversed in the same way as the third, T.

“Among the moneyers several will be seen to be new, and a few, to correct misreadings in Ruding, &c. No. 57 is curious, as it might be supposed to furnish another example of the use of Greek letters on Anglo-Saxon coins. Mr Lindsay has engraved a coin, already referred to, where the Greek Λ appears used for L, and in this coin Π appears used for E.

"I have drawn up this catalogue with as much care as possible, but errors may still remain, for which I must beg indulgence, as I have had few opportunities hitherto for practical experience of the Anglo-Saxon coinage."

ANCIENT GAELIC INSCRIPTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

W. F. Skene, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., read a communication on ancient inscribed Scottish monuments. After referring to the Ogham inscriptions at Newton and Golspie, he proceeded :—"The inscription upon which I principally wish to make a few remarks is one of much interest and importance from its connection with those very remarkable monuments, the sculptured stones or crosses of Scotland; anything tending to throw light upon the origin, period, or character of which, is of value. Hence, the discovery of an inscription upon one of them sufficiently legible not to baffle an attempt to decipher it, as well as the occurrence of the Ogham upon others, are likely to afford important *data* in this investigation. The inscription in question occurs on a sculptured stone at St Vigean, near Arbroath, and is included in the collection presented by Mr Chalmers of Aldbar to the Bannatyne Club. I take my copy of it, however, not from the drawing, but from a cast from the stone. It consists of four lines, and is complete in itself. It is in the same character as inscriptions on early Irish monuments, and on those at Iona; and, as it appears on the cast, it is fortunately so distinct that I think there is little room for doubt as to the reading of the letters.

“ It appears to me to belong to a class of inscriptions of which there are numerous specimens in Ireland. Commencing invariably with the word *ORATIO*: *oratio*, a prayer, either in full or contracted *OR*. Then follows either of two prepositions—*AR*, upon, or *DO*, for, and after that the name of the person commemorated. I may refer to two which still exist on gravestones at Iona, shewing the use of the different article *ar* and *do*. They are both represented in Mr Graham’s Antiquities of Iona.

“The first is as follows:—*Ὁ μὲν Ἀμμὼν ἑοξάν.*

"*Or ar armin Eogain.* A prayer for Armin Ewen.¹

¹ The second letter of the third word may be read either *r* or *n*; my remarks are made on the former assumption. If it is to be read as *n*, then the word is ANMIN, *anima*, the soul. Should this word be found on other similar inscriptions, it is probably the best reading.

“The explanation given in Mr Graham’s text, and probably obtained from some Gaelic clergyman, shews the insufficiency of mere knowledge of the language unaccompanied by an acquaintance with the character of such inscriptions. Dr Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals*, p. 507, rightly reads it ‘a prayer for the chief Eogain or Ewen.’ Armin means a hero or chief. It is so used in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, 1103. ‘The daughters of the foreigners of Atacliath, or Dublin, with Thorsten, son of Eric; Pol, son of Amaun and Beollan *armin*.’ It had, however, a technical signification in the Isles, where it was used to designate a particular class of the vassals of the Lords of the Isles. In the Knock MS., in describing the council of the Isles, it is said to consist of ‘Four Thanes and Four Armins or Subthanes,’ and I have met with a similar use of the term in other MSS.

“The other inscription at Iona is the celebrated one of which so many readings have been given. It must be thus read, from Mr Graham’s drawing—

Oṛ do mál ʔatáric.

and it is the sole foundation for sundry supposed inscriptions mentioned in most accounts of Iona, to which Mr Graham’s Gaelic interpreter has added another equally unfortunate.

“It is rightly read by Dr Wilson, A prayer for Mailfataric; but he is in error, I think, in translating *mail* here as a *servant*. *Mail* is a prefix to many proper names, equivalent in force, but not in meaning, to *Gille*, as Malcolm and Gilliecolm, but Patrick never could have been written Fataric. The name is a different one, and I have not seen it anywhere else. I suspect there is some inaccuracy in the copy.

“The stone at St Vigeans is, I conceive, of older date than the beautiful Irish cross of Monaster Boice, assigned with much probability by Dr Petrie to A.D. 922; but we should naturally expect that the inscription would not greatly differ from that large class to which all that have been found on erect crosses belong. The inscription on the St Vigeans monument reads as follows:¹—

ʔroiten:
ipe uopet
ett ʔop
cup

The resemblance of the first word *Aroiten* to the word *Oroit* cannot fail to

¹ The Irish Antiquaries read the first word *Drosten*; but, on carefully examining the inscription, I cannot satisfy myself that this reading is admissible. It supposes a *D* of a different form from the usual one, and I cannot see any traces of the form required for *s*.

strike every one. It is, in fact, the plural of the word formed according to the inflections of Scottish Gaelic. One of the peculiarities which distinguishes Scottish Gaelic from Irish is the frequent formation of the nominative plural by adding *an* or *en*, as *slat*, a rod, forms *slatan*, rods; *clarsaich*, a harp, *clarsaichean*, harps. Another peculiarity is the tendency to write A for the O in Irish, of which many instances might be produced. Thus, *Do*, in Irish, two, forms in Gaelic *Da*; *Agus* in Gaelic is written in old Irish *Ocus*, &c.

“*Aroiten*, then, is *Oroit*, with the O written A, and the plural termination *en*. It means *Orationes*, prayers. This implies that there is more than one person commemorated. Accordingly, the third line begins with the Latin *et*, ‘and,’ the conjunction; and it is placed between two words which are known as proper names, the first is *Uoret*, a Pictish proper name. Thus we have the Pictish form in the Pictish Chronicle, ‘*Elpin filius Uroid*, *Ured filius Bargoit*.’ We have the Scottish form in the Register of St Andrews, ‘*Alpin filius Feret*, *Ferat filius Batot*.’ The second is *Forcur*, the old form of the name *Fearchair*, just as the name *Fergus* is written in old Scotch genealogies *Forgo*. The only word which remains is at the beginning of the second line, *ire*, and it, no doubt, represents an old form of the preposition *ar*. *Ar* is written now in Scotch Gaelic *air*, and its oldest form was probably *ir*, as I find the Gaelic preposition *ann*, meaning *in*, is written in old MSS. *Ind*.”

Mr Skene referred to various examples from Cormac’s Glossary—the oldest Gaelic writing, he believed, known—and from the Irish annalists, to shew that the use of the Latin *et* in old Gaelic inscriptions was of common occurrence. He then proceeded:—“The inscription, if read in Irish, would be—*Oroith ar Feared et (or ocus) Fearchair*. Prayers for Vered and Ferquhard. It is, in fact, an old form of Gaelic written by ecclesiastics, as appears from the use of the Latin *et*, and shewing the peculiarities of Scotch Gaelic. It commemorates two individuals, one bearing the Pictish name of Voret or Veret, the other the Gaelic name *Fearchair*; and it is, I doubt not, a relic of the Gaelic spoken in Forfarshire, before the introduction of the Saxon.”

ANTIQUE SILVER FILAGREE-CASE AND SCISSORS.

Dr John Alexander Smith communicated a notice of an Antique Silver Filagree-case and Scissors, the property of Dr Stark, formerly in possession of the Traquair family. In an accompanying letter, Dr Stark remarked:—“They are said to have belonged to the beautiful and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, and to have been worn and used by her during her long captivity in England. On the night before her execution in Fotheringay Castle (7th Feb.

1587), she unloosed this scissor-case from her side, and gave it, with the inclosed scissors, to one of her attendants, a member of the Traquair family. They afterwards passed into the possession of the lady of Colonel Macdonald of Kinloch Moidart, a member of that family, by whom they were presented to Miss Reid; after being in whose possession for the long period of sixty years, they were given by her to Dr Stark."

Dr Smith exhibited the relics, and remarked, in the absence of more authentic evidence, that the most satisfactory source of interest about them might perhaps be derived from the fact that the beautiful silver scissor-case appeared to be an undoubted relic of the period, and seemed to correspond with well-known contemporary examples of French workmanship in silver.

NOTICES OF THE HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF ST CUTHBERT AT COLDINGHAM.

After referring to the evidences of Coldingham having been the site of a Christian establishment from a very remote period, and to the curious accounts of the mutilations of the Nuns of Coldingham, and of the destruction of the Nunnery by the Northmen, *circa* 870, Dr Wilson noticed the evidences of the new foundation by Edgar, the son of St Margaret, in 1098, and then entered into some minute notices of the peculiar characteristics of the fine example of First Pointed architecture which replaced the Romanesque Church of King Edgar, in the reign of William the Lion. Notwithstanding the barbarous condition in which the beautiful church of Coldingham Priory has long lain, buried both externally and internally, with accumulated soil, to a depth of from four to eight feet, and nearly all its fine internal decorations concealed by unsightly galleries and a plastered ceiling, he remarked that it is still one of the most beautiful examples of the First Pointed style of Gothic—almost precisely similar to the Early English of the south—which is to be met with in Scotland. It has at its east end, externally, a series of double panels or unpierced windows with circular heads and mouldings pertaining, in some degree, to the previous Romanesque style, which serve to indicate the early date of the work. Many of the details, however, bear a very close resemblance to the work of Bishop Jocelin, in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral, 1188–1197. The beautiful triforium of Coldingham was pointed out as specially worthy of notice, and in some respects unique, from the way it is combined with the windows, and introduced along with what may properly enough be styled the clerestory, though the church is complete without side aisles. Dr Wilson contrasted this building with contem-

porary Scottish ecclesiastical buildings of the same reign, where the peculiar national style—for which he has suggested the name of Scottish Geometric—prevails, shewing that the close connection of Coldingham Priory with England, as a cell of Durham, fully accounted for the English mode being followed in this case; and confirmed the idea of the prevalence of the two different though contemporary styles, under the influence of diverse national tastes.

This communication was illustrated by a series of large drawings and sections of Coldingham Church, recently executed by P. Hamilton, Esq., architect, who was present, and communicated to the meeting plans for restorations and additions proposed to be made on the building, including the erection of a new transept, in order to provide the additional accommodation rendered necessary by the removal of the galleries, which at present entirely conceal the beautiful architecture of the interior.

June 14, 1852.

The Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected as Fellows :—

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Monzie, Esq.

BARRON GRAHAME, of Morpie, Esq.

The Donations laid on the Table included :—

A Flint Arrow-head, found at Jackson, on the Mississippi, U.S. : by JAMES JOHNSTONE, Esq. Its peculiar form attracted special attention, being bevelled off on the reverse sides, apparently to give it a revolving motion, with the same purpose as the grooves of a modern rifle.

Five embossed Floor-Tiles, and one Half Tile, from North Berwick Abbey, East Lothian; and three circular emblematic Paintings of the seventeenth century, set in carved wood, from the Church of St Monance, Fife : by ROBERT MERCER, Esq., Ramsay Lodge, Portobello. The paintings represent TEMPTATION, LEARNING, and INNOCENCE, with an appropriate couplet surrounding each.

The first Seal of the Friendly Insurance—the earliest Insurance Office established in Scotland: by WM. SWANSON, of Leithhead, Esq.

A curious antique Silver Watch, with separate index of the hours and minutes: by ROBERT CAUNTER, Esq.

A Cinerary Urn, in unusually fine preservation, found in November 1849, in a stone coffin, on the farm of Greenford, on the Panmure Estate, Forfarshire: presented, through D. D. BLACK, Esq., of Brechin, F.S.A. Scot., by Mr HUGH MITCHELL, gardener at Guynd.

SHETLAND BALLAD.

Lieut. F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot., communicated a ballad, hitherto unpublished, obtained by him in Shetland, under circumstances thus narrated by him:—

“ I wrote down the following ballad from the dictation of a venerable lady-dallier, who lived at Snarra Voe, a secluded district in Shetland. The story is founded on the superstition of the Seals or Selkies being able to throw off their waterproof jackets, and assume the more graceful proportions of the genus *Homo*—of which there is an amusing account in *Hibbert's History of Shetland*, and one still more extraordinary at p. 435 of *Barry's History of Orkney*.

“ Silky is a common name in the north country for a seal, and appears to be a corruption of *Selch*, the Norse word for that animal. Sule Skerry is a small rocky islet, lying about twenty-five miles to the westward of Hoy Head, in Orkney, from whence it may be seen in very clear weather. The seals still resort to it in the breeding season. Up to a late period, a sloop annually left Stromness, in the months of July or August, for the purpose of taking them; and I remember to have been told that, on one occasion, the vessel was so long detained by calm weather, they were under the necessity of throwing their cargo overboard to escape infection. In the ‘Coppie of my Lord Sinclairis Rentale, that deit at Flowdin,’ we find ‘Sowliskerrie, of the old earldome ã gave in male (-rent) xx. s̃ orkney payment of the best gild price, ã now nought set.’ Near Sule Skerry is a high conoid rock, called the Stack, and boats can only land in very fine weather at either of these places. There are not wanting stories of hairbreadth ‘scapes, from the sea suddenly rising while people have

been upon the island, and the ballad will give a still more romantic interest to these lone spots, 'placed far amid the melancholy main.'

"There are two or three kinds of seals, but the one here referred to is the Haaf-fish (Haaf, *i.e.*, oceanic) of the Shetlanders, which grows to the size of an ox, and of which most wonderful tales are told. There is usually among a herd of seals, one individual whose bulk, age, and scars, distinguish him as the patriarch of his tribe, in fact, the 'Great Silky.' The Haaf-fish is rarely seen, seldom coming into the still waters of the bays, but retiring to the most desolate and surf-beaten rocks. One of their breeding places is at the Ve (sacred) Skerries, situate upon the west side of Shetland, several miles from the land. These rocks are almost covered by the sea at high water, and, in this stormy climate, a heavy surf breaking over them, generally forms an effectual barrier to boats. It was once my fortune, after having passed the night at the Haaf-fishing (for cod, ling, &c.) to fall in with these rocks when pulling for the land. The morning was very foggy, but there was no wind, and the sea was as smooth as a mirror. We pulled for nearly a mile through the narrow channels formed by a thousand weed-covered skerries, upon which the monsters of the deep were reposing, and as we passed they leisurely raised their heads to look curiously at the strangers; a few rolled themselves into the water, and swam after us, but most remained on shore to guard their young. The mist shrouded us so completely, that we caused no general alarm, and nursing operations continued undisturbed. But the lullaby was anything but euphonious; for such a howling, bellowing, and snorting, was never heard by us before. Near us, but unseen, some Phocine monster would give utterance to a roar, such as could only be imagined from the throat of Cerberus; then groans and sighs expressive of unutterable torment, were followed by a melancholy howl of hopeless despair; so strange a mixture of sounds seemed only capable of arising from a scene of the most dreadful confusion and woe, and for a mile and more the bellow of the sea-monsters resounded through the still and heavy air.

"It was on the Ve Skerries (so says the tale) a boat's crew landed, in the pairing season, and were very successful in killing and skinning a number of these animals, when the sea and wind rose suddenly, obliging the crew to make a quick retreat to their boat. One man, further detached than the rest, was unable to reach her in time, for, in a few minutes, the storm hurled his comrades far to leeward, where they disappeared among the spray and mist. The man retired to the highest part of the rock, there to watch the rising tide which was to sweep him into the sea. The seals, meanwhile, began to return to their haunts from which they had been driven, and seemed to enjoy the misfortune of one who had acted so cruelly to them. At last one swam into the surf, as if

about to land and wreak vengeance upon the destroyer of his race. The poor fellow's despair was almost at its height, when, to his extreme horror, the Silky addressed him by name. What was said I never could exactly learn, but a compact was made between them, that the fisherman should be borne through the sea on its shoulders, upon condition of his returning a certain skin, that erst had clothed the delicate and pliant limbs of the Silky's beloved partner. The bargain concluded, the man slipped into the water, and bestrode the back of his ocean-steed, clinging firmly to its neck. But its hide was so smooth and glossy that the rider had great difficulty to prevent his falling off; so he requested permission to cut two small holes in the back of its neck, that he might put through his fingers to hold on by. This he was allowed to do, and he reached the shore in safety, when, like an honest man, the identical skin required was returned to the Silky. The surprise of all was great on the appearance of the lost boatman, but the incredulous people would not believe the story of his escape, until some weeks afterwards, the body of a large seal, haggard and emaciated, was found upon the shore, and behind the neck were the two holes in the skin by which the fisherman had held on during his strange ride across the sea! Such is one of the legends of the Shetlanders, as related to me during my residence among the natives of these northern Isles; and which may serve as an illustration of the popular belief in which the following ballad originated.

"The ballad itself is too regular and well constructed to be very old, but it may prove interesting to the Society as a graceful record of Scandinavian romance. I must not forget to add that it was sung to a tune sufficiently melancholy to express the surprise and sorrow of the deluded mother of the Phocine babe."

THE GREAT SILKIE OF SULE SKERRY.

An eart'ly nourris sits and sings,
And aye she sings "Ba lily wean;
"Little ken I my bairnis father,
Far less the land that he staps in."

Then ane arose at her bed fit,
An' a grumly guest I'm sure was he;
"Here am I thy bairnis father,
Although that I be not comelie."

"I am a man upo' the lan',
An' I am a Silkie in the sea;
And when I'm far and far frae lan',
My dwelling is in Sule Skerrie."

"It was na weel," quo' the maiden fair,
 "It was na weel, indeed," quo' she;
 "That the Great Silkie of Sule Skerrie,
 S'uld hae come and aught a bairn to me."

Now he has ta'en a purse of goud,
 And he has pat it upo' her knee;
 Sayin' "Gie to me, my little young son,
 An' tak thee up thy nourris fee."

"An' it sall come to pass on a simmer's day,
 Quhen the sin shines het on evera stane;
 That I will tak my little young son,
 An' teach him for to swim the faem."

"An' thu sall marry a proud gunner,
 An' a proud gunner I'm sure he'll be;
 An' the very first schot that ere he schoots,
 He'll schoot baith my young son and me."

THE LEAHBER DEARG, OR RED BOOK OF CLANRRANALD.

Notice of the ancient Gaelic MS., termed "The Little Book of Clanranald," communicated by W. F. Skene, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

From the evidence collected by the Highland Society in 1805, with reference to the authenticity of Ossian's Poems, Mr Skene shewed that a small MS., termed sometimes the "Red Book," and sometimes the little book of Clanranald, was given by MacVurich of South Uist, the last of the hereditary Senachies of Clanranald, to Macpherson, the so-called translator of Ossian. MacVurich, in his declaration, says it was called the Red Book, was made of paper, and was given to James Macpherson; that he had others written on parchment, and that both were in the old Gaelic character, and like a Bible. Ewen Macpherson, who was with James Macpherson when he received it, says, it was a book of the size of a New Testament, that it was not the Red Book, and that a folio MS. called the Red Book, was in the possession of a Lieutenant Donald Macdonald, in Edinburgh. The minister of the parish, Mr Angus M'Neill, also present, states, on the other hand, that the folio MS. in Edinburgh was a transcript made by Clanranald himself, of a MS. which had been stolen and taken to Ireland. When Macpherson died, only one old MS. was found among his papers, and this was the one he had obtained from MacVurich. It is mentioned by Malcolm Laing in his work upon Ossian. It was afterwards copied by Mr Donald Mackintosh, librarian to the Highland Society of London, and his copy having since been acquired by Mr Skene, was produced to

the meeting. Mr Mackintosh calls it a "copy of the small volume (erroneously called) the *Leahber Dearg* of Clanranald, beginning at page 33, the rest are gone;" he has added at the end the following synopsis of its contents:—"The principal part of this MS. consists of a history of the Clan Macdonald, beginning with Angus Og, Lord of the Isles, who fought on the side of Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, and terminating with the wars of Montrose. This account is interspersed with a few genealogies, and with several poems, but these are all poems of a comparatively late date, and laudatory of the clan and its chiefs. There are none attributed to Ossian in the MS." It was from this copy that a very loose and inaccurate translation was furnished to Sir Walter Scott, and whence he derived some of the notes to the "Lord of the Isles." Mr Skene likewise produced a few leaves of an ancient paper MS., which, from the nature of the contents, he believed to form part of the earlier portion stated by M'Intosh to be lost. The original MS., borrowed by James Macpherson, eventually came into the possession of the late Hugh Macqueen, W.S., as agent for Clanranald, and was produced by his successor, for inspection of the Society on this occasion, who had only that morning discovered it among Clanranald's papers. Mr Skene assigned reasons for believing that this MS. is not the original "Red Book," but an ancient copy. He then proceeded to detail the circumstances attending his discovery and ultimate acquirement of another ancient and more perfect copy of the same MS. in Dublin; which contains the whole of M'Intosh's copy, and the earlier portion wanting in it, including in it the few leaves which Mr Skene had previously supposed to form part of it. This MS. he also exhibited, and stated his reasons for believing both to be copies of the original MS. called the *Leahber Dearg*, or Red Book of Clanranald, kept by the MacVurichs, the hereditary Senachies of the family, and of which transcripts were made from time to time. The Irish copy is in the ancient Gaelic character, has been added to at different periods, and contains the entire genealogy, of which thirty-two pages are wanting in the other MS. In the evidence formerly quoted, the Rev. Angus M'Neill describes one of the MSS. referred to, as the copy of an older one which had been carried off to Ireland. Mr Skene concluded his remarks by expressing the pleasure he felt in believing that this interesting MS. has again revisited Scotland, after so long an interval; and stated his intention of depositing it, under certain conditions, in the Advocates' Library, along with the other Gaelic MSS. of that national collection. In the course of his remarks, Mr Skene shewed the very slight grounds which had sufficed to satisfy those who spoke from recollection of the "Little Book of Clanranald," that it was really an Ossianic MS. The Lord of the Isles is termed in it *Rìgh Fìongall*, King of Fingal, a poetical expression

for the Western Isles; and the clan of the Macdonalds is called *Clan Colla*. The recollection of these two names seems to have been accepted by certain over-zealous champions for the honour of this Homeric era of the Gael, as evidence enough of a poem, the subject of which was the wars of the renowned Fingal of Ossian and his father Comhal.

Mr Skene then read a translation of a part of the MS. giving a curious account of the expulsion of the Danes from the west coast of Scotland.

REMARKS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF ORNAMENTATION OF A BYZANTINE CHARACTER ON WEAPONS AND WOODEN IMPLEMENTS, MADE BY THE NATIVES OF AN AFRICAN TRIBE, ON THE COAST OF THE RED SEA.

Various specimens of curious native workmanship, including weapons and domestic implements, recently brought from Aden, were exhibited by Alexander Christie, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. The most beautiful of these were a set of large and highly ornamented wooden spoons, which were decorated with the same interlaced ornaments as are common on the sculptured Scottish standing stones, and on ecclesiastical relics of native workmanship, both in Scotland and Ireland, previous to the twelfth century. Mr Christie read an account of the Somaulli tribe, a native tribe on the African coast of the Red Sea, by whom the specimens of carving had been executed, from observations made by Lieutenant Allan N. Scott of the Madras Engineers, when stationed at Aden. From these it appeared that they still retain among them traces of a corrupt Christian creed, and Mr Christie expressed his belief that, in this, as well as in the remarkable correspondence of the style of art still preserved and practised among them, we have evidence of their descent from a branch of the ancient African Church, planted by some of the early Christian Fathers in Abyssinia, and along the coast of the Red Sea; and may derive from such facts additional proof of the source of that familiar style of ornamentation, at one time so widely diffused, but which it has been the fashion among certain British antiquaries to refer to a Scandinavian origin, under the misnomer of "Runic Knot-Work."

ON VARIOUS MONUMENTS IN INDIA, CORRESPONDING TO THE CROMLECHS AND STANDING STONES OF THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

The first portion of this communication was by Lieut. Henry Yule of the Bengal Engineers, and recorded the result of his personal observations during a journey through the hill country lying to the east of Bengal:—"On the

eastern frontier of Bengal, a hill people commonly called *Cossyas*, or, in their own language, *Kasi*, occupy a part of the mass of mountains which forms the south side of the Valley of Assam. The characteristic features of the people are strongly Mongolian. Their territory principally consists of a series of undulating table-lands from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea, and embraces an area of about 1600 square miles.

“A peculiar and striking aspect is thrown over almost every scene in the upper parts of this country by the remarkable monumental stones which are scattered on every wayside. These are of several kinds, but almost all of them recal strongly those solitary or clustered monuments of obscure origin, which abound in our native country, and are seen here and there in all parts of Europe and Western Asia. The most common kind in the Kasia country are composed of erect oblong pillars, sometimes nearly quite unhewn, in other instances carefully squared, planted in line a few feet apart. The highest pillar is in the middle (sometimes crowned with a circular disc), and to right and left they gradually diminish. In front of these is what English antiquaries call a *cromlech*, a large flat stone resting on short rough pillars. These form the ordinary roadside resting-place of the weary travellers. The blocks are sometimes of great size. The tallest of a cluster of pillars in the market-place of Nurteng (Plate IV.), rising through the branches of a huge old tree, measures twenty-seven feet in height above the ground. A flat table-stone, or *cromlech*, near the village of Lailang-Kot, elevated five feet from the earth, measures thirty-two feet by fifteen, and two feet in thickness at the edge. Near this village there is a field covered with these upright monuments as thickly as the churchyard of a populous European village.

“In other instances the monument is a *Kist-Vaen*, or square sarcophagus, composed of four large slabs resting on their edges, and well fitted together, and roofed in by a fifth, placed horizontally. In Bell's *Circassia* may be seen a drawing of an ancient monument existing in that country, which is an *exact* representation of a thousand such in the Kasia hills; and nearly as exact a description of them, though referring to relics on the eastern bank of Jordan, may be read in Irby and Mangels's *Syrian Travels*. Other instances nearer home will occur to many, such as Kit's Cotty-house in Kent, between Rochester and Maidstone.

“The sarcophagus is often found in the shape of a large slab accurately circular, resting on the heads of many little rough pillars planted close together, through whose chinks you may descry certain earthen pots or urns containing the ashes of the family. Belonging to the village of *Ringhot*, in the valley of *Mausmai*, deep in the forest, is a great collection of such circular cineraries, so

close that one may step from slab to slab for many yards (Plate IV.). Rarely you may see a simple cairn, or a pyramid, some twenty feet in height, and sometimes one formed in diminishing stones, according with the common notion of the Tower of Babel, or like the pyramid of Sakkara in Egypt. But the last is probably rather a burning place than a monument, or, at least, a combination of the two.

“The upright pillars are cenotaphs merely; and if the people are asked why their fathers went to such expense in erecting them, the universal answer is: ‘To preserve their name.’ Yet to few, indeed, among the thousands, can they attach any name. Many of the villages, however, appear to derive their appellations from such erections, as may be judged from the number commencing with the syllable *mao*, which signifies a *stone*; *e. g.*, *Māo-smai*, ‘the stone of the oath;’ *Mau-mlū*, ‘the stone of salt;’ *Mao-flong*, ‘the grassy stone,’ ‘the upturned stone,’ and a score more. The first name (the oath stone) suggests that these pillars were also erected in memory of notable compacts. On asking an intelligent native the origin of the name, his answer was a striking illustration of many passages in the Old Testament. ‘There was war,’ said he, ‘between two of the villages, and when they made peace and swore to it, they erected a *stone for a witness*.’ Genesis xxxi. 45–48: ‘And Jacob took a stone, and set it up for a pillar. And Laban called it Jegar-sahadutha: but Jacob called it Galeed.’ Both signifying the *heap of witness*. ‘And Laban said, This heap is a witness between me and thee this day.’ *Vide* also Josh. xxii. 34, and xxiv. 27. The name of *Mau-mlū*, ‘the salt stone,’ is probably of kindred meaning as the act of eating salt from a sword point is said to be the *Kasia* form of adjuration.

“These large slabs of stone are frequently formed into bridges for the passage of brooks; and most picturesque they often are. There is at Nurteng a bridge of this kind, consisting of one stone, thirty feet in length.”

The following notices of similar remains, observed in the Dekhan, forwarded for communication to the Society by Alexander Thomson, of Banchory, Esq., occur in a letter from Captain Meadows Taylor, addressed to the Bombay Government:—

“The most curious remains I have found in this district are those which appear to be Druidical, or Scythio-Druidical, and which, whether as Cromlechs, Kistvaens, Cairns, or Barrows, have the closest resemblance to European Druidical remains. On this subject, I have recently written to Dr Wilson of Bombay, giving an account of such discoveries as I have been able to make in the Shorapoor district, and included with them a notice of some similar re-

mains at a village in the Kanakagheree district near the Toombadra, which was visited at my request by a friend, the Rev. G. Keis, of the German Mission.

“ It is known that these remains exist in large numbers on the Neilgherries, in regard to which a valuable and interesting paper by Captain Congreve of the Madras Artillery, appeared in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, No. 32, and they have also been noticed in some parts of Mysore. I have no knowledge of their extending northwards further than the Theema in this district; but as they extend to the Toombadra to the south, it is desirable, perhaps, to endeavour to trace them further, and I would recommend that the collectors of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Sholapoor, the officers of the Revenue Survey, if any in those districts, the political agent in the Southern Mahratta country, and the Commissioner of Sattara, be requested to institute inquiries as to the existence of any similar remains in their several jurisdictions, and to examine their contents.

“ I will not enter here upon a detailed description of these remains, but it may be fitting to mention that I find them of four kinds.

1. *Cromlechs.*

“ Erections consisting of three large slabs of stone set edgeways in the earth, with one large slab as a covering; one side, usually the south, is open. These erections vary much in size, the large slabs I have seen are about twelve feet long, eight to ten feet broad, and half a foot thick. They do not contain any remains.

2. *Kistvaens or closed Cromlechs.*

“ These are similar to the others, only that all four sides are closed, and usually in the south slab, about the middle, is a round hole, from six to nine inches in diameter. These contain earthen vessels, filled with earth, calcined human bones and ashes, mixed with charcoal.

3. *Cairns.*

“ Circles of stones, double and single, surrounding small tumuli. When opened to a depth of eight to twelve or fourteen feet, stone chests, composed of slabs of stone, are found, containing skeletons, accompanied by remains of spear-heads and other weapons, &c. In others, larger vessels occur containing human bones and ashes, with charcoal, similar to the Kistvaens, and no stone chests.

4. *Barrows.*

“ These are larger than cairns, and consist usually of a group of several tumuli, or of one large one surrounded by others, as at Shapoor.



Engr. Henry Yale B.E.

Eng. W & A X Johnston

CROMLECHS & STANDING STONES
ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER OF BENGAL

“The vessels in these cairns, &c., are all of the same character, strong earthenware, with bright red glaze; some have a black glazing also, some are half red and half black. It is worthy of remark, that vessels of the same colour are found in these remains in Europe and on the Neilgherries.

“As the subject is of considerable antiquarian interest in consequence of the coincidence of these remains and those of Europe, I trust I may be excused for directing such particular attention to them. It is very desirable that they should be traced as far as possible, with a view to define the boundaries of the expeditions in India of this probably Nomadic tribe. It would be curious also to trace whether any of these remains exist in Cutch, Guzerat, or Kandeish, as well as in the northern part of the Dekhan. Notice might also be given of the subject in Sindh, and if remains exist there, they might possibly be traced onwards, though this is a mere hypothesis.”

A letter was read from Dr T. A. Wise, of the Bengal Medical Service, expressing his regret that he was unable to be present at the meeting, but intimating that he would exhibit, on a future occasion, drawings of various monuments of the same class, examined by him in other parts of British India.

WOVEN TUNICS FOUND IN SHETLAND.

Dr J. A. Smith communicated an account of the discovery of two curious woven tunics, found, in 1849, along with a male and female skeleton, at a depth of between five and six feet in a bog, on the top of a hill called Nosewick, on the mainland of Shetland. Dr Benjamin Bell, who was present when the discovery was made by some labourers digging for peats, exhibited and presented to the Society these ancient dresses. The bones, some of which still remain wrapped in the dresses as when found, are soft and pliable, and deeply stained of a dark-brown colour by the moss, which has also preserved them, as if they had been tanned. From the circumstances of the discovery, several members present were inclined to attribute these curious relics to a very remote antiquity; but, if so, they differ from any examples hitherto found in early graves in this country in being woven instead of knitted. Having been reinterred, and left for a considerable period, they are now in an imperfect state. It was resolved to transmit a portion of the dress to Herr Rafn of Copenhagen, with a view to comparison with similar discoveries made in Denmark. Special thanks were expressed to Dr Bell for the zeal and liberality with which he had acted on the occasion, in recovering these objects, and procuring their transmission to Edinburgh for the inspection of the Society.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

A memorial to the Lord Provost and Magistrates was adopted, praying them to carry out the plans matured by their predecessors for rebuilding the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity at Edinburgh ; founded by Mary de Gueldres, the Queen of James II., in 1462, and demolished in 1848 for the purpose of enlarging the station of the North British Railway ; with a view to the restoration of which the stones had been carefully numbered and removed under the direction of an experienced architect, and funds had been provided by the payment of a sum of £16,000 by the Railway Company.

This being the last meeting of the session, the Vice-President congratulated the members on the great success which had attended their proceedings during the session, and on the gratifying evidences they had received from so many quarters of the increasing interest manifested in Archæological investigations throughout the country. Committees were nominated for making arrangements for Archæological excursions during the summer, and for other business ; and the Society adjourned to St Andrew's Day, November 30.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

~~~~~  
SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION, 1852-3.  
~~~~~

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, *November 30, 1852.*

THE HONOURABLE LORD MURRAY, Vice-President, in the
Chair.

The Office-Bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

The Right Hon. Lord CLAUD HAMILTON was elected a Fellow, and
ALLAN N. SCOTT, Esq., Lieut. Madras Artillery, a Corresponding Member
of the Society.

A Report was read from the Council on the arrangements
adopted with reference to the printing of "The Proceedings" of
the Society; and specimens of the Illustrations of Part I. were laid
on the table.

The Honourable Lord MURRAY, Senior Vice-President, then
delivered the following

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS.

"It affords me peculiar satisfaction to take the Chair on this occasion, when
we are assembled to renew the active duties of another session, and to resume
the business of a Society dedicated to the accomplishment of objects alike hon-
ourable, patriotic, and of great value in their bearings on the History and Litera-

ture of our country. We are entering, indeed, upon a new era in the history of archæological investigations. While, by the laborious and faithful collection of chartularies, and authentic historic documents of every kind, the evidences of history are restored to our use, we are also learning to read aright those other evidences, in some respects not less valuable, which are stored in the ruder antiquities of primitive ages. This Society has long performed a valuable service for Scotland, by collecting and preserving the illustrations of the national arts and manners of former ages in an available form, and liberally making them free to the inspection of the public. It is with great pleasure that I now congratulate you on the resumption of another of your functions—necessarily suspended, from various causes, for a time—the printing of the Transactions of the Society. In this respect we may be said to be fulfilling another of our most important duties, and renewing a direct and intimate interchange of good services with the students of antiquities, and the members of all the literary and learned societies with which we are in correspondence. From the form in which our new Proceedings are to be produced, they cannot fail to prove peculiarly valuable to all who are interested in archæological research; while they must tend to give a fresh vitality to the Society, by bringing all the members into more intimate familiarity with its proceedings, and giving to such as are non-resident in Edinburgh a vehicle for the interchange of thought and speculation, and for the communication of the important discoveries so frequently lost to general use from the want of some such appropriate treasury wherein they may be placed on record. I feel assured that a society conducted with the liberal research and generous public spirit which characterizes the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries cannot fail to be of use to Scotland. In its exertions to establish a National Museum of Antiquities, and to preserve a record of discoveries, valuable from the light they are calculated to throw on our ancient history, it is successfully aiming at a great public good. It is, moreover, encouraging a spirit of research, which requires to be cultivated, as a most important means towards the enlargement of our stores of knowledge, and the illumination of many obscure points of national history. Much, in this respect, remains to be done; and many valuable records, and historical evidences of various kinds, all of the highest importance to the intelligent investigator, are, we cannot doubt, annually lost to us by mere inattention and ignorance. In all these respects, I feel assured that this Society is destined to render important services, both directly and indirectly: directly, by its own labours, researches, and preservation of antiquities illustrative of the various departments of archæological science; and indirectly, by the influence of its example, and the spirit of intelligent research it is calculated to incite and to keep alive.

The painful duty now devolves on me to recal to you the losses which the Society has sustained since our last anniversary meeting, in the death of some of our valued associates, including men whose names would add a lustre to any literary body. In Lord Panmure we have lost a liberal patron of literature, who repeatedly contributed his services towards the conservation of historical evidence, and freely rendered the valuable stores preserved among his own family charters and records available for the purposes of literature and the illustration of history. I trust that we shall have his place filled up by the distinguished nobleman who has now succeeded to his father's titles, and is so well fitted to carry out the same liberal patronage of literature. In the death of my old and valued friend, Mr Thomas Thomson, the Society has to deplore the loss of one whose contributions to our antiquarian literature, and to the facilities of the historical student of the records of Scotland, have conferred a boon upon the country, such as it would be difficult to over-estimate. He was a man of great and varied learning and a highly refined mind. His enthusiasm was undamped by the intricacies and the forbidding aspects of one of the most perplexing and protracted labours which ever engrossed the life-labour of the legal antiquary ; and yet, while devoting his fine mind to such labours in his study, he united to all the acquirements requisite for such pursuits, manners the most pleasing, and a warmth and geniality of feeling which have embalmed him in the memories of a numerous circle of friends and admirers. We also unite in a common feeling with many other societies and public bodies in deploring the blank which death has made in the ranks of our active and valued members, in depriving us of the services of Mr Thomas Grainger, C.E., a man of public spirit and great professional talent, whose death was justly looked upon by his fellow-citizens as a public loss ; and of Mr Robert Bryson, F.R.S.E., who, as a practical worker, had brought science to bear, with important results, on various branches of professional labour, and who furnished one of those examples in which Scotland has happily been so rich, of men rising from the ranks of her handicraftsmen to take an honourable place among her men of science.

In conclusion, I have to congratulate the Society on the prospect of soon entering upon the occupation of those apartments provided for them by Government in the Royal Institution ; and I cannot but feel that, while this will largely contribute to the best interests of the Society, it must also accomplish other important results. It will bring the Museum more directly under the notice, and within the reach, of the students of the School of Design ; and I cannot conceive any class to whom our collections can prove of more practical value than the students of art, and indeed the whole body of artists. A most important object is to be attained by the union of artists and antiquaries ; the

studies and acquirements of each are valuable to the other; and while it is of essential importance to the artist to investigate and study the objects themselves: the writings of antiquaries, their illustrations of ancient architecture, and even of primitive arts and customs, give a more accurate idea of the former conditions of society, and the nature of the civilization by which different periods have been characterized. Such works are promoted, and can very frequently only be executed, by means of the labours and the collections of such a Society as this."

On the motion of Dr D. Wilson, seconded by Mr D. Laing, the thanks of the Society were voted to Lord Murray for his Address from the Chair.

December 13, 1852.

Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

ALEXANDER BRYSON, Esq., F.R.S.E.

HENRY RHIND, Esq.

A. K. MACKENZIE, Esq.

The Donations laid on the Table included—

A fine specimen of a Stone Querne, presented by JAMES T. DOUGLAS, Esq., and a rude Stone Bason, by WILLIAM LANGLANDS, Esq.; both of which were found, lying on a paved floor, in the ground immediately to the east of Merchiston Tower, and apparently on the line of the old Roman road, which passed through Morningside towards Cramond and the sea-coast. The paving, which lay at a depth of above three feet from the surface, covered an area of upwards of forty square yards, and was composed of unhewn stones closely rammed together.

A Bronze Pot with three feet, of the usual form commonly styled "Camp Kettles," found in deepening the River Forth at

Cambuskenneth Ford: by GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., R.S.A.

A Stone Celt, found at Dalhousie, East Lothian.

A curious Stone Knife or Dagger, found beside a stone cist in a peat-moss at Ashintully, Perthshire. It appears to be a natural formation of mica-schist, the peculiar shape of which has suggested its adaptation to its latter purpose as a rude but efficient stone implement: presented by ROGER RUTHERFURD AYTOUN, Esq., of Ashintully.

A Roman Bronze Ornament, in the shape of a leaf, with a loop attached, turned up by the plough in 1829, on the farm of Hop Pringle, Crookston estate, in the parish of Stow: presented by the Rev. DAVID WADDELL, Minister of the parish.

The first communication was—

I.

ON THE STATE OF THE ABBEY CHURCH OF HOLYROOD SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE DEVASTATIONS COMMITTED BY THE ENGLISH FORCES IN THE YEARS 1544 AND 1547. BY DAVID LAING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The ruined walls of the Abbey Church of Holyrood must always be an object of interest to the inhabitants of Edinburgh. It is not necessary to enlarge on its legendary history, or to enumerate the Abbots and other dignitaries connected with this religious edifice. The volume entitled "*Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis*," printed for the members of the Bannatyne Club in 1840, at the expense of Lord Francis Egerton, now Earl of Ellesmere, and edited by Mr Cosmo Innes, has happily proved the means of rendering accessible a valuable series of ancient Charters and other documents connected with the earlier history of the Abbey. The purpose of the present communication is to bring together some interesting documents, hitherto unpublished, relating to the Abbey Church as a place of Presbyterian worship, during the later part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The Abbey of the Holy Rood or Cross, was founded by David the First, in the year 1128. It was enriched with numerous endowments by succeeding monarchs, as well as private individuals; and the Abbot and Canons were in-

vested with a large jurisdiction. It is greatly to be regretted, that we have no view or delineation of the building in its original state, which was adorned with a great centre tower, and square towers on each side of the west entrance. On several occasions the Abbey Church was partially destroyed by the English forces during the fourteenth century; but it was reserved to the army under command of the Earl of Hertford in May 1544 to include the Abbey of Holyrood among the ecclesiastical edifices which were then so ruthlessly destroyed. "And finally," we are told, "it was determyned by the sayde Lord Lieutenant, utterly to ruynate and destroye the sayde towne (of Edinburgh) with fyre, which, for that the nyghte drew faste on, we omittted thoroughly to execute on that daye; but settinge fyre in thre or foure partis of the towne, we repayed for that nyghte to our campe. And the nexte mornynge very erly we began where we lefte, and continued burnynge all that daye, and the two dayes next ensuinge contynually, so that neyther within the wawles, nor in the suburbs, was lefte any one house unbrent Also, we brent the Abbey called *Holy Rode House*, and the Pallice adjoynynge to the same."¹

Three years later, the Protector, the Duke of Somerset, granted license to suppress the Monastery called "Holy Roode Abbey;" the lead that remained was plucked off, the two bells taken down; and, "according to the statute, *did somewhat hearby disgrace* the house." As no steps were taken to repair the building, the Reformers had no share at least in ruining this venerable edifice. We know, indeed, that on the 18th of June 1567, two days subsequent to Queen Mary's imprisonment in Lochleven, Alexander Earl of Glencairn, with his domestics, demolished the Altar of Holyroodhouse, breaking the pictures, and defacing the ornaments within the same;² but this was within the Chapel Royal attached to the Palace, in which the Queen was accustomed to have Mass performed to the grief "of the godly;" and which is usually confounded with the Abbey Church.

After the establishment of the Reformation, the Abbey Church was appropriated to the use of the parishioners of the Canongate, still retaining its designation of Holyroodhouse parish. In July 1568, the General Assembly suspended Adam Bishop of Orkney from the ministry, for having celebrated the marriage of Mary and Bothwell; but being restored, he was ordained to make a sermon in the Kirk of Halyrudhouse, when he best may for weakness of his body, and at the end of the same to acknowledge his offence.³ The Bishop in 1569 exchanged with Robert, Commendator of Holyrood, for that Abbacy, the temporalities of

¹ The Late Expedition to Scotland, p. 7; Lond., 1544, 8vo.

² Spottiswood's History, vol. ii. p. 62.

³ Booke of the Universall Kirk, p. 131.

the bishoprick of Orkney, which was afterwards erected into an earldom. On the 3d of March 1569-70, among the offences laid to the Bishop's charge by the Assembly, was this Simoniacal bargain, by which he became Commendator; likewise, that "some of his kirks wherein Christ's evangell should be preached, are decayed, and made some sheepfolds, and some so ruinous, that nane darre enter into them for fear of falling; *speciallie Halyrudhouse*, although the Bishop of Sanct Androis, in tyme of Papistry, sequesterate the whole rents of the said Abbacy, because only the glassen windows were not holden up and repaired."¹

To this last article the Bishop, on the 10th of March, answered,—“He wes bot of late come to the benefice; and the maist part of thir kirkis war pullit doun be some greedie personis at the first beginning of the Reformation, quhilk hath never been helpit or repairit sensyne; and few of thame may be repaired be his small portion of the living; but specially the Abbay Kirk of Halyrudhous, quhilk hath been, thir twentie yeris bygane, ruinous through decay of twa principal pillars, sa that nane war assurit under it; and twa thousand pounds bestowit upon it, wald not be sufficient to ease men to the hearing of the word and ministration of the sacraments. Bot with thair consent, and help of ane established authoritie, he wes purposed to provide the means that the superfluous ruinous pairts, to wit, the Queir and Croce Kirk, micht be disponsed be faithfull men to repaire the remanent sufficiently; and that he had alsua repairit the kirks of Sanct Cuthbert and Libberton, that thai war not in sa good case thir twentie yeris bygane. And farder, that ther wes ane order to be usit for reparation of kirkis, whereunto the parochiners war obliged, as well as he; and whan thai concurrit, his support suld not be inlaiking.”²

That this scheme was carried into effect by demolishing the whole of the choir and transepts of the Church, seems very evident; and as several of the Royal family of the Stewarts were buried near the High Altar, a part of the South Aisle of the existing portion of the Church was fitted up as a Royal Vault, to which their remains were removed.

The Presbyterian visitations of the Kirk of Halyrudhouse for the years 1583, 1592, and 1598, have recently been printed,³ but these relate to matters connected with church discipline. The Abbey Church, however, continued to be used for public worship; while the private Chapel Royal, within or attached to the Palace, was the place which King James, in 1616, directed should be fitted up with desks, stalls, and carved images, in a “comelie forme and manner,” when the English Service was introduced.

¹ The Booke of the Universall Kirk, p. 163.

² *Ib.*, p. 167.

³ The Wodrow Miscellany, vol. i. p. 453, 466.

Charles the First succeeded to the throne in April 1625. After a lapse of three years he intimated his resolution to visit the metropolis of Scotland, in 1628, for the purpose, as his Majesty's letter expresses it, of "receiving his Crowne and holding a Parliament in person." Great preparations were therefore made in the prospect of this event; a warrant being issued to make ready the Park and Palace of Holyroodhouse "for receiving Our person and Court;" and the Privy Council were directed "to take in their consideration whether St Giles Kirk in Edinburgh or Halyrudhouse Kirk be fittest and convenientest place for the Coronation." The Council, on the 25th of July, reported, "that having designed the Church of St Giles in Edinburgh as the fittest and most conspicuous place for his Majesteis Coronation, they had caused sight (or examine) in what part his Majesteis Throne and Stage may be erected." To this preference they were led upon ascertaining the ruinous state of the Abbey Church of Holyrood.

A delay having occurred in his Majesty's visit to his native kingdom, the Privy Council, in 1630, still adhered to their opinion that St Giles's Church was the most suitable for such a ceremony, considering "the impossibility of getting the Abbey Church prepared and ordered at this time, in such comlie forme as that great action requires." It was not until June 1633 that Charles accomplished his visit to Scotland; and having previously determined that Holyrood Kirk should be the place of Coronation, I shall now introduce a series of Original Letters and Acts of Privy Council, from 1626 to 1633, which relate to the state of the building, and the various alterations that were made in repairing and fitting up the old Abbey Church for that solemnity; and which bear witness to the interest displayed by Charles the First for its preservation.

1. ANENT THE KIRK OF HALIRUIDHOUS.¹

MOST SACRED SOUERANE,

THAIR WES a petitioun gevin in to your Ma^{ties} Counsell be the Minister and Session of the Kirk of Halyrudhous by the whiche thay haviely regraittit the ruinous estate of the said Kirk whiche hes the honnour to be the Buriall place of a number of your Maiesteis royall prædicessouris, and whairin thay ordinarlie ressaved the Crowne of this kingdome Like as a pairt of your Maiesteis Pallace is contenit within the fabrique of the said Kirk the Southe pairt whairof serves for accomodating of your Maiesteis Counsell, and thair families resident within the said Pallace for hearing of the word at suche tymes when thair is no

¹ Registrum Secreti Concilii; Royal Letters, &c.

preaching in the Chapell And thairfore they earnestlie besoght us that we wald acquaynt your Ma^{tie} with the true estate of the said Kirk and sollicite the speedie help and reparatioun of the same Whiche we did consider with the irreparable decay that by a careles neglect of tymous remeid wald inavoydible follow, we directit the Maister of your Ma^{ties} workis to visite the said Kirk and to report unto us the true estate of the same together with the expensses that the reparatioun thereof wald necessarlie require ; who according to the truist committit to him haveing considerit the whole defectis of the said Kirk he gaif in a note in write under his hand bearing, That he fand the same to be verie ruinous speciallie in the butteries pend and rooffe and that the West gavell and Southe turnepick thereof wes altogether severed and disjoyned from the rooffe which hes alreddie occasioned the fall of the West end of the pend and will not fail to indanger the gallerie of your Ma^{ties} Pallace if the same be not speedilie tane doune and substantiouslie buildit ; and that the charges requisite for repairing of the said Kirk and furnisheing materiallis necessar thairto wald extend to the sowme of four thousand pundis money or thairby. And whairas it concernis the honnour of this Kingdome that suche a goodlie structure and Religious hous whairin not onlie your Ma^{iesteis} Royall Ancestouris lyis intombed but whiche hes bene the vsuall place for the solempnitie of thair Coronationis and whair your Ma^{tie} likewayis is (by the custome heirtofore observit) to ressaue the Imperiall Crowne of this Kingdome wuld not be sufferit to perish, We ar thairby moved to represent unto your Ma^{tie} the true estate of the said Kirk and thairwithall humblie to intreate your Ma^{tie} to resolue upon some present course for repairing of the defectis thairof and præserving of the same from vtter ruine, whairby God may be thair still worshipped, and those Sacred Sepulchres kept unviolat. And so, &c.

Halyrudhous, the 21. of Sept^r. 1626.

Subscribitur ut supra [viz. :—MAR, GLASGOW, WYNTOUN, ROXBUR^T,
MELROS, LAUDERDAILL, ÆRSKINE, MR OF ELPHINSTOUN, A. KER,
AR^D NAPER, JOHNNE HAMILTOUN, SR W. OLIPHANT.]

2. REPARATION OF THE ABBAY CHURCH OF HALYRUDHOUSE.¹

To the Treasurer and Deputie.

WHEREAS we have bene informed by a letter from our Counsall of that our Kingdome of the ruinous estait of the Abbay Church of Halyrudhouse and how without some course takin for a speedie reparation thereof it is lyklike to

¹ Sir W. Alexander's Register of Letters.

decay and indanger a part of our Palace thereunto adjoyning. Howsoever the estate of our Exchequer be such at this tyme, as little or no moneyis can convenientlie be spared from them; Yet the consideratioun of the tymelie repairing of so good a work being the Buriall place of some of our Royall Antecessours and the vsuall place for the solemnitie of Coronatiouns, have moved us to have a speciall regard to the helping thereof. Therefor Our pleasure is that you pay out of the readiest moneyis of our Exchequer the sowme of four thousand lib. Scotts money which was fund to be fitt by your Master of wark for effecting the said reparatioun and what farther charge shalbe fund to be compitentlie requisite for this purpois, and that to be taken from you ather by parcells as the present necessitie of the wark shall from tyme to tyme requyre or otherwayes as you shall think expedient causing in the meantyme conduce with all able workmen for perfyteing the said wark and appoynting such persones in that Parochin or elsewher as are knowin to be honest and carefull men to be overseeris of the samyne, and for your so doing, &c.

Whytchall, 22. Nov. 1626.

3. TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SURRENDERS.¹

RIGHT, &c.—The reasones herewith enclosed having been exhibited unto us in the behalff of Mr James Hannay Minister at Halirudhous and having considered our former intention by our Commissioners that the whole Churches of that our Kingdome should be sufficientlie provided Wee culd not bot tak particulare notice of that Church of Halyrudhous Both in regard to the eminencie of the place, and greatness of the charge of the said Mr James whoe as we are informed hath nather manse nor gleib and yet more meanlie provided than many others having a farr les charge then hee Therefore Wee have thought it expedient to require you both to consider of the saids reasones and of the provisiones for the ministerie thereat, as likewayis that you caus tak a surveigh of the fabrik thareof, and tharefter that you doe proceide for the providing of the same as may best fitt the eminencie of the said place and the greatness of the charge of the said ministerie, and as most convenientlie [can] be done by you And upon Report maid unto you of the necessitie of helping the fabrike thareof Wee think it expedient that some such course be used as was tuke formerlie Whereof We will Our Treasurer and Deputie to have a speciall care and for the present advancement of moneyis towards the same, least by the want of some timelie help (besides that the charges formerlie bestowed wilbe lost,) the whole Church it selff will (as Wee are credibillie informed) be in danger of rwine, whareat We wold be exceedinglie sorie. Whitehall the 14 day of Januar 1628.

¹ Sir W. Alexander's Register of Letters.

4. TO THE EXCHEQUER.¹

RIGHT, &c.—Wee being humblie moved in behalf of Mr James Hannay Minister at Halyroodhous that his accompts of moneyis debursed by him for helping to reparaire that Church belonging unto Ws might be heard and he accordingle satisfie of what he had justlie advanced in that earand; and withall that a new Surveigh might be taken thareof to the effect the rwinis and defects of the same might be timelie repaired, his demands in both which seeming unto ws to be just and reasonable Oure pleasoure is That with all convenient diligence you caus trie his accompts and that he be payed of such moneyis as you shall find justlie due unto him And that you caus some persones having skill in that aerand surveigh the said Church, and the defectis and rwinis thareof, and if any parte of the same shalbe found either to be deficient or to stand in need of some reasonable decorating for better lights thareto Or otherwayis that with the like diligence you caus moneyis to be answered out of the reddiest of our Exchequer, for doing of the same ffor which these presentis shalbe your warrand. Given *ut supra* [At Whitehall the 22d of May 1628.]

5. TO MAK READIE THE PARK AND PALACE OF HALYRUDHOUS.²

To the Marquis of Hammiltone.

RIGHT, &c.—Whereas Wee intend God willing shortlie to visit that our ancient native Kingdome, and thare to receave our Crowne and hold a Parliament in persone for perfiting that great wark much labored by ws and our Commissioners thare Oure pleasoure tharefore is that you caus mak readie Oure Palace and Park of Halierudhous with all convenient diligence fitted for receaving of Our persone and Court Wherein you may doe ws verie acceptable service which amongis many others Wee will ever remember And soe We bidd you fareweell. Given at Whitehall the 5 of July 1628.

6. WARRAND FOR BIGGING UP OF THE EAST STYLE OF HALYRUDHOUS KIRKYAIRD.³

Apud Halyrudhous vicesimo sexto Februarij 1629.

FORSAMEIKLE as the Lords of Secreit Counsell considering how that thir diverse yeeres bygane the people repairing to the burgh of Edinburgh from Mussilburgh Fisherraw and otheris pairts in East Lothiane has maid their ordinare passage throw the kirkyaird of Halyrudhous, whilk they defyle with filth and otherwayis, especiallie at the verie side of the Kirk and direct vnder the

¹ Regist. Secreti Concilii, Acta.

² Sir W. Alexander's Register of Letters.

³ Regist. Secreti Concilii, Acta.

windowe of his Majesteis galrie of Halyrudhous whilk will be verie unseemlie to be seene be strangers the tyme of his Majesteis heere being Thairfore the saids Lords vpon the consideratioun foirsaid and vpon manie other good respects hes thought meit and expedient commanded and ordained that the East style leading to the churchyard of the said Kirk sall be closed and built vp with stane and lyme for restrayning of the passage of people throw the said kirkyaird whilk is no hie nor ordinarie way Anent the closing and building vp of the whilk Style this present Act sall be vnto those whome it concerns a sufficient warrand.

7. WARRANT FOR SIGHTING OF HALYRUDHOUS KIRK.¹

FORSAMEEKILL as the Lords of Secreit Counsell finds it meit and expedient That aganis the tyme of his Majesteis heere comming the Kirk of Halyrudhous sall be sighted and that suche defects as ar thairin (whilkis ar ather a hinder to the lighte of the kirk or otherwayes) sall be helped by removeing of the lofts being within the said kirk and placing of thame in some other convenient pairt where the light of the kirk will not be impeded nor hurt Thairfore the saids Lords nominats appoints and ordanis Adam Bishop of Dumblane Sir Johne Scot of Scottistartvet knight and Sir James Balyie of Lochend with James Murray Maister of his Ma^{te}is workes, To repair to the said Kirk of Halyrudhous and to take a perfyte survey thairof, and of suche defects as ar thairin and ar fitting to be decored and reformed; what lofts ar necessar to be removed and in what other convenient places of the Kirk they may be sett and settled, and to report thair opinion thairanent to the saids Lords to the intent direction and ordour may be given thairanent accordinglie.

8. REPORT ANENT HALYRUDHOUS KIRK.²

Apud Halyrudhous vicesimo quarto die mensis Martij 1629.

THE whilk day Adame Bishop of Dumblane and Mr James Ahannay Minister at Halyrudhous gave in to the Lords of Privie Counsell the report vnderwritten Anent the repairing of the kirk of Halyrudhous whairof the tennour followes.

At the Kirk of Halyrudhous the saxtene day of March 1629.

The quhilk day Adame Bishop of Dumblane, Sir Johne Scot of Scottistartvet knight Sir James Baillie of Lochend knight and James Murray Maister of his Ma^{te}is workes appointed Commissioners be the Lords of Secreit Counsell vpon the twentie sax day of Februarie last bypast for visiting and surveying of the defects and ruines of the said Kirk, and for considdering what might serve for decorating and beautifeing of the samine with better and larger lights ather by

¹ Regist. Secreti Concilii, Acta, fol. 97.

² Ib., fol. 104.

removing of anie lofts impeding the same or stryking out of new lights where they sall be found necessar, having mett and surveyed the same have resolved in maner following :

In primis, they find it necessar that the three lofts over against his Maies-
teis seate on the north side of the said Kirk be removed whairby the kirk
sall be better lighted and aired, and the people sall heare God's word more com-
modiouslie, numbers of seates being made laich for noblemen and thair ladeis,
and vthers persones of good qualitie who now for want of seates ar forced to goe
ellis where altho they dwell within the parish And withall finds that these to
whome the lofte belonges may be more commodiouslie furnished ellis where To
witt be ane great loft to be built on the East gavill whilk being divydit in twa
will hald ane great nombre mae nor anie two lofts now possesst be thame, and
the third may have ane large seate vnder his Ma^{teis} galrie whilk will be just
over aganis the pulpit.

Item, they find it necessarie that vpon the laich North East gavill there be
ane window strickin out, whilk will wonderfullie decore and beautifie the kirk

Item, they find it necessarie that the pulpit be removed ane pillar towards the
West for the more commodious hearing of all the people.

Item, that the commoun loft be removed ane pillar westward.

Item, that the twa firre seates whilks ar in the bodie of the kirk on the South
side be removed and made equall with the foreface of his Ma^{teis} lofts and the
rest of the laiche seates.

Item, they finde it necessarie that there be foure windowes strickin out on the
South side of the kirk, vnder his Ma^{teis} lofts, for the lighting and airing of that
side of the kirk, and finds it may be easilie done.

Item, after the sighting and surveying of the high kirk's pend They find it
necessarie that it be paynted and plastered and the pillars and subpillars of the
transes on everie side be made new And being perfytlie repaired that the loft
layed over the kirk be removed.

(*Subscibitur*)

AD. B. OF DUNBLANE.
JAMES BAILLIE.

S^B J. SCOTTISTARVET.
JAMES MURRAY.

Whilk Report being read heard and considerit be the Lords and they rypelie
advised thairwith The Lords of Secreit Counsell Allowes of the first article of the
said report tuiching the removing of the three lofts foregainst his Ma^{teis} seate
and building of a great laft on the East gavill, for the ease of the people to whome
the three lafts belongs, and for bigging of laiche seates according as it is sett
doune in the said article Whilk is to be performed to the Bailleis and Session
of the Kirk of the Canongate and vpon thair charges And tuiching the

remanent points conteaned in the said report The Lords reserves the consideration thairof to a more fitt tyme and occasion.

9. REPAIRING THE ABBAY CHURCH.¹

To Mr James Hannay.

TRUSTIE, &c.—We have bene informed of the great paines you have taken and of the great charges you have bene at in repairing the Abbay Church of Halyrudhous, and these are to encourage you to proceed as you have begun assuring you withall that We will not suffer you to be a loser any way thereby but will have you payed for your charge of that work according to the warrant that was formerlie given by Ws unto Our exchequer for that purpos not doubting bot ordour will be takin for your payment accordinglie And so We bid you farewell From Our Court at Whythall 13 Januar 1632.

10. ANENT THE SURVEYING OF THE KIRK OF HALYRUDHOUS.²

Apud Halyrudhous, 15 Januarij 1633.

Sederunt.

Stratherne	Wigtoun	B. Dumblane	Carnegie	Secretar
Privie Seale	Air	B. Yles.	Tracquair	Clerk Reg ^r
				Advocate.

THE Lords of Secreit Counsell nominates and appoints David Lord Carnegie Adame Bishop of Dumblane Johnne Lord Tracquair S^r Archibald Achesone Secretar, and the Maisteris of his Majesteis workes, to conveen and meit the morne at Halyrudhous at eight of the clocke in the morning and there to sight and survey the church of Halyrudhous and to consider what is fitting to be helped and repaired therein and how, and refer what charges the same may be performed and to report to the said Lords upon Thursday next.

11. ANENT THE REPAIRING OF THE KIRK OF HALYRUDHOUS.³

Apud Halyrudhous 22 Januarij 1633.

Sederunt.

S ^t Andrewes	Wintoun	B. Yles	Tracquair	Clerk Reg ^r
Privie Seal	B. Dumblane	Carnegie	Secretar	Advocat

FORSAMEIKLE as the Kings Ma^{tie} hes resolved that the Coronation sall God willing be in the Abbey Kirk of Halyrudhous and whereas it is very requisite

¹ Sir W. Alexander's Register of Letters.

² Acta, fol. 177.

³ Ib., fol. 180.

both for the credite of the countrie and for the solemnitie of that important actioun That the said Kirk be repaired and ordered in suche a decent and comelie maner as is most fitting for suche ane great and honourable actioun Thairfoir the Lords of Secreit Counsell ordanis and commandis James Murray and Anthony Alexander Maisteris of his Ma^{ties} works to enter with all possible diligence to the repairing and ordering of the said Kirk in the particulars following, viz. To take down the east gavell within the great arche where the old window is, and to erect and build up ane faire new window of goode stane worke, and also ane window in the east end of the north yle And farder to build up the north west steeple with stane timber and leade and to make it fitt to receive a pale of bellis As alsua to helpe and repaire the south-west steeple so farre of it as must be in sight And to repaire make new the great west doore with stane and timber And alsua to repaire the haill west gavell with some lights to be strucken out therein, with the twa turnepyecks to be partlie takin down and weill repaired and thacked in good order And alsua to remove the haill lofts and desks, and to repaire the haill breaches and defects of all the pillars and to helpe the plaistering of the north yle And to swettin and set it aff in good sort conforme to the south yle As alsua to prepar and have in readiness als manie daillis trees sparris and naillis as shall be thought necessar for erecting of the Kings Majesteis Throne and others degrees of honnour with suche barricats and lofts as sall be necessar And ordanis the saids Maisters of warkes to begin the saids warkes with all possible diligence, and to provide warkmen and all materials necessar where ever they can be best and soonest had, for doing of quhilk premisses this present Act sall be to thame ane Warrant, And ordanis his Majesteis Thesaurer and Depute Thesaurer to furnishe moneyes fra tyme to tyme as the necessitie of the service sall require.

12. CHARGES AGANIS PERSONIS DWELLING IN THE PALACE OF HALYRUDHOUS.¹

Apud Halyrudhous ultimo Januarij 1633.

Sederunt.

Stratherne	Lauderdaill	B. Yles	Carnegie
Winton	B. Dumblane	Areskine	Secretar,

FORSAMEIKLE as it is verie necessar and expedient for the better accomodating and lodging of his Majestie and his tryne in his Majesteis owne houses of the Castellis of Edinburgh and Stirline and of his Palaces of Falkland and Dumfermline and Halyrudhous that all personis who dwellis within the saids housses

¹ Acta, fol. 182.

or possesse anie roomes or chambers within the same sall remove thameselffis, thair servants and goods furth thair of and leave the same voide and red, and delyver the keyes thair of to his Majesteis Thesaurer and Deputie-Thesaurer or to the Maisters of his Majesteis Workes to the intent that all the saids houses may be readie and patent to his Majesteis harbinger and that he may designe and appoint the same to suche of his Majesteis tryne as he sall thinke meit Thairfoir ordanis letters to be direct charging all personis dwelling within anie of his Majesteis houses foresaids or who possesses anie chambers or roomes within the same to remove thameselffis thair servants and goods furth thair of and leave the same voide and delyver the keyes thair of to his Majesteis said Thesaurer and Deputie-Thesaurer or to the Maisteris of his Majesteis Workes to the intent and purpose foresaid within 48 houres after the charge under the paine of rebelloun &c. And if they failyie To denounce &c.

13. PEALL OF BELLIS.¹

Thesaurer.

RIGHT, &c.—Wheras We did command Sir George Fletcher knyght to bargain for a Peall of Bellis to be hung upon our Church at Halyroodhous, which as we ar informed by Mr James Hannay minister ther wilbe in readiness before the 20 day of this month of Maij to the effect it may be usefull speciallie at our first coming and being ther at this tyme Our pleaur is that you caus furthwith answer and pay unto the founder heir at our Citie of London the pryce condescended upon that they may be transported thither with all possible diligence Whereof expecting the performance at your hands We bid you farewell.
Whythall 10 May 1633.

14. MR JAMES HANNAY TO BE PAYED OF WHAT IS DUE UNTO HIM.²

Thesaurer and Depute-Thesaurer.

RIGHT, &c.—Whereas We have writtin heretofoir that Mr James Hannay Minister at Our Church of Halyrudhous might be satisfied for his disbursements in repairing that Church with the ordinarie allowance for the forbearance becaus as We are credible informed his service theren was verie usefull and that the charges expended wer his owin meanes, We will that such speedie payment be made to him thereof as possiblie can, and the rather becaus his service and attendance in his charge now at this time at our being ther God willing wilbe verie requisite. Therefoir our pleasure is that with all diligence you pay unto

¹ Sir W. Alexander's Register of Letters.

² Ib.

him or his assigneys is the said disbursements with the ordinarie allowance for the forbearing thereof as you shall find by his accompts, and that in such maner as you shall think most fitt for his satisfaction, for which these presents &c.

Theobalds 14 May 1633.

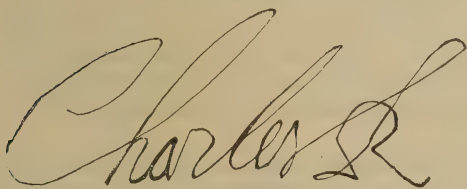
15. ABBEY CHURCH OF HALYRUDHOUS LOFTS AND SEATTS.

Maisters of Work.

TRUSTIE, &c.—Sieing the Abbey Church of Halyrudhous that had been so dark befor was by the course takin by you becum so lightsome that it gave us a great deall of contentment at our being ther To the effect that it may continew so still it is Our pleasur that you have a speciall care that no seatts nor lofts be built therin unless it be such places as may nather impair the beawtie nor light of the said Church And this you shall signifie to any whom this may concerne from ws, And if any doe presume to doe the contrar heirof that you certifie the same to ws that We may caus tak ourdour with them For doing quhair of &c.

Whythall 12 Dec^r 1633.

16. ORIGINAL LETTER OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST.



WHEREAS S^r Johne Veitche kny^t M^r of O^r workes hes furnished materiallis necessar and workmen for repairing of O^r Palice and Kirk of Halyroodhous, w^{ch} is as yit restand awand and unpaid These ar therfor to will and requyre yow efter the sight heiroff to pay and deliver to the said M^r of O^r workes all such soumes of money as is restand awand to him ather for materiallis or workmens wadges bestowed vpon the reparatioun foirsaid And that out of the first and readiest of anie of O^r moneyis in yo^r hands ffor doing wherof these presentes (with his receipt y^roff) shalbe vnto yow ane sufficient warrand and allowed in yo^r accompts. Gevin at O^r Palice of Halyroodhous the thrid day of September 1641.

To o^r trustie and weilbelowed
Counsello^r S^r James Carmichell
of that ilk kny^t our Thesaurer-
deput.

The subsequent history of the Abbey Church may be stated in a few words. The Palace of Holyrood having accidentally been destroyed by fire in 1650, and the partial additions made by Cromwell's orders, after the Restoration being removed, the present Palace was designed by Sir William Bruce, and erected according to the special instructions of Charles the Second. The Chapel Royal, which stood towards the south, was swept away in the course of these alterations, and this suggested to His Majesty the expediency of obliging the parishioners of the Canongate to provide a new Church for their own use, as appears from the following Act of Privy Council, in 1672 :—

“ ACT ANENT THE CHAPEL ROYALL.

“ *Apud Halirudhouse decimo tertio die Septembris 1672.*

“ Whereas it is necessary and suteing to his Majesties pious and religious dispositioun that some convenient place be designed and sett apairt wherein his Majesty and these of his family at his Palace of Halirudhouse may worship God and perform all publick religious dueties and that the Abbay Church doeth ly contigue to the said Palace and is at his Majesties disposeall Therefore the Lord Commissioner his Grace and Lords of his Majesties Privy Councill doe designe sett apart and appropriat the said Church for the ends and uses afore-saides And doe declare the same to be his Majesties Chappell Royeall in all tymes comeing Discharging heirby the Magistrattis of Edinburgh or Cannongate to use the same hereafter as ane Paroch church and that notwithstanding of any former tolleration or possession they may pretend in and to the said church.”

Several years elapsed before this resolution could be carried into effect. At length James the Seventh, by a warrant dated 3d of December 1687, directed the Abbey Church to be fitted up in a suitable manner, “for being Our own Catholick Chappell, and capable of the Ceremonies and Solemnities of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle.” The populace of Edinburgh, however, in their great zeal against Popery, at the period of the Revolution, broke into the Church in a violent manner, destroying the interior ornaments, leaving only the bare walls, and committing the sacrilege of tearing off the lids of the leaden coffins deposited in what was called “the Royal Vault.” In this deserted state the old Church appears to have remained for nearly seventy years, when it was repaired at the expense of the Exchequer ; but the roof being injudiciously covered with flag-stones of enormous weight, unsuited to the frail and decayed state of the walls, it gave way in 1763, and left the building in a complete state of ruin.

I do not wish to conclude these notices without a practical suggestion. On a former occasion the Society presented a Memorial to the Right Honourable the

Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, in favour of the plan for clearing out the accumulated soil which concealed the ancient cloisters of the Abbey; when there was brought to light some interesting architectural details. It would serve no useful purpose were the Society to propose a restoration of the old edifice, or the construction of another, in the same style, as a Chapel Royal for the installation of the Knights of the Thistle; but it would contribute greatly to improve the grounds connected with the Palace of Holyrood, if, when the garden to the north-west of the Palace is taken in and inclosed, the whole area of the old Abbey Church should be included in the contemplated improvements. As the portion of the original edifice which was pulled down in 1570, consisted of the transept, choir, and the aisles to the east of the great central tower, it would be most desirable that the foundations, so long covered with soil and rank grass, should also be cleared out, surrounded with a gravel walk, and inclosed within the pleasure grounds of the Palace. The moulded bases of the columns, as ascertained from actual examination, and probably much of the old stone floor, still exist, at a depth of about six feet, beneath the surface. As the area of the original edifice extends somewhat beyond the present iron railings, and includes the site of the High Altar, in front of which King David the Second, and in the middle of the Choir, King James the Second, were interred, we might reasonably expect that some important antiquarian discoveries would be made in the course of such excavations.

In this belief, therefore, I beg to propose that the Society present a Memorial on the subject to the proper quarter, upon the first suitable opportunity.

The Meeting unanimously approved of the proposal contained in Mr Laing's communication, and appointed a Committee to prepare such a Memorial, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir William Molesworth, Bart., First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, and to transmit the same through the Marquis of Breadalbane, as President of the Society.

II.

ON THE CLASS OF STONE VESSELS KNOWN IN SCOTLAND AS DRUIDICAL PATERÆ. BY DANIEL WILSON, LL.D.

The analogies which recent archæological investigations have established between the primitive relics discovered in our own country and throughout the

north of Europe, and those pertaining to aboriginal modern races still in a state of barbarism, and totally ignorant of all metallurgic arts, furnish an interesting element of comparison and elucidation in reference to that early era to which the name of the Stone Period is now, with so much reason, applied. Much valuable light, I feel assured, may still be thrown on that dim and remote era of the history of British and European aboriginal races, by the intelligent archæologist recording such analogies as are presented from time to time to his notice; and with this view I have thought that one or two recent observations of this kind present materials of comparison calculated to illustrate in some degree the uses of that class of primitive stone vessels usually styled Druidical Paternæ. These have heretofore been found chiefly, if not exclusively, in Scotland and Ireland; and frequently under circumstances not altogether unsuited to suggest the idea of their original destination bearing some relation to the mysterious rites originally pertaining to the megalithic circles, so generally assumed to have been the temples of the Druids; although it will be found that their nearest analogue is a domestic utensil still in use in the Faroe Islands.

Relics of this class are by no means rare in Scotland, and sufficient attention has been paid to the circumstances in which they have been, from time to time, discovered, to leave us in no great doubt as to the data at least from whence our conclusions are to be derived.

In the year 1828, for example, two of these stone vessels were discovered in the immediate vicinity of a megalithic circle at Crookmore, in the parish of Tullynessle, Aberdeenshire, one of which was presented to the Society. The following is the account given of this discovery by the donor, John Stuart, Esq.:—

“The farm of Tullynessle, on which, till lately, there was a considerable proportion of rough uncultivated ground, is situated on Donside, about a mile and a half below the bridge of Alford, which crosses that river.

“The Druidical circle in question was of considerable size, and the stones composing it were inserted in the centre of a mound or dyke of some elevation. The earth in the interior of the circle had been withdrawn, probably to form the dyke to which I have alluded, and it presented the appearance of a bason which, at a former period, might at the centre have been eight or ten feet deep. Around the circle, to about the extent of an acre, the ground was covered with a close pavement of large flag-stones, which did not appear to be of the nature of the stones found in the neighbourhood, but of the same appearance as those found on the hill of Coreen, which last are much used for pavement at present.

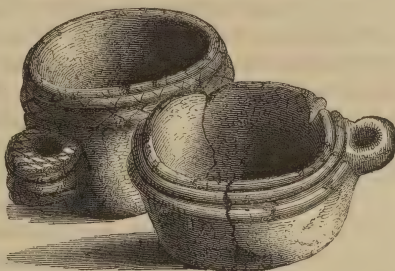
“Pointing in a south-easterly direction, a paved road, of about twelve feet in breadth, of the same material as the causeway, was discovered extending about

five hundred yards, and from the situation of the ground it seems to have been intended as an approach to the circle through a marshy piece of ground.

“ The circle was situated on a slope tending to the *west*, and the stones of which it was composed were of the common whinstone of the district.

“ In the vicinity of the circle, and under the pavement, there was found two stone vessels of rude structure, and composed of a soft calcareous stone, and beside them a large quantity of a black substance resembling charcoal.”

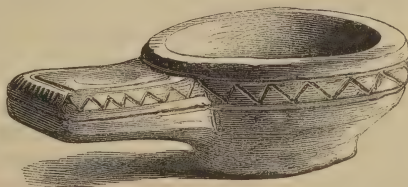
One of the vessels here referred to, was presented to the Society by Mr Stuart, and is figured in the accompanying woodcut, along with another Scottish example of the same class of relics.



The instance here cited, of the discovery of these stone vessels within the area of our Scottish monolithic circles, is by no means singular. An example is referred to in the Society's Transactions, vol. i., 284, of one found within the area of the celebrated Hebridean circle of Classernish. Another was found in 1827 within the area of a stone circle at Whiteside in Aberdeenshire; while two others in the Society's Museum have been dug up within the ruins of the northern Burghs, or so-called *Pictish Forts*,—the one in Caithness, and the other at the How of Hoxay, in the island of South Ronaldsay, Orkney.

Another Stone Patera, recently presented to the Society by our noble President, was found in the vicinity of Taymouth Castle; and the small vessel of the same class, now exhibited to the meeting, was dug up about fifteen years ago near the ruined and picturesque fortalice of Fairlie, on the Ayrshire coast. It is now the property of Charles Wilson Brown, Esq. of Wemyss.

The accompanying woodcut exhibits an accurate representation of a stone vessel of nearly the same dimensions as the most of those found in Scotland, and usually termed *Druidical Patera*. It was brought from the Faroe Islands by Sir Walter Calverly Trevelyan, and presented by him to the Society. Such vessels are there made, and used as lamps or chaffing-dishes, for carrying live embers in. The only point of



difference between the ancient and modern vessels, is the greater length of handle in the latter; an improvement calculated to increase the adaptation of such a vessel for the carrying of glowing embers without injury to the bearer. The following notice may also be assumed to add another example of the modern use of similar vessels:—

In a communication to the Geographical Society of London, November 22, 1852, by Captain Inglefield, R.N., “On his recent Voyage to the Arctic Regions in Search of Sir John Franklin,” it was remarked—“On the shores of Whale Sound he found a number of natives, who, on seeing the crew, indulged in immoderate laughter, and expressed the utmost astonishment at their clothing. They had evidently never seen Europeans before, but they soon became friendly, and many small articles were purchased of them; the most singular of these was, perhaps, a vessel called a pot-stone, which they used to melt their blubber in. These vessels are hollowed out of solid stones by means of a harder kind of stone, and the formation of one is a work requiring immense time and labour.” This last named element of time is indeed among the most important of all the considerations to be kept in view in regard to primitive arts. Time, which is of so much value in our civilized and highly artificial state of society, is of little or no moment to the rude barbarian. Hence the elaborate decorations of the New Zealand war-club or paddle; and hence also, in like manner, we may conclude, the finished construction of implements and weapons fashioned by the rude British aborigines with the most imperfect tools, and from the most impracticable materials.

By such analogies we may discover not only the long obsolete uses of the primitive relics of the British aborigines, but also the processes by which such rude yet ingenious manufactures were elaborated, and brought to such perfection as the simple arts of the period of their use were capable of effecting.

III.

NOTICE OF THE DEVASTATIONS EFFECTED BY SCOTTISH RAIDS INTO NORTHUMBERLAND, IN THE 14TH CENTURY. BY JOHN FENWICK, Esq.,
COR. MEM. S. A. SCOT.

The communication of Mr Fenwick, read to the Meeting, consisted of a translation of an Instrument appropriating the Rectory of Conyngnam, by Henry, Earl of Northumberland, to the Priory of Hexham, dated 27th August 1378. The following extracts from this deed are interesting, as having reference to the Border History at that early period.

“To all the children of Holy Mother Church to whom these present letters

shall come, Thomas, by Divine permission Bishop of Durham, sendeth greeting in the Saviour's holy arms, Be it known to you by these presents, that a petition lately presented to us by the noble and potent Lord Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, set forth that the possessions, rents, and profits of the monastery of Hextaldesham, of the order of St Augustine, in the jurisdiction of York, in an unfertile place, and situate not far from the Scottish March, by reason of the frequent invasions of the Scots, and almost uninterrupted dangers of war, and the pestilences, which, it is well known, prevail there, are so notoriously and enormously reduced, that the religious men, the prior and convent of the said monastery, cannot thereby be properly sustained, nor can they in the said monastery, whither guests, as well nobles as others, according to the custom of those parts, do day by day resort, maintain hospitality, and support all those necessary things which are incumbent upon them: Wherefore the same Lord Earl Henry, compassionating the depression of the said monastery, instantly besought us that we would be pleased, for the causes aforesaid, to unite, appropriate, and annex to the said prior and convent, and their successors for ever, the parish church of Ovyngham in our diocese; whereof the said prior and convent, by the donation by the said Lord Henry, the late patron thereof, to the same monastery canonically made, have the right of patronage:" . . .

" And, moreover, because by the same allegation set forth and proved, it doth evidently appear that the said church of Ovyngham at present so abounds in means that thereby the indigence of the said monastery may not only be relieved, but that, beside the aforesaid vicar, some of the canons ministering in the said church may be conveniently sustained, to the number in the said petition mentioned; therefore, with the express consent of the aforesaid attorney, we decree and ordain that after the said prior and convent shall have obtained peaceable possession, besides the aforesaid vicar, there may be placed, deputed, and in all future times held by the prior of the said monastery for the time being, three canons of the said house, so that thereby the number hitherto wont to be kept in the house be not diminished; which three canons in the said church of Ovyngham, for the augmentation of divine worship, and the health of the most serene prince, our Lord Richard, by the Grace of God the illustrious king of England, and of the noble Gilbert de Umfravill, Henry de Perci, Earls of Angus and Northumberland, as long as they shall live, and for their souls when they shall die, of their progenitors and heirs, and of our successors, may celebrate masses continually, and at canonical hours on Sunday festivals may be present in the said church, and may otherwise serve in divine offices, and may daily say the suffrages of the dead for the souls aforesaid, and the souls of all the faithful departed; for which three canons the prior for the time being shall be held to

provide victuals, clothes, and lodgings, and other necessities honest and convenient.

“ Moreover, we do decree and ordain, that when the said Lord Gilbert de Umfravill, Earl of Angus, late patron of the said church of Ovyngham, by whose prudence, devotion, and charity to the said prior and convent, the union or appropriation of the said church of Ovyngham was originally designed and effectually ordained, shall have entered the way of all flesh, the said prior and convent in the said monastery, and four of the religious aforesaid, namely, three canons and the vicar, in the church of Ovyngham, immediately, and also in the day of the anniversary of the same Gilbert, every year for ever, shall, with due solemnity, repeat the office of the dead, with a mass in one pittance over and above the ordinary allowance for improving their refection, the said prior and convent ten shillings, and the three canons celebrating mass at Ovyngham, forty pence of the profits of the aforesaid church, may receive for all time: Let also each of the aforesaid three canons in all their masses say that collect, *Quippe sempiternæ Deus cui nunquam sine spe misericordiæ supplicatur*, &c.; and daily, after dinner or otherwise, let them be obliged, and we do oblige them, to say the psalm *De profundis clamavi*, with the Lord's Prayer and the angelic salutation, and the prayer aforesaid, with this clause at the end, “ Let the soul of the Earl Gilbert and the souls of all the faithful departed rest in peace through the mercy of God.”

“ Moreover, if it should happen, which God forbid, that by the incursions of enemies or otherwise, the means of the said church should be notoriously diminished or decreased in value, then during the decrease which succeeds, we will and decree that it be observed as follows—namely, that as long as the fruits, rents, and profits of the said church, above the vicarage portion and other burdens necessarily lying upon the said church, extend to the clear annual value of 30 marks, the prior for the time being shall be held to maintain these three canons, as is above expressed; but if they do not extend to 30 marks a-year, he shall be held to maintain two canons, provided such profits extend to 20 marks a-year; but if they do not reach the value of 20 marks a-year, he shall be held to maintain one canon if they reach 10 marks; otherwise, as long as they are less than 10 marks, we will that the prior for the time being shall be free and discharged from the burden of finding another canon there except the vicar.

“ And We, Prior Robert and the Chapter of the Church of Durham, having attended the said Lord Bishop, touching the aforesaid appropriation and other things concerning the same, do certify that we have had diligent and solemn treaty, and that the causes of the same were and are reputed true, lawful, and sufficient by the same, and that we did give our unanimous consent to the said

appropriation and union at the aforesaid treaty, and the said appropriation and union, and all and singular by the said venerable father above ordained, and in the said letters contained, we do, as far as in us lies, approve, ratify, and confirm. In testimony whereof our common seal is appended to these presents, dated in our chapter-house of Durham, 17th October 1378."

IV.

DISCOVERY OF AN IRON INSTRUMENT LATELY FOUND IMBEDDED IN A NATURAL SEAM OF COAL IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF GLASGOW.

A communication was then read from John Buchanan, Esq., relative to the discovery of an iron instrument, lately found imbedded in a natural seam of coal in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. The instrument which was exhibited to the Meeting was considered to be modern. In his communication Mr Buchanan remarks:—

"I send herewith, for the inspection of the Society, a very curious iron instrument found last week in this locality. The interest attaching to this singular relic arises from the fact of its having been discovered *in the heart of a piece of coal*, seven feet under the surface. To explain particulars, I beg to mention, that a new line of road, called the Great Western Road, was opened a few years ago, leading to the Botanic Gardens, which, you may be aware, are situated about two miles north-west from Glasgow. At a point on this new road are the lands of Burnbank, now in course of being extensively built upon. The person conducting these building operations is Mr Robert Lindsay, wright and builder, a most respectable individual, well known to me, and on whose veracity implicit confidence may be placed. Now, when Mr Lindsay came to excavate the foundations along the north side of the road for the range of houses, he cut through a bed of diluvium or clay mixed with boulders, *seven feet thick*, and then came on a seam of coal about twenty-two inches thick, cropping out almost to the very surface, and resting on freestone. It was necessary to remove this coal and cut into the stone below, which last was very opportune for building purposes. A quantity of the coal so removed was carted over to Mr Lindsay's workshop or yard for use; and while his nephew, Robert Lindsay junior, an apprentice, was breaking up a block of the coal, he was surprised to find the iron instrument now sent *in the very heart of it*. At first neither he nor the others about him could make out what it was, but after scraping and cleaning it from the coaly coating, it presented the appearance now before you. I send along with it a portion of the coal. Having been

made aware of this discovery, I lost no time in seeing Mr Lindsay senior; and accompanied him this day to the spot, and had the circumstances detailed to me by his nephew, and several of the respectable operatives who *saw* the instrument taken from the coal; and all of whom, Mr Lindsay senior assures me, are persons whose statements may be implicitly relied upon."

The affidavits of five workmen who saw the iron instrument taken from the coal were also sent, and Mr Buchanan further adds:—

"I quite agree in the generally received geological view, that coal was formed long before man was introduced upon this planet; but the puzzle is, how this implement, confessedly of human hands, should have found its way into the coal seam, overlaid as the latter was by a heavy mass of diluvium and boulders. If the workmen who saw the relic disinterred are to be depended on (and I have no reason whatever to doubt their perfect veracity), then there may and *must* be some mode of accounting for the implement finding its way down eight or nine vertical feet from the surface."

It was suggested that in all probability the iron instrument might have been part of a borer broken during some former search for coal.

I. CONVERSAZIONE.—*Dec. 15, 1852.*

The First Conversazione of the Season took place in the Society's Rooms, George Street, on the evening of December 15, 1852.

Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTON of Kirkhill, in the Chair.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq. F.S.A. Scot., delivered a lecture on the Bayeux tapestry, and its uses and value as a national historical chronicle. Fac-similes of this famous work, copied from the original in the Cathedral of Bayeux, contributed by the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, Newcastle-on-Tyne, author of "The Roman Wall," &c., were exhibited, suspended around the Museum. The fac-similes were drawn and coloured, and of the same size as the original.

The Bayeux tapestry, ascribed to Queen Matilda, the consort of William the Conqueror, is perhaps the most ancient and valuable of the pictorial chronicles of England. It delineates the events of the struggle for the throne of England which ended in the battle of Hastings and the overthrow of Harold; and affords, in the primitive style of the needle decoration of the eleventh century, many

remarkable illustrations of the character, habits, and manners of the Saxons and Normans. Its length is 214 feet, by 19 in breadth, and consists of seventy-four scenes or groups.

The lecturer divided the pictorial tragedy into five acts, as follows :—1st, The adventures of Harold at the Court of Normandy, as representing Edward the Confessor ; 2d, The Bréton war, in which Harold aided William ; 3d, The death of the Confessor, and the acceptance of the crown by Harold ; 4th, The preparations and landing of William in England ; and, 5th, The battle of Hastings and the death of Harold. He alluded to the arguments which had been brought forward to disprove the contemporaneous date of the tapestry, and gave it as his opinion that most probably it was executed by the orders of the Queen Matilda, and by her presented to Odo, bishop of Bayeux, the brother of the Conqueror, who figures conspicuously in the tapestry, and was placed by him in his Cathedral, where it remained till within the last century, and was stretched round the choir on high days and holy days.

In pointing out the intrinsic evidences of the antiquity of the tapestry, Mr Christie, after enumerating those so ably and learnedly put forth in the "Archæologia," drew attention to one or two points which appear to have escaped the notice of the disputants. In the second division we have this epigraph "*Ibi Haroldus Dux Anglorum et sui milites equitant ad Bosham*," and Harold is represented with an unhooded hawk on his wrist. Now the sport of hawking, though passionately followed at the time of the Conquest, was not brought to perfection in Europe till the 12th century. Frederick Barbarossa is said to have been the first who brought falcons into Italy, and Frederick II. wrote a treatise, still preserved in the Vatican, on the nature and breeding of birds ; and either he or his son Manfred of Sicily (according to Albertus Magnus), wrote a treatise in Latin, "*De Arte Venandi cum Avibus*." In the second book there is an account of the use and manner of making hoods, called *capellæ* ; he says, "the hood had its origin among Oriental nations ; for the eastern Arabs used it more than any other people with whom we are acquainted in taming falcons and birds of the same species. When I crossed the sea I had an opportunity of observing that the Arabs used hoods in this act ; some of the kings of Arabia sent to me the most expert falconers with various kinds of falcons ; and I did not fail, after I had resolved to collect into a book everything respecting falconry, to invite from Arabia and every other country such as were most skilful in it ; and I received from them the best information they were able to give. Because the use of the hood was one of the most effectual methods they knew for taming hawks, and as I saw the great benefit of it, I employed a hood in training these birds ; and it has been so much approved in Europe that it

is proper it should be handed down to posterity." So completely has this most characteristic point escaped notice that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in his Romance of Harold, when he notices the hawks of his characters, always mentions them as hooded (there cannot be a more learned, agreeable, or lively handbook to the Bayeux tapestry than the third volume of this romance). The representation throughout the tapestry of the unhooded hawk is a convincing proof of the genuine date of the work. While describing the proofs of antiquity given by the nature of the architecture, armour, and costume, which have already been given at great length in the "Archæologia" and elsewhere, Mr Christie noticed the 17th epigraph, "Ubi unus clericus et Ælfgiva," regarding which some commentators held that it must be Adeliza, the daughter of William, whose hand was promised to Harold, but the head-gear of the female figure is decisive as to her Saxon origin, as the women of that nation wore it of linen or silk, and wrapped it round the neck. The Norman head-gear on the contrary was a *couvre-chef* or *kerchief* placed chiefly on the back of the head, and partly on the shoulders, with the hair arranged in two long plaits before and behind; and the Norman dresses were cut tight to the shape, whereas this of Ælfgiva is long and loose. This compartment then must refer to some anecdote well known at that time, but not handed down to us.

The second new proof adduced by Mr Christie is seen in the 35th epigraph "Stigant Arch. Eps." In this representation Stigand does not wear the mitre. The use of this distinction seems to have been unknown in the church till the 11th century; and it does not appear to have been worn even then without special licence from the pope. This fact also fixes the date of the chessmen cut from the walrus tooth, and found in the Lewis. The bishops in these sets are mitred, and the mitre is short, shewing that the figures were cut after the privilege of the mitre had been granted, and before the mitre was worn high.

Besides noticing these proofs of the dates of the work, Mr Christie explained the events delineated, and drew attention to many curious illustrations which were presented of the manners and customs of the age, and of the national characteristics of the contending parties. At the close

Professor Campbell Swinton moved a vote of thanks to Mr Christie for his very interesting lecture; which was seconded by Mr D. Rhind, and unanimously agreed to.

Dr Wilson also proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr Collingwood Bruce, for his kindness in sending the fac-similes for exhibition.

January 10, 1853.

The Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—

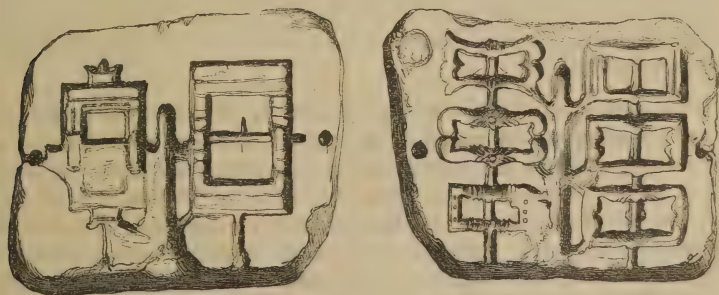
FRANCIS ABERDEEN, Esq., Montrose.

Rev. J. LOGAN AIKMAN, M.A.

JOHN MACDONALD, Esq., Town-Clerk of Arbroath.

GEORGE MANSON, Esq., Corstorphine.

Various Donations were laid on the Table, including a curious Stone Mould, found in digging the foundation of a house at Dalkeith, the property of the donor, Mr JOHN GRAY, merchant there. The stone measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and each side is cut, forming the half of the moulds for casting fibulæ, or buckles, of different sizes and patterns. In digging into what appeared to be the undisturbed soil, entirely beneath the foundation of a former old house, which was pulled down for the purpose of being rebuilt, the remains of a small circular building, like a kiln, were brought to light. Within this were bones, ashes, and charcoal, and among them the mould here figured, which adds



another and curious variety to the examples of this interesting class of relics.

A Feruginous Conglomerate, found among shingle in the Isle of Wight in 1852, and inclosing a hooked implement of iron: by W. C. PATRICK of Ladyland, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Japanese Gold Coin, presented by Forcade, bishop of Japan, to the Donor: by ANDREW SHORTREDE, Esq., Hong-Kong.

One-Eight of Mark of James VI., 1601, found at the Roman Camp, Harburn: by JAMES COCHRANE of Harburn, Esq.

Copper Coin, found in Perthshire, inscribed in Greek and Arian Characters,—of Azes, a Scythian Prince, who conquered Hermæus, the last of the Greek Kings of Bactria, circa B.C. 120: by JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Anastatic fac-simile of the Chronicle of Thomas Sprott, a Monk of Canterbury, circa 1280, privately printed by Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., with a copy of the original, and an English Translation by Dr Bell: by JOSEPH MAYER, Esq., F.S.A. Liverpool.

The communications read were as follow:—

I.

NOTES RELATING TO "A. Z.," THE ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENT OF THE SOCIETY, BY WHOM THE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND MSS. RELATING TO THE ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLANDS, WERE PRESENTED TO THE LIBRARY. (See *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii., p. 267.) By W. H. FOTHERINGHAM, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

It has occasionally been a subject of inquiry, Who was the learned and industrious antiquary so versed in all matters connected with Orkney, and who corresponded with the Scottish Society of Antiquaries under the initials of "A. Z."? I believe him to have been Mr JOHN MUNRO, born in Kirkwall, son of Hugh Munro, a gardener, the nephew and cousin of two respectable surgeons in Kirkwall, both named Andrew Munro. About the year 1790, or a little later, he was a clerk in the writing-office of John Heddle, Esq., town-clerk of Kirkwall; and afterwards resided in London, whence he addressed his communications to the Society of Antiquaries. The identity appears to be shewn, 1st, from the handwriting of the notes being

recognised by Mrs Barbara Fotheringham of 12 Clarence Street, Edinburgh, daughter of Mr John Heddle; 2*d*, from comparison of the handwriting of the notes with a sasine written by him, of Kirkbuster, in the island of Stronsay, Orkney, in the charter-chest of Mr John George Heddle of Melsetter; 3*d*, several of the drawings are initialed J. M.; and, 4*th*, I may quote his own words given in an account of James Stewart, “a noted miser,” as he calls him, of the town of Kirkwall, who bequeathed his property, about £5000, to be applied to charitable purposes. They will be found in the notes appended to the volume which contains Campbell’s Political Survey. After mentioning that James Stewart with his own hands repaired and even built many small houses, he says, in a parenthesis—“In one of a group of these sorry tenements which stood near the bishop’s and earl’s palaces, the writer of this note, nor is he ashamed to confess it, first drew-breath. Vanity might prompt him to conceal instead of divulging the obscurity of his birth, and the lowness of his extraction or parentage. But the gratitude due to a mother, as fond as she was poor, and who, in the absence of her husband, watched over my childhood with the most tender care, bids me speak the language of affection, not of pride, neither of humility, because I esteem an humble origin remembered no dishonour.”

The sorry tenements, in one of which he was born, I think, are some houses situated at a short distance from the Bishop’s and Earl’s Palaces, towards the south and Scapa, adjoining a field called Quoyangry, and I know James Stewart was the proprietor of Quoyangry, and some adjacent houses. On inquiry I was told that Miss Kitty Munro, a sister of John Munro, was resident in Kirkwall, and died there some years ago, but on her death-bed she had every paper and letter destroyed. I can get no further information of John Munro than that he was a clerk in London, in what department was not known; but I think what has already been stated is sufficient to prove the identity of “A. Z.” with JOHN MUNRO of Kirkwall and London.

II.

ON ANCIENT TERRACES OF CULTIVATION, COMMONLY CALLED DAISSES.

By ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The author of this paper adverted to examples of such terraces described by Pennant as existing, under the name of *baulks*, between Pallinsburn and Cornhill in Northumberland. In Scotland they are chiefly to be found in the vale of the Tweed and neighbouring districts, and there they are called *Daisses*, *i. e.* bench seats.

Purves-Hill is a farm about eight miles below Peebles, rising from the left

bank of the Tweed, and of course facing southwards. It belongs to the estate of the Horsburghs of Pirn. The farm-steading, now deserted, is situated on a sort of platform on the hill-side, 240 feet above the river. The steep hill-face under the house is marked, all the way down to the haugh by the river's side, with terraces, extending over the space of a quarter of a mile. These terraces are more distinct towards the west than towards the east. They decline considerably in the former direction, melting away irregularly upon the pastoral face of the hill. The road to the farm-house ascends along one of them. The post-road, about fifty feet above the haugh, passes along a lower and less inclined one. At a point directly below the house, the number traceable is twelve, including two short ones between the haugh and the road. They are, in general, sharply defined, but a quantity of wood somewhat obscures them on a general view. It is evident that they have formed one arrangement for the whole space of ground between the river bank and the house, without any regard to inclosures or to roads.



[TERRACES AT NEWLANDS.]

Another equally marked series of terraces is found on a hill-face close to Newlands Kirk, in the west of Peeblesshire. They are at least twelve in number. They occupy a piece of the hill-face commencing about 40 feet above the immediate banks of the Lyne, and extending upwards about 110 feet. The

length of the entire space occupied is about the fifth part of a mile.¹ The hill, which faces the west, bends outwards, or rather comes to an obtuse angle; and the terraces are better marked to the north of this angle than to the south. They slope upwards from the north extremity to the angle, and then descend in the other direction. Two couples, however, of those on the north face descend the south face united into one. There has been no great effort at regularity in the intervals: there are two of the intermediate banks more than twice the depth of the average of the rest. The faces of these banks are generally very steep—fully more, I should think, than the natural angle of 38° which banks of loose materials assume.

The terraces have been formed out of the soil of the hill-face, which is everywhere several feet in depth, and of a fine sharp quality. There is no trace of masonry in their construction. Some of the country people think that there are appearances of passages from one terrace to another, as in roads which ascend by a series of traverses; but I could not convince myself of the existence of any such peculiarity. The whole arrangement has apparently been one designed simply for cultivation, or as a piece of ornamental ground; and in favour of this latter idea, there were till lately remains of an ancient house on the top of the hill, immediately over the centre of the terraced space. The farmer found many free-stones among the ruins of this building, all of which he carried away and made use of. He also found among the ruins a fragment of a *quern*. In respect of their connection with a building, these terraces resemble the similar group at Purves Hill.

Similar terraces exist at Kilbucho, also in Peeblesshire, and at Dunsyre, in Lanarkshire. In all the three last instances, the situation is from 600 to 700 feet above the level of the sea. There is a group of the same objects at North Middleton, in Edinburghshire. The hill behind Markinch is marked on its north face in this manner. A correspondent has also described some such objects at Castle Sempel, in Argyllshire.

Terraces evidently designed for cultivation are conspicuous on the south-east slopes of Arthur's Seat, above Duddingston. A group of them near the Dunsapie Pond, is visible from the low grounds towards Musselburgh, being particularly well seen in summer evenings, when the descending sun brings them into strong light and shade. On a careful inspection, however, of this part of the hill, it is found that the whole space from the park wall at Dudding-

¹ It would appear from the description of Alexander Gordon, that the hill was, early in the last century, terraced for a more considerable space. He adds—"For a whole mile it appears not unlike a large amphitheatre."—*Itinerarium Septentrionale*.

ston, westward to what Mr Charles Maclaren calls the Loch Crag, and rising to a point within about 350 feet of the summit, as well as around Dunsapie, is more or less strongly marked by terraces, the only interruption being where the Queen's Drive has passed through the vertical range, and created for some space a new surface. They are conspicuous at the bleaching-green set apart for the villagers, and descend even to the edge of the loch. Towards the west, the Loch Crag has served as an inclosure, and from the point near the path where that line of cliff stops short, down to the water, there has been a stone wall, of which faint traces survive. Thus it is clear that the arrangement has preceded the existence of the present footpath to Duddingston. There is a subdivision about half-way between the Loch Crag and the bleaching-green, though a doubt may be entertained if it be coeval with the terraces.

Some of the terraces, both above and below the Drive, are of a strongly marked character. It is quite evident that they have been carefully formed, with a facing of wall composed of rough blocks, and the faces of several are so well defined and steep that it is barely possible to climb them. They are in general tolerably level, or undulate slightly, and it is evident that they have been formed as closely together as possible. What is remarkable, the pastoral ground over which they extend has many rough blocks scattered over it, such as would form an impediment in any kind of cultivation; but it may be doubted whether these have not fallen from the cliffs above since the time when the terraces were used in that way.

The terraces here described are certainly of great antiquity, and totally unrepresented in the modern usages of our country. The country people have no traditions regarding them, and are even under an uncertainty as to their design and use. The idea that they were designed as seats for the multitudes assembled at plays and spectacles, is more prevalent than any notion of their having been fashioned for purposes connected with agriculture or horticulture. And yet no doubt can be rationally entertained that they were constructed for purposes of culture. This I deem sufficiently clear from the exact resemblance which they bear to terraces in other countries which we know to be formed for those purposes. Such terraces present themselves on slopes near Boulogne; likewise along the rising ground above the Bergstrasse, between Baden-Baden and Basle, the cultivation of the vine being the object held in view in the latter district. I observed some such terraces on a hill-face at Haimburg in Austria, near the borders of Hungary. We learn from Garcilasso de la Vega, that the ancient Peruvians practised agriculture with an unusual degree of intelligence, having a system of laborious irrigation, and forming terraces upon hill-sides that were too steep for ordinary cultivation. These he calls *Alleys*, and he

describes them as constructed with retaining walls somewhat inclined inwards. The description on the whole would be pretty applicable to the terraces on Arthur's Seat. Similar terraces were formed for cultivation in ancient Palestine, where the practice is still to some extent kept up. According to Dr Royle, "a series of low stone walls, one above another, across the face of the hill, arrested the soil brought down by the rains, and afforded a series of levels for the operations of the husbandman. This mode of cultivation is usual in Lebanon, and is not unfrequent in Palestine, where the remains of terraces across the hills, in various parts of the country, attest the extent to which it was anciently carried. This terrace cultivation has necessarily increased or declined with the population. If the people were so few that the valleys afforded sufficient for them, the more difficult culture of the hills was neglected; but when the population was too large for the valleys to satisfy with bread, then the hills were laid under cultivation."¹

It is not, however, necessarily to be supposed that the plan of forming such terraces was derived by our country from any other; for it is one which would be suggested by natural circumstances to any people of a certain degree of intelligence, and who had an inclination to a superior mode of tillage. As the whole object of the terrace-form of culture where it is now practised, is to retain the finer particles of soil, which otherwise would be washed down to the bottom of the slope, such may be presumed to have been the design held in view by our ancestors also. A wonder indeed arises at so much pains being taken with particular spots of ground, in an early, and it may be presumed, barbarous age, in places where, from the elevation above the sea level, nature is far from being kindly to the husbandman, and even, it may be further remarked, on slopes presented in by no means the most favourable directions. It is certainly curious to find such examples of cultural skill and care in the high pastoral territory of the south of Scotland, where it is generally believed that during long intermediate ages hardly any tillage was practised except upon the low alluvial grounds. Fields close beside the terrace slopes are now regularly ploughed; but we can well understand how inapt a native of Peeblesshire would be a century ago, to imagine that the hill-face of Pendriech could ever have been cultivated, when he was so totally unaccustomed to see tillage in such a place.

It must nevertheless be admitted that we are apt, from our recollections of Scottish agriculture just before the period of the Cockburns, Kameses, and Sinclairs, to under-estimate the point to which it had been brought in an age

¹ Kitto's Biblical Cyclopædia, Art. *Agriculture*.

not very long antecedent. I was much impressed with this idea when I found, in a curious volume of the Maitland Club series, a return of the teinds paid at the beginning of the seventeenth century on the farm of Cobryhill, in the south of Mid-Lothian. It is a bleak slope of from 800 to 900 feet above the sea, and with a northern exposure, where we might suppose that no ground had ever been ploughed till the days of turnip-husbandry and Protection. Yet it was an arable farm in 1627, when the teinds were six firlots of beir and three firlots of oats.¹ It is also often remarked with surprise, that slopes in the Lammermoors, now pastoral, and at such an elevation as to seem unfit for any other husbandry, bear marks of ancient ploughing.

One very reasonable inference, therefore, from these terraces is, that there had been an early period in the history of our country when either the intelligence or the exigencies of the people caused them to cultivate with extraordinary care pieces of ground which, in the early part of the eighteenth century, would have been left to pasturage at the best.

It is, indeed, to be observed that these fragments of an ancient culture appear to have generally been connected with mansions. Such has undoubtedly been the character of the Purves Hill and Pendrieck examples, and we suspect it has also been the case with the *daisses* of Arthur's Seat, a point to which we must presently return. But though it might be established that all of them had been formed in connection with mansions, it would not greatly affect the conclusion that culture was then practised in situations which, in an intermediate period, would have been deemed unsuitable. It rather enhances the effect of that conclusion, as shewing elevated and by no means sunny spots, as then deemed fit for the pet culture and decoration which a man of distinction desires to practise around his residence.

The remark which remains to be made regarding the terraces of Arthur's Seat is one which I bring forward with considerable hesitation, and to which I only can reconcile myself by the hope which attends it, that it may be the means of eliciting either proof or disproof; in either of which cases I shall think that a service has been rendered to archæological science.

It is well known to this Society, that, in 1775, Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, in dragging Duddingston Loch for marl, brought up a weighty heap of "swords, spears, and other lumps of brass, mixed with the purest of the shell marl;" likewise some "large fragments of deer's horns of an uncommon magnitude," and also some human skulls and bones. The horns and the bones have not been preserved; but our Society has the good fortune to possess up-

¹ Reports on State of certain Parishes in Scotland, 1627.

wards of fifty pieces of the swords, spear-heads, and fragments of other weapons thus excavated from the loch. Sir Alexander Dick, who was a man of remarkable acuteness of understanding, observed that some of the lumps of brass had been half-melted; and "my conjecture," says he, "is, that there had been upon the side of the hill, near the lake, some manufactory for brass arms of the several kinds for which there was a demand." This conjecture is countenanced by our learned secretary, Dr Daniel Wilson, in his work on the Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland. "The discovery," he says, "of gigantic deers' horns and fragments of others, along with the weapons and masses of melted bronze, would seem to add to the probability that some considerable manufacture of such weapons had been carried on at some remote period on the margin of the loch, and that these were collected for supplying them with handles."

It is solely under the shelter of these opinions, that I venture to intimate the possibility that, in the terraces which rise from the border of the lake to a point about 400 feet up the hill, we see the remains of the agricultural arrangements connected with the establishment in question. It requires no very fanciful antiquary to detect about the village bleachfield and the adjacent ground, the softened, mouldering appearances of dwellings which had once enlivened that beautiful spot. The fine shelter and exposure, the beauty of the lake, and the springs of excellent water which issue from the base of the hill, would conspire to render the place attractive from an early period. What adds considerably to the probability of a bronze foundry having been placed here, is the fact of two several findings of articles of that kind having taken place close to the terraced ground; one of a pair of bronze leaf-shaped swords, and another of two large spear-heads and a small drinking-cup. I have ascertained that the first of these findings took place just beyond the now apparent western limit of the terraces, and the other a little farther to the westward. There is surely something to justify a modest amount of generalization in so many discoveries of bronze antiquities in connection with this spot; and my conclusion, therefore, is in favour of the *probability*, that the daisses of Arthur's Seat were formed by persons engaged in the business of forging weapons and ornaments in that early age which has been called the Bronze Period; consequently, that to this era we must assign all the other examples of that peculiar mode of culture which have been noticed. If this hypothesis be substantiated, the daisses will of course take their place amongst the very early antiquities of Scotland, and as further and most interesting proofs of a partial civilization in our country long antecedent to the times of written history.

III.

NOTICES OF THE ORIENTAL COINS IN THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS.

BY W. H. SCOTT, ESQ., ASSISTANT CURATOR S.A. SCOT.

Having been for some time engaged in an examination of the Oriental coins preserved in the Society's Museum, it occurred to me that, pending the preparation of a detailed catalogue, a short sketch of what we possess in this department might be acceptable to the Society.

Of the first dynasty, the Arabian khalifs of the race of Ommiah, one coin only is in the Museum. It is in copper. Although the precise date is not certain, one hundred alone remaining, it is certain from the exact resemblance to the coin xiii. in Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*, that it belongs to the same period, that is, the reign of the eleventh khalif of the Ommiah race, Hesham, son of Abd-al-Malek, who reigned between 105-125 Hejira, 724-743 A.D.

Of the successors to the Ommiah dynasty, the Abbaside khalifs, two coins only come under our notice, one of which is of the famous Harun-al-Rashid. This coin has been unfortunately clipped to the inner circle, and is not in very good preservation, but the attribution is certain. The other is of Al Motawakkel ala'llah, and is mentioned in the *Proceedings*, 8th March 1852.

The next dynasty whose coins are to be found here, is the Fatimite, reigning in Africa and Egypt. Its founder, Abn Mohammed Obeidallah, claimed descent from Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet, whence the name of the dynasty. There are three coins, all in silver. The first is of Moazz-Edinillah, the fourth in order, but the first who reigned in Egypt. The second is of his son and successor, Al Aziz billah, and the third of his son, Al Hakam beamrillah, known to astronomers by the Hakamite tables, which were drawn up during his reign.

Of the dynasties reigning in Spain but few coins are to be found here. A small square silver coin of Grenada is among these, without the name of any chief. There are two of the Morabites, one of Aly, and one uncertain; struck, however, at Telemsan, an African town in the province of Fez. Four copper coins, which are also preserved here, are Spanish, and probably belong to the Ommiah dynasty in Spain. One, with a tunny on obverse, is remarkable, from its resemblance to the more ancient coins of Spain; of this there are two specimens.

The next dynasty is that of Turkoman Ortokites of Diarbekr. Two coins only are to be here mentioned,—the first of Husameddin Yuluk Arslan, 580-597? H., 1184-1211 A.D., exactly similar to that engraved by Castiglioni, Plate xviii. 2. The second is of his successor, Nassereddin Ortok Arslan, and has a head turned to the right. This will be found engraved by Pietraszewski, No. 269, Plate vii.

Both these coins are copper, and of large size, with long inscriptions in Cufic letters.

A short-lived dynasty, the Atabegs of Arbil, is here represented by one copper coin, similar to that in Marsden, No. cxxxiii., of Modhaffereddin Kukburi.

The Aynbites, or successors of Saladin, contribute two coins,—only one of Al Malek ed Dhafer, sovereign of Aleppo, which is similar to Marsden cexlviii., and another uncertain.

Batn, a grandson of Djengis Khan, founded on the shores of the Caspian an empire which long held supreme power in Russia. This empire, Kapchak, contributes to the Museum 52 coins, of which three are copper, the rest are silver. Of these, however, 31 belong to one sovereign, Nassereddin Toktamisch Khan, who reigned towards the end of the 14th century. The rest of the silver coins are uncertain. One of the copper coins is anonymous, the other two are of Khidher, or, as Castiglioni writes it, Hedser Khan. He engraves a similar coin, Plate xviii. 6.

The Turkish or Ottoman coins are numerous, but offer little interest. There are two in gold, one of Mahmoud I., 1143–1168 H., 1730–1754 A.D., the other of Selim III., 1203–1222 H., 1789–1807 A.D. The silver and billon number 44, and offer nothing worthy of remark. The copper coins number 17.

Only two Persian coins exist here,—the first a fine rupee of Nadir Shah, struck at Meschehed the Holy, similar to one described by O. G. Tychsen, p. 196 of his *Introductio*; the second a badly-preserved copper fel, with the lion and sun.

One gold and three silver coins of Morocco occur, but there is nothing worthy of notice to be observed upon them.

The coins of India are much more numerous than of any of the preceding classes. I mention here the few Bactrian coins in the Museum, although they find their place in the general Greek series.

Two silver coins only occur,—one of Menander, the other, square, of Apollodotus. There are also eight copper coins, very ill preserved, of the Indo-Seythian dynasty.

There are three copper coins with legends in the Allahabad or Gupta character, one of which has a peacock and tree.

I may here mention a small copper coin, with the humped bull, reverse the Chaitya, or Buddhistic emblem; and another, having on obverse the monkey-god Hanuman. There are various small copper coins with no legend, some of which appear early.

Next come the Patan sultans of Delhi, of whom a great number are found in the Museum, 43 in all.

Most of these are described in a treatise by Mr Thomas, which appeared in the Numismatic Chronicle, but one or two are not included in his catalogue. The sultans of Juanpur also contribute 20 coins to the Museum. There are various other copper coins belonging to Mahometan dynasties in India, some apparently of Bengal, but which are not as yet deciphrable, from the want of sufficient specimens.

Of the Moguls of India, numerous coins in silver and copper, two in gold, occur, all bearing the name of the last prince, Shah Alem. Most of these, however, are struck by the East India Company.

There are several of the copper coins with the elephant, struck by Tippoo Saib, sovereign of Mysore.

There is also a copper coin of Ghazieddin Heider, king of Oude, with his arms on obverse, as on the rupee given by Marsden.

Many coins in gold and silver, a few copper, of small size, and without legends, exist in the Museum. These fanams, &c., it would be impossible to describe.

The later coins struck by the East India Company need not be enumerated. A few coins of Pondicherry, Tranquebar, &c., are found, which are well known.

Of Nepaul there are some coins. There is a rupee of Sri Jaya Prakasa Malla. There are $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a rupee, $\frac{1}{16}$ th, $12 \frac{1}{16}$ th, and $34 \frac{1}{16}$ th parts of a rupee. The last are very small and thin square bits of silver, with an illegible stamp on one side.

There is a Siamese tical, or bullet-shaped coin, with two stamps.

The Society is rich in coins of Assam, possessing five gold and 29 silver. Two of these have native legends, in the character in use before the introduction of the Hindu religion and character into Assam.

There are two, one gold, one silver, of Rajah Narsingha of Rangpur, with Persian legends.

There are twelve coins of the ancient kings of Ceylon, in copper, with old Nagari legends, and of exceedingly rude execution.

The Chinese coins are numerous, and some curious, but I cannot at present advert more particularly to them. I may mention, however, a coin of Japan, with Chinese legend Kwan-yung. According to Marsden, this coin, of which there are two specimens, is of the Japanese Empress Nio-ji.

The total number of Oriental coins in the Museum is 553, of which 21 are gold, 219 silver, and 313 copper. Under the last are included the Chinese coins, which are of a sort of brass, and many coins of the Delhi sovereigns, which are mixed silver and copper, as well as a few Bombay coins apparently of lead, five in number.

II. (THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S) CONVERSAZIONE.—*Jan. 31, 1853.*

On Monday evening, the Hon. LORD MURRAY, one of the Vice-Presidents, entertained the Fellows of the Society at a *Conversazione* in his Lordship's house, 11 Great Stuart Street.

Among the antiquities and works of art exhibited, a portrait from the collection of the Horton family, Yorkshire, ascribed to Hilliard, —and believed to be of Mary Queen of Scots, with her infant son James,—formed one of the most attractive.

February 14, 1853.

SIR JAMES RAMSAY of Bamff, Bart., in the Chair.

The following Gentleman was elected a Corresponding Member:—

The Rev. JOHN COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, M.A., F.S.A.

The following valuable Donations, from JOHN STUART, Esq., Advocate, Aberdeen, were laid on the Table:—

Urn found in the centre of a large cairn, inclosed in a cist, in the parish of Methlick, Aberdeenshire.

Fragments of an Urn found in a small tumulus on a Muir at Burnside of Delgaty, three miles east of Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

Fragments of Urns found in a large tumulus on the Farm of Balmeadie, in the parish of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire. On the adjoining farm of Overhill, a massive gold torque and a gold chain were found.

One of two Iron Hammers found under a Cairn on the summit of the Hill of Bucharn, parish of Gartly.

One of Nine Bronze Celts found along with various bronze rings, on the Farm of Rehill, parish of Premnay, near the Hill of Benachie, Aberdeenshire.

Two of the Bronze Penannular Rings found on the Farm of Rehill, near the Hill of Benachie.

Bronze Palstave found at Licklyhead, in the parish of Premnay, Aberdeenshire.

One of Two Stone Pateræ found near a Megalithic circle at Crookmore, Alford, parish of Tullynessle, Aberdeenshire. The other patera is in the Museum, having been presented to the Society by Mr Stuart in 1838.

Small Stone Patera, or Ladle, ornamented with incised lines, found in a cairn at Newton of Auchingoul, parish of Inverkeithny, Banffshire.

Five Bronze relics found in a large cairn, on the Hill of Fortrie of Balnoon, parish of Inverkeithny, Banffshire.

One of Seven Bronze Axe-heads found on the west shoulder of the Hill of Fortrie of Balnoon, Inverkeithny, Banffshire.

Bronze Armlet, snake-pattern, found at a depth of about 6 feet, in the Links of Drumside, in the parish of Belhelvie. Two other specimens are in the collection, and a pair of the same type in the British Museum have the perforations at the two ends filled in with devices in enamel. The one now presented to the Society also formed one of a pair found about 6 feet under the surface, and nearly three yards apart.

Ornamental Stone Implement, resembling a knife-handle, found in a cairn near Cullen, Banffshire.

Three Stone Celts, one of which was found at Glenmailen, near the large Roman Camp on the Ythan.

Flint Arrow-head, Aberdeenshire.

Portion of a quantity of Leaden Bullets found near Fyvie Castle, where a battle was fought between Montrose and Argyll.

There was also exhibited a fine Bronze Spear-head, found on the estate of Castlemain, Lochmaben: presented by WILLIAM MURRAY of Henderland, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

An ancient Indian Sword and Scabbard, the former with an inscription on the blade in unknown characters, were exhibited by Mr GEORGE SCOTT, of 7 Hunter Square, Edinburgh.

An ancient Iron Lock of curious workmanship, from the house of John Knox, High Street, Edinburgh, was exhibited by Mr WM. BROWN, Locksmith.

A curious Sculptured Standing-Stone, ornamented on both sides with the peculiar symbols found on the Crosses and other ancient Monuments of Scotland; from St Peter's Church, on the Island of South Ronaldshay, Orkney, where it was built in as the lintel of one of the windows. This Stone was acquired for the Society through the mediation of W. H. FOTHERINGHAM, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The following communications were then read:—

I.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ANCIENT TOMB DISCOVERED NEAR STONEHAVEN.

COMMUNICATED BY JOHN STUART, Esq., ADVOCATE, ABERDEEN.

The following curious discovery occurred some years since; the precise date is uncertain, but the accompanying notes were made at the time.

When engaged in digging materials for repairing a road in a gently rising eminence, Terrachie, near Stonehaven, the labourers, on the 4th of February, came on an ancient grave. On the top of this eminence there was, some time ago, a cairn of stones, on the removal of which some sepulchral urns are said to have been found. The excavation was commenced at the north-east side, and continued horizontally towards the centre, on approaching which the gravel appeared to be in a state different from the general mass, yielding more easily to the spade, in fact to have had its original strata previously disturbed. On reaching the centre

the workmen were impeded by several large stones; and when these were removed, 4 feet 6 inches below the surface of the ground, the top of a coffin appeared, a whinstone slab 7 feet long and 4 broad. The sides and ends were found to be composed of four stones of the same kind as the lid, length 4 feet 1 inch, breadth 2 feet, depth 20 inches.

From observations made at the first opening on the 4th, and a subsequent one on the 11th, the following account is given:—

The whole of the bottom was covered with pebbles, evidently from the sea-beach, about a mile distant. Along the top, for about 11 inches above the pebbles, was a carpet curiously wrought in hair, in the manner of a modern hearth-rug; above this a bolster, as it were of turf, and again on this a pillow formed of some vegetable substance like hops when taken from the original package. On this pillow had been laid the head of the departed, and on it lay a large quantity of beautiful auburn hair, some of it more than 5 inches long. No part of the skull remained in its proper form—it had formed into reddish dust; but the front of it, even at the second examination, when the vegetable substance was found to be much decayed, was distinctly seen imbedded in it. Though in a very far advanced state of decay, enough of the bones remained to shew that they were those of a full-grown person, and from their relative position, that he was about the middle stature. The body had been laid on its right side, and the bones of the knees were found near the foot of the coffin, making it evident that the legs had been folded back. The whole substance of the body had passed into that fatty matter (usually styled adipocere) found in the cemeteries of Paris and many other places. Near the breast of the corpse was a box resembling a section of a cocoa-nut shell, having an oval top 6 inches by 3, of a very thin piece of wood finely smoothed, and sewed to it very neatly, as appeared from the marks of the stitches. Along the lower end of the coffin there were found not fewer than 150 small black balls, which, on examination, proved to be vegetable, and were most probably acorns. But no part of the contents of the tomb attracted so much attention at the first opening of it, as a robe of net-work in which the whole body had been swathed. It must have been wrought with a high degree of art, shewing various figures, particularly an oval one (from its position, most likely the covering of the face of the corpse), which had all the elegance of a compartment in a modern shawl or lace veil. The materials of which this network was composed cannot be discovered, neither can it be ascertained of what substance the box was formed, nor what were its contents. The matter in it, when first seen, had a reddish-yellow hue, and was unctuous to the touch; but on being removed, it soon became hard and earthlike.

II.

NOTICES OF VARIOUS STONE CIRCLES IN THE PARISHES OF CAIRNEY, MONYMUSK, AND TOUGH, ABERDEENSHIRE; AND OF INVERKEITHNY, BANFFSHIRE. BY JOHN STUART, ESQ., ADVOCATE, ABERDEEN.

PARISH OF CAIRNEY.

On the south-east slope and near the summit of the Hill of Mill Leith, in this parish, are the remains of an extensive Druidical circle. On approaching it there is first a dyke of stones surrounding the whole, having an opening through it to the south or south-east. Between this dyke and an inner one stood the stones of which the circle was formed—three or four of them only now remaining. A large stone, which had been supported on other three, but has now fallen, lies partly on the ground, and is opposite to the opening to the south or south-east. It is 12 feet long, 6 feet deep, and 14 inches broad. In the centre of the circle was a flat stone, which is now removed. The surface presented a barren, moor-like appearance, while the interior of the circle was of a rich green colour, which induced the Rev. Mr Cowie, the minister of the parish, to dig downwards, when he found a layer of charcoal and bones of animals.

MONYMUSK.

On a moor somewhat sloping to the north-east, about a quarter of a mile north-east of the Tillyfourie Toll-bar, are the remains of a large circle of upright stones, several of them yet standing, but most of them thrown down on the ground. Its dimensions are, generally speaking, as follows:—Within the exterior circle of stones, which is about 46 feet distant, there is a circular mound of small stones, about 15 feet in breadth, guarded by large flat stones set endwise; and inclosing an open space 9 feet in diameter, forming the centre of the circle, which is hollowed out and free from stones of any kind. There are the vestiges of a dyke, external to the whole, running from a stone on the north-west in a northerly direction about 100 yards—then, turning to the west about 15 or 20 yards, it arrives at a small cairn or circle with some flat stones round its outer base. From this the dyke runs to the south, and afterwards to the east, on which side it appears to rejoin the circle almost opposite to its centre. There are also vestiges of a dyke striking off to the east; and on this moor, as well as on another separated from the first by a slight ravine, are a large number of small tumuli. The stones composing the circle are very large, and the “Altar Stone” on the south side is remarkable for its great size.

PARISH OF TOUGH.

On a hill to the south of Manse of Tough is a large Druidical circle called "The Auld Kirk of Tough." There are here the same appearances of a dyke and tumuli, as at Tillyfourie or Monymusk.

INVERKEITHNY, BANFFSHIRE.

On the summit of the Hill of Balnoon, or rather on its neck towards the east, there was till lately a lofty upright stone called "The Conwath" or "Conway Stone," and by some "The Charter Stone." It was surrounded by a slight ditch. It has been said that funerals coming from the west end of the parish were accompanied to this stone by the females of the family, and that the funeral here rested for a time, and the females returned (the stone being in sight of the churchyard). My informant (the minister of the parish) states, that a cairn on the hill of Auchinhamper was used for a similar purpose by funerals coming from the east end of the parish. On visiting the stone, however, I found that the churchyard was not visible from that spot.

The old name of the parish was Conveth.

III.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF SOME ANCIENT ARMS AND ARMOUR,
NEAR GLENFRUIN, ON THE ESTATE OF SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN OF
LUSS, BARONET. BY HOPE J. STEWART, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

"The district of Luss, comprehending Glendouglas, Glenluss, and Glenfroon or Glenfruin, lying on the banks of Lochlomond, while justly famed for the beauty and variety of its scenery, is not without interest to the archaeologist. Within the short space of eight or ten miles, the remains or sites of four old towers and two chapels can be seen, viz., the Castle of Banochar or Baunachra, near the opening of Glenfruin; the tower of Rossdhu and its ancient roofless chapel, close to the modern mansion; the stronghold of Galbraith, a noted freebooter, on Inchgalbraith; the Dun, or fort, near the centre of Glenluss; and in the same glen, at a spot called Tom Glas, the ruins of a chapel."

Mr Stewart alluded to various traditions still related by the old men of the district, which were interesting as illustrating the manners and customs of the people in past times, as well as connected with the Celtic origin of the descriptive names borne by the various places around. He alluded to the name of *Ald á Chlaidheimh*, i. e., the "Burn of the Sword," now written Aldochlay, borne by a mountain streamlet near Camstraddan House, which tradition states

to be derived from the inhabitants of the district piling up their swords on its banks before entering the church which formerly stood there, and thus preventing strife and bloodshed. Mr Stewart also referred to the *Struick an Strigh*, or "Rock of Strife," in the immediate neighbourhood, indeed on the hillside above, which was the scene of a combat, ending in the death of a shepherd of Colquhoun of Luss, with a shepherd of Colquhoun of Camstraddan, who himself, indeed, made common cause with his retainer; and the strife was terminated by Camstraddan taking the dissevered head of the murdered man and tossing it into the castle-yard of his master, with whom he was at feud. He also noticed some of the other names as descriptive in their character,—as *Rossdhu*, the "Black point;" *Rossarden*, the "Point of the height or hillock;" *Inchtavannach*, *Innistigh Mhanaich*, the "Island of the Monk's House" or Monastery.

Mr Stewart then alluded to the Hill of Dumfin, situated close to the upper bridge over the River Froon, and nearly opposite to the old and shattered tower of Baunachra, which derives its name, Dunfoun, Dumfin, "Fingal's Hill" or Fortress, from a tradition connecting it with that celebrated Celtic hero. It is an elongated, conical elevation, divided into two peaks, one of which is considerably higher than the other, and both bear evident marks of having once been fortified, a deep and broad trench or fosse surrounding each of them. It was at the foot of this hill, and in the immediate neighbourhood, that the weapons and pieces of defensive armour, sketches of which (drawn in water-colour by Mr Stewart) were exhibited and presented to the Society, had been discovered at three different periods and places, but all within a mile or a mile and a half of each other. The first, a peaked helmet, was found many years ago by the late Mr James Bain, tenant of the farm of Dumfin (the property of Sir James Colquhoun), when rambling along the banks of the River Froon, at the edge of the stream, jammed into a crevice of the rock. From its form, this may be the fragment of a morion with the rim corroded away, or the old Highland helmet called Clogaide, which had no rim. It is studded round the edge with brass, the studs being ornamented with small lines converging to their apex, and has been much rent and broken on one side, being indeed quite split up.

"The celebrated clan-battle of Glenfroon or Glenfruin (*i. e.*, the Glen of Sor-row), between the Colquhouns and the Macgregors, and in which the latter were victorious, was fought A.D. 1602, on the banks of the stream on which this relic was discovered, but about four miles higher up the glen, along the line of the old road which led to the north Highlands, before the present line by the banks of Lochlomond was formed. This ancient path is still called the 'Highlandman's road,' and can be distinctly traced at various points,—near Dumfin and through Glenfruin. It is probable that the helmet had been

carried down by the force of the stream from the field of battle, and found temporary resting-place in the crevice of the rocky channel.¹

"Another helmet and spear-head, with other fragments of armour, were also discovered by Mr Bain in the year 1836, in the old channel of the river, now forming part of a level field called 'Blar chean,' or 'Field of the Head,' on the north-west side of Fingal's Hill, immediately below the Bridge of Froon, on the Helensburgh road. This second helmet is a knight's or trooper's helmet of the time at which the forementioned battle was fought; it is large and handsome, and has the visor still attached to it, but the rivet has given way on one side, while on the other it is sufficiently firm to admit of its being moved up and down. It was observed to have been lined with coarse linen cloth, what weavers call 'woven on a 600 reed.' The remaining fragment is the gorget part of a helmet, corresponding in form to the one described, in all probability belonging to it, as this part of the helmet is defective.

"The spear-head found near the same spot presents quite a contrast to the helmet, as it is formed of bronze, and belongs to a much earlier period. It corresponds in shape and character with several so-called *Celtic* weapons preserved in the Society's Museum, although it is more slender, being $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 inch in greatest breadth of blade, and has two loops for securing it to the shaft.

"In regard to the other iron relics, which belong, in all probability, to a period long anterior to those just described, with the exception, of course, of the looped spear-head of bronze, they were discovered under the following circumstances:—During the month of April 1851, Peter Cairns, the forester of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, was engaged, along with some workmen, in transplanting a tree, and when digging a hole for its roots in its new situation on the top of a mound called Boiden, about a gun-shot from the lower Bridge of Froon, and where a large cairn formerly stood, 40 feet to the west of the forester's house, and 2 feet below the surface, they came upon a cross-handled sword, a large spear-head, and an iron or steel cup-like vessel, all lying together within a space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet square.

"The sword is much bent, and half eaten through in more than one place by rust; the guard is cross; and the hilt, as in most Celtic weapons, somewhat flat, and not suited for a large hand, the bar at the end of the hilt being nearly equal in size to the guard; and the blade is very broad and flat.² It is of the following dimensions:—Total length, 2 feet 11 inches; length of blade, 2 feet 6 inches; greatest breadth of blade, 2^o inches. The iron spear-head measures 11 inches in length; greatest breadth, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

¹ On account of this battle, letters of fire and sword were issued by James VI. against the clan Gregor. See *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv., p. 153.

² In the Museum are specimens of nearly the same form, and found under similar circumstances.

"The cup-like vessel appears to be the boss of a shield. Its diameter is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and height 2 inches. It has a broad rim, now partially broken away.

"From the situation in which these last described relics were found, viz., near the top of the mound, and covered as they had formerly been by a very large cairn, we have every reason for believing they had belonged to some mighty chief of old, whose remains had found their last resting-place here, beneath the gray cairn."

IV.

REPORT OF A RECENT EXAMINATION OF THE ROMAN CAMP AT CLEGHORN, LANARKSHIRE, STYLED "AGRICOLA'S CAMP;" WITH NOTICES OF GENERAL ROY AND HIS FAMILY. BY D. R. RANKIN, Esq., CARLUKE.

In the first edition of "*Caledonia Romana*," the author, after stating that between seven and eight miles below Biggar was situated the post or permanent station at Corbiehall (Castledykes), he goes on to remark: "From this spot, a walk of two miles conducts us to the ground where stood the extensive intrenchments of what was known as Cleghorn Camp. The bridge of Cleghorn crosses the river Mouse at the distance of two miles from Lanark, on the road to Edinburgh by Mid-Calder. On the rising ground, half a mile beyond it, to the right, where all is now cultivated land, was situated the camp referred to. *At the present day, scarcely one solitary vestige of its ramparts remains,*" &c. In the recent edition of this work, the statement is repeated. Previous to publication, but not until the work was in an advanced stage, your learned Secretary was enabled to communicate to the editor the facts which shall hereafter be given; but a foot-note only has been added, which leaves the matter still in uncertainty.

Now, Agricola's Camp near Cleghorn is *not* situated on the "*right*" in passing from Cleghorn Bridge on the Edinburgh road; *nor* is its site "*all cultivated land,*" as stated by Mr Stewart: on the contrary, except a small part, it is situated on the *left*, and the ground, to a considerable extent, is covered with thriving timber of not less than forty years' growth. Moreover, in place of there being "*scarcely one solitary vestige of its ramparts remaining,*" it is nearly as entire as when General Roy discovered and made a plan of it in September 1764, eleven years after he had surveyed the great Roman road passing through Clydesdale, and its stations.

The south-western boundary of the camp is throughout still distinctly traceable, the line being marked and protected from farther injury by a belt of

trees. Near Windsor, beyond the western angle, there is a want of nearly 130 yards, which is indicated by a dotted line in Roy's plan. The road, 135 yards north-east of Windsor, intersects the rampart nearly as Roy represents it,—the proprietor having evidently deviated the line of a stone fence at this point, to save farther obliteration of a structure so interesting. From this, still to the north-east, the rampart, with its two gateways and respective traverses, is most distinct; but the gateways, which are represented by Roy as open, are now closed up by a modern feal-dyke not exceeding three feet thick, while the ancient structure throughout, in the more perfect portions, is at present at least 13 feet thick at the base. From the second gate on this side to the rounded corner on the north, and from that to the gateway on the north-east side, the rampart, with its ditch, is well preserved; and, for a short way onward to the south, it continues to be traceable. The traverse of the gate on this side, however, since Roy's survey, has disappeared, or at least it has been rendered very indistinct by the cutting of ditches to carry off the water, and no part of the south-east boundary is now to be seen.

The part of the camp best preserved is included in plantation, as well as all the inosculating roads or tracks shewn in the original plan as passing through it, except that nearest Windsor; but the opening in the rampart on the north-east side, through which the road to Cowford Bridge passed in Roy's time, is still very distinct. A beech hedge now crosses the rampart on this side, and several feal-dykes and open drains pass in various directions through the plantation; but the work of the Romans is nevertheless very easily distinguished. In short, the plan of General Roy, with the slight exceptions noticed, is a most faithful representation of the actual state of the camp.

The boundary line, on the north-west side,—from the rounded angle on the north to a point intersected by the line of the south-western boundary at the west angle,—is 1725 feet; and, if this measurement be correct, the other parts are readily determined from Roy's plan, which is given without a scale. The length of the north-east side being 1725 feet, or 575 yards, the breadth would be 426 yards, and, consequently, the contents would be about 40 Scots acres.

The two traverses, so well preserved, measure respectively 46 feet by 19, and 55 feet by 20, both being 3 feet 6 inches in height.

This extensive exploratory camp lies on the north-east of the Roman road passing through Clydesdale, which runs in a parallel line with its south-western boundary, at a distance of fully one-fourth of a mile. The ground on which it stands has a considerable declination southward, and what is left clear has a commanding view of the country around, except to the northward.

From the Roman station near Carstairs House, called Castledykes, to Agri-

cola's Camp at Cleghorn, the distance in a straight line scarcely exceeds one mile; but keeping the road by Cleghorn Bridge, the distance is two miles.

Though deviating from the subject, it may be allowable to state that Castle-dykes has been well preserved. It is still a very perfect structure, differing little from the plan of General Roy of 1753. It is of the usual square form, rounded at the corners, the ramparts measuring on each side of the square about 180 yards. By a measurement made a few days ago under the direction of Robert Monteith, Esq. of Carstairs, it was found that, within the centre line of the ramparts, the space measured exactly 5 acres 2 roods, and 16 falls Scots. This space has fortunately been planted, perhaps within the last twelve or fourteen years,—all except a small part on the south that overlooks the Clyde, and a small portion on the north,—an arrangement which, if it has the effect of rendering the camp less conspicuous than it would otherwise be, has the advantage, in the absence of a more perfect and permanent protection, of hindering the inroadings of greedy and inconsiderate operators upon the soil, and of preventing the slight but injurious operations of cattle.

It may not, perhaps, be considered entirely out of place in this notice to offer a few remarks on the personal history of General Roy.

In Sir John Sinclair's statistical work (1793), Dr Scott, then minister of Carluke, mentioned that General Roy, and his brother James Roy, minister of Prestonpans, were natives of Carluke. In the last Statistical Account of Scotland (1838), the fact is repeated, and the date of birth given. The following is a copy from the register of baptisms of Carluke:—

“ 1726 William, S. to John Roy was born May 4, baptized May 12, Cap^t Walter Lockhart and Mr Gavin Muir Witnesses.”

John, the father, at the time of the birth of William, resided at Miltonhead, Carluke; and, so far as the parish records bear testimony, William was his second child. John Roy must have been an active and intelligent man, if we may judge from the many references made to him by the heritors of the parish. In the heritors' record, he is variously designed “gardener,” “factor,” &c., to Sir William Gordon of Milton, and Charles Hamilton Gordon. John Roy, the grandfather, seems to have been succeeded by his son John in office, under the proprietors of Milton.

The earliest notice of him is the record of the baptism of his daughter Margaret, 1695,—or the “Roll of Polleable persons, 1695;” and the entry made in that now rather curious document is in these terms:—

“ Jo. roy servitor to my Lord halleraig 00.19 . 04”

Lord Halleraig was a Lord of Session—Sir James Hamilton of Halleraig and Milton—to whose son John was gifted the forfeited estates of the unfortunate brothers William and Alexander Porterfield, in Renfrewshire, in 1671.

The General and his brother James were educated partly at the school of their native parish, and partly at the grammar-school of Lanark, and, ultimately, the latter was a bursar in Glasgow College, on the foundation of the Countess of Forfar, from 1738 to 1751.

An interesting anecdote of Roy is still current. An old woman, a native of Carluke, who had all her life been a servant at Lee, used to relate with pride, that in her girlhood Roy came to Lee as attendant on great men. Shortly afterwards he came again, but in a higher office. After the lapse of years, he came a third time, and now he sat at the right hand of the laird!

The birth-place of General Roy is accidentally marked in a singular manner. The buildings of Miltonhead have long been cleared away. An old willow that grew near the end of the steading, no longer able to bear the superincumbent weight of its own arms, bent under the burden, and now represents an arch of fair proportions. The tree in this position continues to grow, and is itself an object of interest; but marking, as it does, the birth-place of an eminent man, it is doubly worthy of notice and preservation.

March 14, 1853.

Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—

ROBERT CHRISTISON, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Materia Medica, Edinburgh University.

COSMO INNES, Esq., Advocate, Professor of Universal History, Edinburgh University.

KEITH STEWART MACKENZIE of Seaforth, Esq.

GRÈME R. MERCER, Younger of Gorthy, Esq.

THOMAS GRAHAM MURRAY, Esq., W.S.

Various Donations were presented, including—A fine Cinerary Urn, brought from Malta: by Sir JAMES RAMSAY of Bamff, Bart., F.S.A. Scot.

Two Stone Vessels; turned up by the plough on the Farm of Aūcorn, near Wick: by A. H. RHIND, Esq. The larger of them, in which the other was inclosed, measures 13 inches in height, and 21 inches in greatest diameter, and is probably the largest example of a stone urn ever found in this country. It has two handles rudely cut in the stone sides, and was probably originally adapted for domestic purposes, though the circumstances under which it was found suggest that its latter use had been as the inclosing cover of a cinerary urn. Unfortunately the contents of the smaller urn (which is $11\frac{1}{2}$ in its greatest diameter, by 8 inches in height) were not examined or preserved. It had a stone lid, which was broken by the discoverer and thrown away; but it has since been observed that the grain grows richer on the spot where it was turned up than elsewhere on the field.

Two antique large Nails and Shields, from the door of the Ancient Chapel of Kilbride, near Dunblane: by J. FERGUSON, Esq., Wharton Place.

Four curiously-carved Wooden Spoons, and a large Dagger, made by the Somaulli Tribe, inhabiting the African Shores of the Red Sea: by Lieutenant A. N. SCOTT, of the Madras Engineers, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot. A notice of these articles, formerly exhibited, has already been given at p. 91.

Egyptian Bronze Snake Head: by W. H. SCOTT, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The first communication was entitled—

I.

ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE LEGEND ON A BRONZE HEBREW SEAL, FIGURED IN THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS, *ante*, p. 39; WITH REMARKS ON THE USE OF IMAGERY AMONG THE JEWS, BOTH IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES. BY PROFESSOR J. SCOTT PORTER, BELFAST.

Mr Porter's learned paper was read to the meeting, and we regret being able at present to give only the following notice of its contents :—

"The letters forming the legend of the Seal, as described before (page 39), though unquestionably Hebrew, are not precisely of the kind that is common in the texts of Hebrew Bibles, whether printed or in MS.—they belong to the alphabet or class of alphabets which are called Rabbinical. In the common character they are, as I conceive, to be read thus :—

* שלמה : בר : יצחקאממס : אלה : וליו *

the letters being grouped and divided by points as above. If furnished with vowels, &c., in the usual manner, they will read as follows :—

שְׁלֹמֹה בֶּר יִצְחָק - אֱמָעָם אֱלֹה וְלִי :

‘SH'LOMO, BAR YITZCHAK-AM'AMOS : ELLE VELAV.'

The English of which is, '*Solomon son of Isaac Amamos : these are his tapestries.*' It would hence appear that the matrix was used by a Jewish manufacturer of tapestries in the middle ages, to impress a seal on the product of his looms, for the purpose of authentication;¹ just as the manufacturers of linen, and probably of other fabrics, at the present time, use stamps with various devices, with same intent. The chief difference is, that modern linen seals are cut in *relief*, so as to stamp an impression on the web with coloured ink; whereas the matrix is cut in *intaglio*, for making an impression with wax."

Mr Porter's paper next entered into a critical examination of the different Hebrew characters in support of his explanation of the legend, and then concluded as follows :—

"It is highly probable that the turbaned head, seen in profile upon the impression, is a portrait of 'Solomon bar Isaac;' for the features are decidedly of a Jewish cast. The head is somewhat flattened—apparently for want of room.

"The writer of the notice in the *Proceedings* seems to think that the presence

¹ Or perhaps by a merchant, in order to identify the goods which had passed through his warehouses.

of this head is adverse, if not irreconcilable, with the Jewish origin of the matrix; 'as the Jews have invariably eschewed all imagery.' I submit to the learned writer that he has fallen into a mistake in this particular. He is not singular, however, in his opinion; for many well-informed Christian authors have attributed an invariable disuse of imagery to the Jews: and I understand that some Jews at the present day feel the greatest repugnance to make or even to possess any engraved or sculptured representation of any being, whether actual or imaginary. But such is by no means the general feeling of the nation at present, still less was it so in ancient times.

"The alleged ground for this scruple is the second precept of the Decalogue, '*Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image,*' &c.; but the context shews that this precept is limited to the case of *idolatrous* images. On looking into the Rabbinical Commentaries on this text, I find that Aben-Ezra says nothing that bears on our present inquiry; but Rashi has a short scholium on the word פסל, '*graven image:*' עַל שֵׁם שְׁנַפְסָל : i. e., '*for the purpose of being idolized,*' or put to an idolatrous use. The *Torath Qaton*, otherwise called *Ir Qaton* (the *Law or Guardian of the Youth*), a compilation of the 613 precepts which the Jews find in the Pentateuch, is somewhat more strict than Rashi, but yet is far from condemning all engraving or sculpture. It says that a Jew is prohibited 'from making for others, or procuring to be made by others, *any image that is worshipped*. Even when not intended to be worshipped, the making of it alone is unlawful—for it is written, *Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image,*' &c. (Precept xxvii.) Here, still, the prohibition is levelled against the making or procuring of such images as are used for idolatrous purposes. As to other images, the law given through Moses was so far from prohibiting them, that in some cases it expressly commanded them to be made. In the 25th and 26th chapters of Exodus, we find an injunction that several images, both graven and otherwise, should be made and placed in the tabernacle, some of them even in the Holy of Holies; e. g., two cherubim with outstretched wings overlooking the mercy-seat; almonds and flowers on the golden candlestick; cherubim were embroidered on the curtains of the Most Holy Place, and on the hangings of the sanctuary. Moses was expressly commanded to make a brazen serpent, Num. xxi. 8. When Solomon erected the temple, he covered the walls with sculptured cherubim and other figures; the 'molten sea' rested on twelve oxen of bronze. There is a well-conceived representation of this magnificent fount in the *Pictorial Bible*, at 1 Kings, chap. vii. On the splendid throne which Solomon made for himself, of ivory overlaid with gold, there were twelve sculptured lions, two of which were placed on each of the six steps. (2 Chron. ix. 17-19.) On the Arch of Titus

at Rome is a representation of the golden candlestick from the second temple, on the base of which some animal, or perhaps a sphynx, is sculptured. The coins of the Maccabean princes have the manna-pot figured on one side, and Aaron's rod that budded on the other. In the middle ages, it was quite common for the Jewish scribes to ornament their MSS., even of the Scriptures, with representations of men, angels, animals, &c. Many copies of the Book of Esther are extant having the margins filled with pictures of the events mentioned in the text:—Ahasuerus and his court; Haman, with an axe, superintending the erection of a tall gallows for Mordecai; the valiant resistance of the Jews, &c. &c. (See Tychsen, *Tentamen de Variis Hebb. Codd. Generibus*, p. 31, n.) And an edition of Esther has been published on vellum, the text being engraved in copperplate, in imitation of manuscript, with pictures of this sort on the margin, the whole having the exact form of a synagogue roll. (See Masch, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, i., p. 80.) I have myself seen many roll MSS. intended for synagogue use, to every one of which a silver pointer was suspended; and in most instances—so far as I can recollect, in *all* cases—this pointer was in the form of a human hand. Many editions of the Hebrew Bible have been published by Jews, of which Masch gives a large enumeration in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and several of these have engraved title-pages, ornamented with figures of various kinds. For example, he describes an edition, apparently published by the celebrated printer Gerson, at Constantinople, in the beginning of the 16th century; the title-page is a wood-cut, the upper part of which represents a hound chasing three hares, while an angel sounds a horn; on the right side is displayed a peacock standing on a hare; below is another angel on horseback; farther down, a garland or wreath, out of one side of which a dog is pursuing a stag, while from the other rushes forth an angel riding on a stag, &c., &c. That this edition was printed by Gerson is almost certain, because *this very engraving* is used as the title-page of *two other works* which were published by this Jewish printer at Constantinople,—the one in 1522, the other in 1521. Now, the Gerson family had been compelled to leave Italy some years before, on account of their religion, and undoubtedly were conscientious Jews. (*Biblioth. Sac.*, i., 14-17.) In page 72, Masch describes a Jewish edition of the Pentateuch, in which the song of Moses is decorated with an elegant ornament representing various birds and animals, while at the end of Deuteronomy is an erect figure of a lion, cut in wood; 'the same,' says Masch, 'that is found in the edition of *Orach Chajim*, 1485.' Masch describes many other Jewish editions, of which he only says in general terms that they have 'engraved titles,' or 'ornamental devices.' I presume that several, if not all of these, have pictorial representations. Indeed, this is the

case with one very celebrated edition, of which Masch, though he gives a tolerably lengthened account of it, does not even say that it has ornaments of any kind. I allude to the famous edition published by Joseph Athias at Amsterdam, in 1667, a copy of which now lies before me. In this copy, the first or general title is engraved on copper, and from the date, 'ANNO MDCLXVII.,' seems intended for the Christian purchasers; but the three title-pages which are prefixed to the Anterior Prophets, the Posterior Prophets, and the Hagio-graphia, are strictly Jewish, the date being given *anno mundi*, according to the shorter computation; and the ornamental design in each case shews pillars, fruit, flowers, cherubs with trumpets, a spread eagle, and a small picture of the meeting of Jacob and Joseph in Egypt, with horses, camels, and attendants. I may add to all this, that respectable Jewish families are as fond of pictures as any others, and that some of them have, to my knowledge, paid handsome sums for the portraits of persons whom they respect and love.

"On these grounds I submit that, if the interpretation which I have suggested be admissible in other respects, it is not necessarily to be rejected on the ground of any supposed law or custom of the Jews on the subject of images or imagery. Even if some among them, at the present day, are excessively strict in their interpretation of the Second Commandment, their ancestors and their learned men in former times, especially those times to which we must refer this matrix, had no such scruples.

"What, then, was the date of this seal? Here palæography, I fear, will give but little help; and, in the absence of any historical notice of 'Solomon bar Isaac,' I shall not attempt to fix any precise era. Archæology might, perhaps, gather something from the form and workmanship of the matrix; but this inquiry I must leave to archæologists. All that I am enabled to offer is briefly, that the date must be somewhere between the time when surnames came into use, and the time when the antique bronze ceased to be employed in works of art generally. As to the place, if I am right in my interpretations, Solomon must have resided in some country where the Jews enjoyed such protection and security as enabled them to engage in manufactures, or at least in commerce. This indication, together with the name of Amama,—if I have correctly read the characters,—seems to point to Spain, under the rule of the Moorish sovereigns. If M. Meyer's be the true version of the name, the native region of the matrix could scarcely be any other than Spain. How it travelled to Scotland it were fruitless to conjecture."

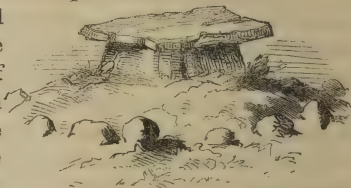
II.

NOTES AND DRAWINGS OF SOME ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF ASIA, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF EUROPE. BY T. A. WISE, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

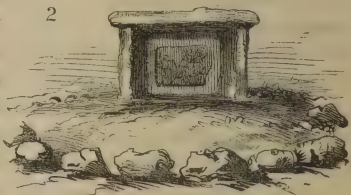
There is between the ancient structures of Europe and those of Asia a resemblance so marked and peculiar, that it can be explained only by supposing the nations which erected them to have been originally derived from the same race. This people, which appears to have inhabited a central part of Asia, gradually spread itself over Europe on the one side, and Hindustan on the other; and in both those regions, remains strikingly resembling each other are seen. Lieutenant Henry Yule, in his interesting observations in the first part of the Society's Proceedings, has enumerated various parts of India where such remains are to be found, and many more might be enumerated. My present object is, by reference to some examples, to throw light on the common origin of the monuments in question; and to shew the modifications which the primitive idea and plan of some of them have undergone in the lapse of ages, as associated with the idolatry of the Hindus. Should we succeed in establishing an identity of origin, we may reasonably expect to explain some of the obscure points of the Celtic religion, by reference to the Hindu mythology of the present day.

1. *Kist-Vaens, or Stone Coffins*.—These are pretty numerous in wild and retired places in the Peninsula of India. The late Colonel Mackenzie, surveyor-general of India, made sketches of several of them, from which it appears that they resemble those found in different parts of Europe. (Fig. 1.) They consist of three or four flat stones placed on their edges, and another over the top of these. They appear to be more carefully rounded than those of Europe, and in the one found near Raidroog there was a rude attempt at sculpture, proving a certain advance in ornamental art. (Fig. 2.) In the rectangular chamber, thus prepared, earthen vessels were found containing the ashes of the dead. In

1



2



some cases the southern end of the chamber was wanting; and, when present, a hole was found in it; probably to allow an entrance to the soul of the departed,

which was supposed to hover near the remains of the body for a certain time after death.

2. *Cromlechs*, as well as the *kist-væns* we have mentioned, were probably used as altars, upon which sacrifices were offered up, even when these structures were merely cenotaphs; as I have seen wives burnt on the altar, when their husbands had died at a distance. In such cases it was considered necessary merely that the widow should have something in her hand, or upon her person, that had belonged to her husband. Some of these sepulchral structures had one or more circles of stones round them.

3. *Cairns and Burrows* are a third class of monuments common to Celtic Europe and India. These consist of a mound of earth, or probably a *cairn* of stones, as in one found near Hyderabad, in Central India. It was surrounded by a circle of stones, which exactly resembled that round a cairn I examined at Snaigow, in the Stormont district of Perthshire, the estate of the late James Keay, Esq., with the permission of Mrs Keay, and the kind assistance of the Rev. Mr Campbell of Caputh. We divided the cairn by a trench, and found in it the remains of a rude and imperfectly baked urn containing ashes.

4. *Obelisks or Standing-Stones*.—Large tapering, erect stones or obelisks, such as are placed over the dead in all Celtic countries of Europe, are also found in Central India, as well as in Bengal and its neighbourhood. Plate IV., of the first part of the Society's Transactions, contains a characteristic example.

The drawing (fig. 3) represents such stones, as found in Central India by Colonel Mackenzie, and copied by Mrs Graham. What renders this monument interesting is, that it appears to have formed part of a cairn, similar to that mentioned above, which was surrounded by a circle of stones. In many parts of India, however, such large blocks of stone are not to be procured, and pyramidal structures,



spires, or "*muts*," evidently modifications, under the pressure of circumstances, of the original monolithical erection, were had recourse to. These are still erected by rich Hindus. They are sometimes cenotaphs, at other times mausoleums. In the former case, the wealthy erect these buildings as memo-

rials of the dead ; and in the latter, over the ashes of their relations, or over a bone of their body, after it has been purified by fire, on the banks of a sacred river. In this way each of the Maha Rajahs of Tipperah has a spire erected over a bone of his predecessor, on the banks of the sacred Teeta River. (Fig. 4.) A favourite wife, particularly if she had become a Suttee, had often a “*mut*” erected over some of the ashes of the body. In these cases, the spires were usually smaller than those over the husband. These “*mut*s” often contain an image of Siva or Kalee ; others contain a *linga* (priapus), or a flat stone supporting a central pillar, representing the regenerator Siva, or nature, under the male and female symbols. These buildings are varied according to the means and the taste of the individual. In general they consist of one, but in other cases of many spires. I have selected a few, for the examination of the Society, as they are found in the eastern parts of Bengal.

5. *Circles of Stones*.—The circles of stones appear to have formed sacred spots, intended for other purposes besides that of depositing the remains of the dead. These examples were found in the same retired places as the cromlechs in Central India. They are often of the same size as in this country, and like them are formed of boulders. As the arts improved in Europe, the light of Christianity was introduced, and the erection of these structures was abandoned. But in India, where idolatry held its ground, the arts, as they advanced, were employed in their enlargement and embellishment. The objects and edifices of superstitious veneration were increased in size, until they attained the scale which we find exemplified in the remains of the vast structure of *Depaldinna*, the Hill or Mound of Lights, near Amrawatty, in Central India. There we see immense excavations, surrounded by concentric circles formed of vast numbers of stones, beautifully sculptured with mythological figures and inscriptions, in two or three different languages which are now unknown. The inner circle of this gigantic structure is about 160 feet in diameter. It may also be stated that in the neighbourhood are numerous remains of kist-vaens, circles, barrows, &c.

Some years ago I examined two interesting structures or temples, which had all the essential features of the stone-circle, and of the ancient temples of Central India. They are situated near the banks of the sacred Bargaritte, or Hooghly River, at Culna, and belong to the Maha Rajah of Burdwan. In this temple there are two concentric circles of stones of marble, formed into 108 *lingas*, with a temple over each. The external circle is formed of alternate white and black marble pillars ; the internal circle entirely of white marble. The outer circle had its entrances north and south, and the inner east and west, much in the same manner as in the remains of the large temple of *Depaldinna* in Central India ; and while in the centre of this there was a tank, the

temple in Bengal, where worship is regularly celebrated, has a well of water, the Yoni, the symbol of Parvati, the female energy. A second circle of temples appeared to be merely a modification of the other.

These examples shew that no fewer than five of the structures commonly called Celtic, abounding in the west of Europe, are also common in India; with modifications, indeed, in some instances, but only such modifications as circumstances naturally originated. This appears to justify the inference, that the races which introduced them into these widely separate parts of the world, were of identical origin; and while they shew the importance of securing accurate plans and drawings of such monuments, before they entirely disappear from this country, they indicate a quarter from whence the obscurities which hang over the early customs and religion of Western Europe may be eventually cleared up.

This communication was illustrated by a series of original drawings.

Dr D. WILSON announced that the restorations on the interior of the Chapel of St Margaret, in the Castle of Edinburgh, which had in a great measure originated from the exertions of the Society, were now nearly brought to a conclusion. And the Society resolved, on the invitation of Colonel PHILPOTTS, Commanding Royal Engineer for Scotland, to hold a meeting in the Chapel, on Monday, 21st March.

A Painted Glass Window, which had been prepared by Mr BALLANTYNE, for the west end of the Chapel, was exhibited, adorned with appropriate devices, and bearing an inscription, referring to Queen Margaret as founder of the Chapel in the year 1093, and to its restoration in 1853.

The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries accordingly met in the Ancient Chapel of St Margaret, Edinburgh Castle, on the day above mentioned, to inspect the Restorations now completed, and were much pleased with the manner in which these had been carried into effect.

April 11, 1853.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Gentleman was elected a Fellow of the Society:—

ALLAN MACPHERSON, Esq., younger of Blairgowrie.

I.

A Letter was read from Lieut. A. N. SCOTT, Madras Artillery, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot., inclosing an Ivory Ornament, found at Nineveh in 1851.

To the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that by to-day's post I have forwarded to your address a small piece of ivory from Nineveh, which, perhaps, will be an interesting addition to the Museum.

The relic was given to me in 1851 by the chaplain at Aden, who had just returned from the ruins, so it is *authentic*.

I see similar pieces in the British Museum, and they are labelled "Ivory Ornaments, Nimroud, NW. Palace." I have the honour to be your most obedient Servant,

A. N. SCOTT.

LONDON, 2 ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD ST.,

23d March 1853.

The Ivory Ornament consists of a portion of a balustrade of *two Assyrian columns*, being part of an Ivory panel similar in character to those figured in Plate LXXXVIII., Nos. 3. 3. of "*The Monuments of Nineveh*," by A. H. Layard, Esq.

II.

PETITION FROM THE INHABITANTS OF SOUTH LEITH, ADDRESSED TO GENERAL MONK, PRAYING HIM TO RESTORE TO THEM THE USE OF THE PARISH CHURCH, *CIRCA* 1655; ILLUSTRATED WITH A SERIES OF EXTRACTS FROM THE KIRK-SESSION RECORDS OF THAT PARISH. BY DAVID LAING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

After the battle of Dunbar, in September 1650, it is well known that Cromwell took possession of Leith, and the town being strongly fortified, and a cita-

del erected, it continued during the Commonwealth to be one of his chief military garrisons in Scotland, the others being Glasgow, Ayr, Inverness, and the castle of Inverlochy. The circumstance of the Parish Church of South Leith being used by his soldiers for secular purposes is partially noticed in various works, and in particular, in Kincaid's History of Edinburgh, 1787; in Campbell's History of Leith, 1827; in Dr Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh; and still more recently in Dr D. H. Robertson's Antiquities and Sculptured Stones of Leith, 1851.

The following Petition of the inhabitants addressed to General Monk, to have their church restored to its proper use, has no date, but may be referred to the year 1655 or 1656. It was lately discovered by Mr T. Thomson, one of our members, among the papers of Mr Boswell, formerly of the Lyon Office; and considering it to be a curious document, I had it transcribed for the Society's Topographical Collections.

TO THE REIGHT HON^{BLE} GENERALL MONCK

Commander in Cheife of all the fforges in Scotland

The humble Petitione of the Inhabitants of the parochie of South Leith

SHEWETH

That yo^r petitioners in obedience to ane ordour from Yo^r hon^r to our deputie governour Leiuetenant Collonel Timothie Wilks, did delyver to him the kye of our church doore and haith ever since had our meitting for the worshippe and service of God in the oppine feilds, which by the vnconstancie of the weather haith verie much disturbed the excerceise, befys many aged and infirme people can not goe foe farre, and such as have young children in there families and can not come to church befor noone, are now debared frome Efternoons Sermons, and many take occasion to goe astray through the feilds to the great dishonour of God and greife of the godlie.

The grounds moueing Your Honour to emite this ordour as wee humblie conueae was Mr John Hogge his remembring the King in his prayers, as some would alledge, as alsoe the great resort of people to heare him. For satisfaccione, Mr John Hogge doeth not at all mentione the nam of the King, nather intends to doe it in tym coming. And wee propofed a way to our Governour, which will hinder any to com to our meitting, but such as are of the congregacione; by sufferring none to enter into the garifone vpon the Lords day but such as haith a warrand frome the Governour. And we are now making a diligent searck through the towne, taking vp the nams of all such as are leatlle come into the Towne, and haith not the Governour his Licence, whose names wee

are to gieue vp to the Governour, that he may dispoſe of them at his pleaſour. Befyds, wee are willing to doe any other thing ſhall be requyred for our peaceable leaveing, to gieue yo^r Hon^r and the Governour content.

Which being conſidered wee hope yo^r Hon^r will be pleaſed to grant our deſyre and to reſtore us to our former Libertie to meit in our church and wee (as in dentie) ſhall ever pray.

JA : RIDDELL

J STEVINSONE

JAMES KYLL

JOHNE GRAY

MAURICE TRENT

THOMAS LITCHFEILD

JOHN YOUNG

WILL. MURREY

ROBERT TAILZOUR

ROBERT DEWER

ROBERT BEDFORD

H. BROUN

JAMES THOMSONE

JAMES SEATONE

HENRY BELL

ALEXANDER DOWNY Younger

JOHN WILKIE

WILLIAM RAMSAY

J MACKON

G. LAWTIE

RO. BRUCE

THO. MILL

M^r DA. ALDINSTOUNE

JAMES CARSE

JA : CRAWFURD.

In some of the works above mentioned, a few extracts relating to this period have been quoted from the Kirk-Session Records of South Leith. With the view of ascertaining the precise date of the Petition, I obtained from the Rev. Dr Stevenson, V.P., the First Minister of the parish, the use of the Kirk-Session Records of that time, and it appears that the parishioners of South Leith had been put to great personal inconvenience in attending upon Divine worship, in consequence of being deprived of their church for a period of nearly six years. I have extracted from the Register the several entries which bear reference to the general affairs of the South Leith congregation during Cromwell's administration, and consider them worthy of the notice of the Society, as they possess more than a mere local interest. The minutes prove that the Church of St Mary's, or the Parish Church of South Leith, had been converted by the English garrison, not, according to tradition, into a stable for their horses, but into a magazine or store-house for ammunition, until the new citadel in North Leith was completed. Various entries in the Register (which I have not copied) containing directions for "building" or erecting seats or pews, in particular parts of the church, for the chief heritors and the different incorporations of the town, lead to the conclusion that the interior of the Church had been treated with very little reverence.

SOUTH LEITH.

Register,
1643-1660.
p. 521.

There was no Sessio[n] holdine from the 7 of Julie 1650 untill the 26 of December 1651, be reasone of the great troubles and warre betwixt Scotland and England. The Scots Armie lying in leigour in Leith and about it; and efter the defeat at Dumber, the Ministers and most part of all the honest people fled out the Town for fear of the enemie.

23 November 1651.

P. 521.

The which day was the first day that Mr John Weir our pastor (immediately efter his returning home) did conveene the scattered Congregatione of South Leith together (being the Lords day) and preached to them in the Caitehall at the foot of the Cannongaite.

11 April 1652.

P. 524.

The which day (being the Lord's day) Mr George Lesly did preach (being defyred be the Presbyterie) and efter sermon did mak intimations to the Congregatione of South Leith that Mr John Weir was to be transported from the South Church of Leith and Restalrig unto the Church of Borthwick, &c.

23 May 1652.

Ib.

It is thought expedient that the Presbyterie and Sessio[n]e sould represent to My Lord Balmerinoch the distressed conditione of our kirk and people for feting of a Minister there for the scattered congregatione. Also, that Mr David Aldinfoune thare Clerk sould constantlie attend the Presbyterie every Presbyterie day to have ane to preach to the said scattered congregatione every Lords day till it fall please God to setle there ane actual Minister.

28 November 1652.

P. 526.

The which day (etter incalling upon God) there was a meitting of the Sessio[n]e and neighbours of the whole parioch of South Leith and Restalrig, efter the efternoones fermone (being appoynted be the Presbyterie) and Mr George Lesly did moderat at the desyr of the Presbyterie, who did intimat to the said meitting That it was the will of the Presbyterie to signifie unto them, That there sould be ane established Minister (for the interim) at Restalrig in the Landwart part of the parioch till it fall please God to let them have the South Church of Leith agane as formerly (which is now in the power of the Inglishe,) and that it sould be no wayes prejudiciall to the Towne of Leith whenever it shall be in its owne capacitie for establishing of a ministerie there as it was in former tymes.

The neighbours of Leith rendered the Presbyterie many thankses for the cair they had of them, &c.

P. 527.

P. 528.

19th January 1653.

[A formall call agreed upon, to call Mr John Hog from the Church of the Canon-gait to the Church of South Leith and Refsalrig.]

P. 533.

At Refsalrig the 28 of Julie 1653.

The which day Mr Robert Lourie preached at Refsalrig (being the ordinar place of meitting at fermones for the tyme) and admitted Mr John Hogg to be our Minister at the South kirk of Leith and Refsalrig, and was receavit be the Sessione and neighbours; and efter fermion the Presbyterie sat at Refsalrig at the Presbyteriall meitting, &c.

Ib.

21 August 1653.

The which day (after incalling upon God) the Sessione and some of the neighbours mett (Mr John Hog moderator) who did speik and confidder of the estait and affairs of our Church, but no thing was concludid upon till further

P. 544.

15 June 1654.

The said day, Thefe of the Sessione within the Towne of Leith did all unanimously conclude that the week dayes fermone sould be within the Towne of Leith in tymes coming quhair it aught and sould bee, feing libertie is granted thairto. But Sir Hary Nisbit and William Purves gentlemen heritors within the barrony of Refsalrig for themselves and in name of the rest of the heritours and those of the Sessien within the said barrony did give in a protestation in the contrair, quhair of the tenor follows:

The protestation is signed by JOHN LORD COWFER.

SIR HARY NISBIT.

WILLIAM PURVES.

[It is followed by a "contrar protestation, by James Stevinsoun our Church Thesaurer," in name and behalf of the whole Session—and also by all the elders, deacons, and inhabitants within the town of Leith.]

P. 548.

Lykewayes our Reverend pastor Mr John Hogg did protest that his going into Leith to preach aither week day or Lords day sould in no wayes be præjudicial to him in any part of his stipend, gleib, manse, or any uther benefice pertaining to the Personage of Refsalrig, nather to be præjudicial to his succeffours in any poynt. And declared that he is most willing to preach at Leith becaus it is the ordinar place appoynted quhar the whole parochiners of South Leith and Refsalrig haith thefe many years, yea almost these hundreth yeares, mett to the publick worshipec of God.

Ib.

22 of June 1654.

The which day Mr Johnne Hogg did preach at Leith which was the firſt

day of preaching there since the 3 of September 1650; but there was no Sessione, and the preaching was in the Tolbuith.

17 August 1654.

P. 551.

The which day, it was condescendit unanimously by all those of the Sessione within the Towne of Leith (but not by those of the landwart part of the paroch) That Mr John Hog our pastor would preach heir in Leith in the New Hospital upon the nixt Lords day, seing libertie is granted by those who hath the power in their hands, leaft (if he doe not preach and tak present possessione) he be not permitted efterward. But Mr John Hogg our pastor earnestlie desyred that the Sessione might continue for a day till the Presbyteries advyce might be sought therin. But the Sessione being instant with him moved him to condescend to preach here in the New Hospital the next Lord's day afternoon, provyding he and the people be suffered to come in betwixt sermones to the Towne: Quher-upon the Sessione promised to be at the Presbyterie the nixt Wedensday both to give in their reasones of the premises, and to excuse the said Mr John our pastor at the Presbyteries hands, seing he is unwilling to preach their before he have the Presbyteries advyce.

7 September 1654.

P. 553.

Mr Woodcock being sent by the Deput Governour Timothie Wilks to the Session, desyred that everie Elder and Deacone shold go throw their severall quarters to tak up a list of the poor therin; and to meitt with the Deputie upon Saturday next at Two hours efter noone.

5 October 1654.

P. 555.

William Ramsay, [and] William Murray are appoynted, with Mr David Aldinloune, [by the] Session, to visit Wm. Purves and John Fiddes there compt the time the preaching was in the Tower of the Abbey, and in Refsalrig, and to report ane answer to the Session.

26 October 1654.

Ib.

The which day, &c. Mr John Hog, James Riddell, James Stevinfone, Antonie Roswell, and William Ramsay are desyred to go to the Controller and Mr Newball, for removeing of the Traine out of the Kirk.

James Kyll and Thomas Banks are appoynted to speak with Mr Hagins [in the margin, Haigins—probably Christopher Higgins the printer, who carried on business at Leith as printer to the Commonwealth] for his removing out of the Hospital.

P. 556.

Every Elder and Deacon are appoynted to go throw their severall quarters to visit, and to try who are new incomers in their quarters, and who hes and who

Ib.

wants Testimonials, and to try concerning anie scandalous perfoncs, and to give in a nott of their names, that order may be taken with them.

- P. 556. Vpon the 13th day of November 1654, being the Lords day The preaching began agane to be in our Church.

Praises to our Lord for ever.

- P. 557. 16 November 1654.

James Riddill and Anthonie Rosewell are defyred to go to the Presbyterie to defyr a meitting of the Presbyterie to be heir in our Church for visitatione thereof befor that any seats be built in the Church.

- Ib. 24 November 1654.

The which day there was a visitation of our Church.

Sederunt—Mr Mungo Lawe Moderator, Mr Robert Dowglas, Mr John Smith, Mr George Leslie, Mr Robert Trail, Mr William Dalgleish, and Mr Robert Dalgleish.

The Presbyterie promised to return to our Seffione the double of what is done this day to be infert in this our Register.

[No such minute has been recorded.]

- P. 570. 2 May 1655.

The which day Maior Pearson Town Maior of this Garifon cam to James Stevinsone our present Thesaurer (by order of Timothie Wilks Governor Deput) and requyred the kyes of our Church door from us saying, the Deputie would not suffer any Scots Minister to preach there till farder order.

- P. 572. 30 of May 1655.

The which day efter incalling upon God, Mr John Hog Moderator, There was a meitting of the Seffione and Neighbours.

First, It is appoynted to drawe up Two petitions: 1. ane to the Deputie Governour; the uther the Commander in Cheif to supplicat their Honors that they may give us the use of our Kirk agane.

Mr John Hogg our pastor, James Stevinsone, &c. are appoynted to go to the Governour Deput to speak with his Honor, concerning the Skipperis yll be east the pulpit, That the contraverfie betwixt the Skipperis and the Gentlemen trafeckquers may be taken away.

19 *Julie* 1655.

P. 574.

The which day it was appoynted, that ane petitione fould be drawne up and to preſent it to the Deputie Governour and remanent Officers and Commanders within the Garifon, and to give it in when they are fitting at ane Court Martiall, concerning the reſtoring of our Kirk to us agane.

James Riddill, James Stevinfoe, James Kyll, William Ramfay, and William Murray for this effect are to ſpeek with the Commanders.

2 *Aguyß* 1655.

P. 575.

James Riddill and James Kyll are deſyred to ſpeek with the Deputie Governour to ſee if his Honour would be pleaſed to cauſe the Port be open upon the Lords day betwixt ij [xi] hours in the forenoon, until 2 hours in the afternoon for outgoing and incoming of the people to Sermons in the Links.

30 *Aguyß* 1655.

P. 577.

Mr John Hogg, Mr Roſewell, Ja. Riddill, Ja. Stevinfoe, Ja. Kyll are deſyred to ſpeek with Mr Deſborow concerning our Kirk.

Mr Roſewell is deſyred to preſent the paper of Annexation of Reſtallrig to Leith Church to the Preſbyterie to be inferd and regiſtrat in the Preſbyterie booke.

13 *September* 1655.

Ib.

Mr Roſewell reported that the Preſbyterie reſuſed to inferd and regiſtrat in their booke the Ticket of Annexation of Reſtallrig to the South Church of Leith, but he thinks to gett it regiſtrat in ſome uther books.

20 *September* 1655.

P. 578.

Mr Hewgo M'Kell, Mr George Leſly, Mr Thomas Garvie, and Mr Peter Blair cam to the Seſſion this day and conſulted with the Seſſione concerning a Petition to be drawne up and to be given in to the Councill of Eſtate concerning our Kirk.

1 *November* 1655.

P. 580.

The which day it was condeſcendit that a Petition be drawne up to be ſent to the Lord Protector to ſupplikat his Heighnes for our Church and to ſeek Mr Andrew Gilmuir his advyce heirin and to retorne ane anſwer betwixt and Saturday nixt, as alſo to ſeek the Towne of Edinburgh their concurrence therewith, and in the meantyme the preaching to be in Reſtallrig for a tyme.

Mr John Hogg is deſyred to ſpeek Mr William Hay concerning the annexing of Pilrig to the South Kirk of Leith.

P. 581.

15 November 1655.

Ordaines a meitting of the Session and Neighboures to be upon Saturday nixt.

Ib.

17 November 1655.

The which day there was a meitting of the Sessione and Neighbours, and all did agree unanimously to subscrive the petition which was drawne up be Mr John Hogg our pastor that is to be sent to the Lord Protector for our Church.

Ib.

17 December 1655.

It was this day condescendit that the Petitione drawne up be Mr John Hogg our pastor sould be written over again *in mundo*, and subscrivit with all expedition, and sent away, To supplicat his Heighnesse the Lord Protector for our Church.

P. 586.

Mr John Hogg is defyred to speak with Mr Charles Lumbisdane Clerk to the Presbyterie of Edinburgh, that he infert and registrat in the Presbyterie books The Protestation which was given in be the Inhabitants of the towne of Leith against the Landward part of the paroch concerning preaching and keeping Sessione at Restalrig, &c.

13 March 1656.

It is unanimously condescended and concluded that our Petitione sould be sent up to England to the Lord Protector concerning our Kirk, That it would please his Heighnesse to cause restore it to us again That we may convey in it for the worship of God, seeing we have no place to meitt in but in the open fields.

Also to writ to Colonell Fenwick Governor of Leith, who for the present is at Londone, that his Honour would be assitant thereunto.

P. 595.

19 June 1656.

This day the Marquise of Argyll writ ane letter from England to our Sessione wherin (our Petition that was sent up to his Heighnes the Lord Protector for our Kirk was inclosed with a reference upon the back therof to the Honorable Counsell of Stait in Scotland superferibed by his Heighnes, wherof the tenor followeth.

[This, however, is not inserted, a blank space being left by the Clerk; but its purport appears from the following minute.]

P. 596.

26 of June 1656.

Anthonie Rosewell, James Cutler, and John Young tailor are defyred to go to the North Kirk Session of Leith, to intimat unto them That the Counsell of Stait in Scotland, efter the fight of ane Reference (from his Heighnes the Lord

Protector) hath appoynted the South Congregatione of Leith to have the use of the North Kirk to preach in for a tym untill the Magazin be removed from the South paroch unto the North paroch unto the Citideal, at which tym the South Congregation are to be reftored to their owne South Kirk agane, God willing.

3 *July* 1656.

P. 597.

Mr John Hogg our pastor declared this day that there will be a vifitatione of our kirk upon Weddnesfday nixt.

Mr John Hogg is defyred to go to the Governour to receive the kyes of the North Kirk, and the keyes of the feats therein, William Ramfey (& 3 others) are appoynted to go with him this day at 2 efternoon.

The Seffione of South Leith are content and consents, that if so be the North Parish can obtain licence of the Counfell of Eftait to preach in the North Kirk, the Seffion will be gladly content, as the Seffion and they can aggree.

Upon the 9 of *Julie* 1656, there was a Vifitatione of our Kirk by the Presbyterie.

10th *Julie* 1656.

P. 598.

Upon the 10th of *Julie* we began to preach in the North Kirk.

The which 10 of *Julie* 1656, it was condescended unanimouſlie be the whole Seffione who wer present, That our acceptatione of the North Kirk from the Honourable Counfell of Eftat (for a tyme) ſhall not be prejudicial to our Miniſter, to our South Paroch, or to the Landwart part of the paroch.

17 *Julie* 1656.

P. 599.

It was ordained this day, that every familie in Reftalrig, Craigend, and in the reft of the Landwart part of the paroch have a writtin tickit in parchment ſubſcrivit be the Miniſter, which tickit they muſt ſhew to the guard at Edinburgh port when they com in to fermon upon the Lords day.

[A propoſal to have a Second Miniſter—the Four Corporations of Trafficquers, Skippers, Maltmen, and Traids, by ſome of their number, on the 24 *July* expreſſed their willingness, “that Maſter John Hogg our preſent Miniſter ſhould have ane helper, and a colegue in the miniſterie of the Goſpell;” and that ſome young men be deſired to preach, as candidates.

On the 20th of September, James Stevenſon late Treafurer delivered to his ſucceſſor in office the Silver work which appertained to the Seffion (conſiſting of two ſilver baſins, with the fyve cups, and ſilver laver, &c.)

P. 606.

On the 2d October Mr George Kintor, elected Second Miniſter.

P. 625.

2 April 1657.

Mr John Hogg, Robert Sandilands, James Riddell & Anthonie Rosewell are defyrred to go presentlie efter the Sessione, to speek with the Governour for our Kirk.

[Mr George Kintor his Edict—read from the pulpit—after the forenoones sermon, by Mr John Hogg, 17 May 1657, and ordered to be admitted on Friday come 8 days, for the 11 of June. Three persons named, are appoynted to speak their severall incorporations for a denner to the brethren of the Presbyterie at the said admiffion.]

P. 632.

19 June 1657.

The which day, being Fryday, Mr George Kintor was admitted to be Minister and fellow helper at the South Kirk of Leith, by the Reverend Brethren of the Presbyterie of Edinburgh.—The brethren who were present at the said Admiffion, were Mr Hew M'Kell, who preached, Mr David Dickfone, Mr Robert Douglas, Mr John Smyth, Mr James Hamiltoun, Mr Mungo Law, Mr Robert Lourie, Mr William Dalgleife, Mr John Knox, Mr James Nairne, Mr Charles Lumbifdan, Mr Alexander Livingstone, Mr John Charteris, Mr Robert Hunter, Mr James Reid, Mr Peter Blair, and Mr David Reddie.

Ib.

Our South Kirk of Leith was restored to us agane upon the 30 of June 1657.

III.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF A BEAUTIFUL ENAMELLED GOLD RING, BELIEVED TO HAVE BELONGED TO KING JAMES V., FOUND IN THE RUINS OF TANTALLAN CASTLE. BY CAPTAIN HENRY JAMES, R.E.

This ring was found at Tantallan Castle last summer by one of the surveyors employed upon the Ordnance Survey of the kingdom, from whom I purchased it, and now present it to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The ring is of a small size, and has in the centre two conjoined elliptical shields or facets, with diverging rays or a glory round them. On the right shield is engraved the effigy of a female figure; and on the left, that of a male figure, with a sword (?) in his right hand. On the strap on each side of the shields there are "Forget-me-not" flowers, very elegantly engraved, which were enamelled with transparent colours; a portion of the enamel still adheres on one side. At the end of each "Forget-me-not," the initials J. R. are engraved in Old English character.



If we suppose the female figure to represent the Virgin Mary, and the male figure our Saviour, the interpretation might be put in the form of a prayer—

Mary, forget not J. R.

Jesus, forget not J. R.

The initials may be for James Rex, but to which of the kings of that name it might have belonged we can only conjecture from the character of the writing and of the workmanship. The elegant design of the flowers might lead to the conjecture that the ring was of foreign workmanship; and we know that “the Queen of France, a young and beautiful princess, flattered James the Fourth’s taste for romantic gallantry, by calling herself his mistress and lady-love, and conjuring him to march three miles upon English ground for her sake. She sent him, at the same time, *a ring from her own finger*; and her intercession was so powerful, that James thought he could not in honour dispense with her request.” And we know that in the same year, 1513, he lost his life at the battle of Flodden, leaving his son, James the Fifth, only two years old, who was detained in custody by the Earl of Angus till he made his escape, at the age of seventeen, from the Castle of Falkland. Now, as Tantallan Castle was one of the principal castles of the Earl of Angus, it is certain that the young king was frequently there, and it is possible that this is the identical ring which was presented to his father by the Queen of France, and lost by the young king at Tantallan. This is of course mere conjecture; but the small size of the ring, the character of the workmanship, and the place where it was found, lend at least an air of probability to it.

It is also possible that the two figures may be intended to represent Queen Margaret, the mother of James the Fifth, who was married to the Earl of Angus, and that it was a joint present from them to the young king; but whichever may be considered the most probable explanation as regards the figures, I think it highly probable that this ring did belong to James the Fifth.



[This interesting relic being exhibited to the Meeting, an opinion was expressed that the initials might be read “I. K.” And from the style of its design and workmanship, it may be considered to belong to an earlier period than the commencement of the sixteenth century.]

IV.

NOTICE OF AN ANCIENT CELTIC BROOCH, THE PROPERTY OF WILLIAM ROSE CAMPBELL, 28TH REGT., MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY, ESQ. OF BALLOCHYLE (HOLYLOCH, COWALL), ARGYLLSHIRE.

This large and beautiful ancient brooch was exhibited to the Meeting. It has long been in the possession of the Ballochyle family, and, according to family tradition, was originally acquired at a remote period, on occasion of the marriage of the Laird of Ballochyle with the daughter of Lamont of Lamont. Even to a late period it had been used as a talisman or charm against witchcraft or disease, both for man and cattle, being dipped into the potion prepared for the sick. The brooch is silver-gilt, set with a rock-crystal in the centre, and bearing the inscription around it, somewhat rudely cut, in Roman characters—

✠ DE * SERVE AND HAIF
THE * HEVIN * BABAIF.

It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest diameter, and appears to belong to the latter part of the sixteenth century. The initials M. C., and also a shield bearing the Gyronny of the Campbells in its first and fourth quarterings, the second and third being blank, are twice repeated in its ornamental border; and a stamp, probably that of the assay-master, a shield with the Roman letters VS interlaced, is also repeated twice on the back, and twice on front.

The accompanying lithograph will however afford a much better idea of this interesting relic than any further description.

V.

NOTICE OF RECENT DISCOVERIES OF ROMAN REMAINS AT CADDER, ON THE ANTONINE WALL. BY JOHN BUCHANAN, ESQ., GLASGOW, COR. MEM. S.A. SCOT.

The beautiful estate of Cadder, situated about six miles north-west from Glasgow, is traversed by the mouldering and greatly dilapidated remains of the Antonine Wall. In the course of more than one journey along the entire course of this ancient military barrier, from the picturesque ivy-covered ruin of the mediæval fortlet of Dunglass, on the brink of Clyde, across the interior of the country to the shores of the Forth at Caeriden, I have frequently remarked



Drawn by JHS Leonard 11.5.54

14th. Feb. - N^o 2 A.K. Johnston Edin^g

THE BALLOCHYLE BROOCH.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

the sagacity and admirable skill with which the Roman engineers seized on every advantageous point, and conducted their line of defence to and along the successive rising grounds which command extensive sweeps of country, and impart such a finely undulating character to this range of landscape.

The section of the Wall now more immediately to be noticed, across the Cadder estate, forms an apt illustration. A long stretch of gentle eminences, covered with ornamental woods, is to be seen from Bemulie, the westmost farm on that property, eastwards in the direction of Kirkintilloch, overlooking the wide valley across to the cold gray fells of Campsie, deeply furrowed by many a wintry torrent. Through this valley the River Kelvin pursues a tortuous course from its hilly springs a few miles distant, turbulent in rains, and frequently overflowing the extensive haughs which skirt its margin opposite the Cadder rising grounds. Immediately before reaching Cadder from the west, the track of the Wall ran along rather broken ground; but to avoid the approaching haughs just mentioned, which must at that remote period have been a series of swamps and pools, the military engineers caused it to make a sudden wheel, or traverse, to the south, to catch and run along the crest of the Cadder slopes, and reach firm, commanding ground, on the southern side of the sedgy Kelvin. This rectangular deviation, intersected as it was by a broad and shallow stream, necessarily presented a weak point in the line of defence; to obviate which, and guard the passage of the river, a very large fort, protected by four rows of ramparts and ditches, was planted at Bemulie, directly above the transverse section of the Wall on the river brink.

This was the *fifth* of the Wall-Stations, counting from the Clyde, and commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect, including Castlehill, where so many Roman sculptures and inscriptions have been found.

The average distance between the Wall-Stations, throughout, is about two Roman miles. Accordingly, it has been hitherto assumed that the next fort, eastward from Bemulie, must have been near the parish church and antique hamlet of Cadder, near the eastern skirts of the estate. In consequence, however, of the improvements which, for a very long time past, have been made by the Keir family on this portion of their extensive domains, no satisfactory vestiges of the precise site of this Cadder Wall-Fort are now visible; and no discoveries of remains, tending to fix its position have been recorded. Even Gordon, who wrote as far back as *circa* 1726, and was a minute observer, failed to perceive any traces. But Hamilton of Wishaw, an earlier writer, speaks more decidedly. At page 32 of his "*Sheriffdom of Lanark*," in alluding to this part of the country, he states, "Near to the church of Cadder there are very lively vestiges of ane Roman incampment, and its fortifications."

Very lately, however, discoveries of various Roman remains have been made

at a place in the immediate vicinity, which I venture to think tend to indicate the precise position of this long lost Wall-Fort.

A few years ago, a new manse was built for the parish minister, close to the banks of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and about three hundred yards from the little hamlet, called by Gordon "the Kirkton of Cadder." The manse stands on elevated ground, about the same distance from, and on the inner or Roman side of, a remarkably well preserved fragment of the Antonine rampart and fosse, which are hid in a wood. Last year a new garden was assigned to the manse, and surrounded by a stone wall. This garden lies on the portion of ground between the manse, and close to the line of the Roman Barrier, here universally called "Graham's Dyke," or "Graham's Cast."

Now, in trenching this manse garden, the following discoveries took place:—

At the depth of about two feet, the workmen came upon the Roman causeway, running right across the garden from west to east. It extended about two hundred yards, and where they left off trenching was evidently continuous through the adjacent field, which I afterwards tested at one or two points. The causeway in the garden was completely rooted out in my presence; and I observed that it was composed of water-worn stones, evidently gathered off the surface of the ground, or from a neighbouring streamlet. Two or three parallel rows of larger stones ran along the edges, and the heart of the causeway was filled with a smaller class, most compactly rammed home, and requiring some force for their dislocation by the workmen's crow-bars. I fancied also that I could perceive in some places lines of depression on the surface of the causeway, like the faint ruts of wheels.

Close to this causeway, a considerable quantity of Roman pottery was turned up. It consisted of portions of amphoræ, vases, bowls, jugs, and large circular shallow vessels, apparently mortaria. Many of these were of the fine red Samian ware, highly glazed; and when cleaned, the beautiful crimson was as clear and fresh as if of yesterday. Several of these fragments had evidently been impressed when soft by the potter's stamp, within the usual small oblong border; but the letters were quite illegible. Among them lay a small bottle made of sun-dried clay, rudely shaped, with an attempt at ornament around the thickest part, consisting of a line of rude crosses or stars, with an indentation round the neck, as if for suspension. Probably this antique bottle, though associated with Roman remains, is of native manufacture.

Near this group of pottery were found a number of large iron nails, with very broad, round heads. These nails are 6 or 7 inches long, and though much corroded, are still thick. They closely resemble those figured by my friend the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce of Newcastle, in the recent edition of his admirable volume on "the Roman Wall" (page 33) found within the ruins of the great

station of Borcovicus, in Northumberland. Alongside of them lay several *hones* for sharpening knives. These are very curious. They are about six inches long and one broad. The under part is rough and uneven, with a notch across, to steady it on some other object, during the sharpening process; while on the upper surface there is another notch or indentation at the narrowest end, for receiving the thumb. This upper side is as smooth as velvet, and much worn down, or grooved, by the action of the knife. These curious hones are of a bluish colour, and have been rudely fashioned into their present shape.

A still more interesting relic, however, lay beside them. This was a small piece of stone, which I am inclined to think is a portion of an inscribed Legionary tablet. It is of freestone, and has evidently been broken off a larger slab. On a smooth, raised surface, there is what appears to have been the letters **II**, and underneath this, a horizontal line, and the letter **V**.

Now, may this not be the remaining letters of an inscription indicating the presence of the Second Legion, *Augusta*? They were in the custom of contracting their inscriptions, and arranging the lettering, thus:—

L E G	as appearing on known tablets by them in this very neighbourhood. (See Stuart's <i>Caledonia Romana</i> , Plate X., fig. 1, p. 324.)
II	
A V G	
—	

As already said, all these things were revealed within the garden. But other discoveries were made in the field outside. These consisted of four small unfinished altars, and a thin, neatly-dressed square tablet, ready for an inscription. They were lying in a group by themselves, about the same depth of two feet under the surface as the remains of the causeway. The altars are about 19 inches in length, and merely *blocked* out of the mass of stone, roughly, into the general shape they were intended ultimately to assume. They have quite the Roman *cut*, are without ornament, but one side rudely smoothed to shew where the customary inscription was to be placed. More leisure and attention seem to have been bestowed on the square tablet, which is quite ready for the letters.

Though thus incomplete and uninscribed, these altars are not without some value, as shewing distinctly the Roman presence at this place. Some fragments of what appear to have been weapons—one of them very like a poignard—lay beside the altar, but all were greatly corroded, and crumbled to pieces on being handled.

It only remains to be noticed, that in the same field, but near the line of the Vallum, there existed, till very lately, an ancient well, of a square form, and faced with dressed stones. It held a strong spring of water, which was led by a conduit, north-westward, several hundred yards, to a singular-looking mound or tumulus, conjectured by some to have been an exploratory post outside the line

of fortification. This conduit has been repeatedly met with, and cut through, in the course of trenching, and other operations, at different points. This old well was used from time immemorial, by the rustics of the adjoining hamlet, and strange enough, went by the name of "the *Romany well*;" but having of late years become troublesome, it has been filled up, though the stone framework still exists in the ground. I have little doubt that this was the garrison well. There are two, precisely similar, within the distinctly-defined areas of the Wall-Forts of Kirkintilloch and Auchindavie, the very next stations to the eastward, evidently for the use of the troops there, just as I suppose this Cadder one to have been.

The *site* of all of these discoveries appears quite to answer that of a Wall-Station. It is nearly midway between those of Bemulie and Kirkintilloch, where a fort was to have been expected; it is on a rising ground bounded by the Vallum, with a good prospect to the north, and the causeway seems to have traversed what would be the centre of the Fort, as was the case at several of the other stations along the Wall. These considerations, coupled with the assemblage of so many promiscuous items, undoubtedly of Roman workmanship, all in one place, induce me humbly to think, that we shall not greatly err if we fix the *sixth*, but hitherto uncertain, Wall-Fort, at the picturesque new manse and garden, of Cadder parish, skirted by the Great Canal; and identify this locality with the "incampment" so briefly alluded to by Hamilton, nearly a century and a half ago.

III. CONVERSAZIONE.—*April 26, 1853.*

At the Last Conversazione of the Season, which was held in the Society's Rooms, the chief objects of interest exhibited consisted of a collection of Rubbings of Incised Monumental Slabs and Sepulchral Brasses; and also the original Sepulchral Brass of the Regent Murray, removed from St Giles's Church, Edinburgh, in 1829: contributed by the Hon. JOHN STUART. The Rubbings included—

Oxfordshire and other Brasses: by GEORGE SETON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Brasses from Norfolk, Hertfordshire, &c.: by JOHN FINCH SMILES, M.D.

English and Foreign Brasses, with a selection of modern examples : by JOHN WYKEHAM ARCHER, Esq.

Scottish Incised Slabs, including those of Holyrood Abbey, St Andrews, &c. : by GEO. SETON, Esq., ANDREW KERR, Esq., Dr D. WILSON, and others.

Rubbings of the Scottish Brasses from St Giles's, Edinburgh ; Cathedral, Glasgow ; and Drum's Aisle, St Nicholas's Church, Aberdeen ; and of the Sepulchral Brass in the Savoy, Westminster, of GAWIN DOUGLAS, Bishop of Dunkeld, Author of the *Palace of Honour*, &c.

Collection of Drawings of Scottish Sculptured Standing Stones, Crosses, &c. : by JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., R.S.A.

The Chair was taken by GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., R.S.A.

Dr D. WILSON gave a brief lecture "On some suggestive examples of Abortive Discovery in Ancient Art ;" and in introducing the subject, he observed that, in fulfilling the duty which the Council had devolved on him, of illustrating the interesting examples of ancient art exhibited in the Society's rooms, by a few observations, it had appeared to him that the most striking aspect in which they could be viewed was as imperfectly-developed examples of the chalcographic art. The origin of this class of sepulchral monuments was undoubtedly traceable to the desire of producing a more enduring memorial than the incised slab,—both being invariably placed, prior to the seventeenth century, on the ground, and not, as now employed, as mural monuments.

Among the earliest recorded English brasses were mentioned those of Jocelyn, Bishop of Wells, A.D. 1242, and Richard de Berkyng, Abbot of Westminster, A.D. 1246. These were not to be considered as furnishing anything like a precise date of the origin of this beautiful and enduring art. Examples of the thirteenth century were, however, extremely rare, nor was it till the latter part of the fourteenth century that they became common. From this period, however, till the middle of the seventeenth century, they were abundant, and it is scarcely possible to over-estimate their value to the historian or to the artist. They constitute, indeed, as a class, the most remarkable and trustworthy memorials of the middle ages that can be studied ; supplying evidences of great artistic skill, and of the state of the mechanical and ornamental arts, each marked with the precise date of its execution.

Dr Wilson then referred to the brasses exhibited, as shewing the character-

istics which distinguish those of Flemish and of English workmanship,—the former engraved on one large plate of metal, and filled up with rich tabernacle work, diapering, &c., while in the latter the figures, canopies, labels, &c., are cut out in metal, and let into the stone matrix. Of the former, the beautiful and unusually large brass of the Abbot de le Mare, from St Alban's Abbey Church, formed a remarkably fine example of the memorial of an ecclesiastic; while that of Roger de Thornton and Agness, his wife, from All Saints' Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, furnished a no less admirable specimen of a layman's monumental brass. The native style of brasses was illustrated by numerous examples, the finest of which, especially in execution as rubbings, were those contributed by Mr George Seton, from Oxfordshire.

It was not, however, as sepulchral monuments, but as works of art, and examples of ancient engraved plates, that attention was now invited to these mediæval relics. Though executed on so large a scale, they were literary engravings, according to the modern idea of the term; and so much was this practically felt to be the case, that the earliest impressions of them were taken by Mr Craven Ord, and other enthusiastic antiquaries of last century, by printing them as nearly as was possible by the ordinary copperplate-printer's process. An amusing account has been preserved to us of the outset of Sir John Cullum, Craven Ord, and their friends, like another "Pilgrimage to Canterbury," accoutred with ink-pots, flannels, brushes, &c., to take these "blackings" as they styled them; and by means of these the sole fac-similes of several fine English brasses are preserved, of which the originals have since been mutilated or destroyed. After referring to the interesting and now invaluable copies of French brasses taken in the beginning of the eighteenth century, shortly before the destruction of the originals in the furor of the first French Revolution, and subsequently bequeathed by Gough to the Bodleian Library, Dr Wilson went on to observe, that it must be considered as remarkable that engraved plates, thus capable of transferring impressions to paper, and in many instances displaying great skill in the use of the graver, should have been frequently executed, and constantly before the eyes of the monkish draftsmen and illuminators of mediæval manuscripts for considerably more than two centuries, and yet that the use of such plates for the purpose of multiplying impressions should have at length owed its introduction to an entirely different class of artists, the goldsmiths and niello-workers of Italy.

But sepulchral brasses, he remarked, were by no means to be regarded as the earliest examples of engraving. That art had been extensively practised from the most remote antiquity. Many beautiful specimens of Egyptian engraving on metal were preserved in the British Museum and other public collections; and from them it may be assumed that those venerable artists acquired the skill

which secured for them the enviable fame of having their names recorded in the earliest chapters of Hebrew history—the oldest of all gravers in metal, whose names have been preserved. It is said, in the Book of Exodus, of Bezaleel, who appears to have been both a goldsmith and engraver, “that he was filled with wisdom of heart to work all manner of work with the graver, as well as to devise cunning works; and it was put into his heart that both he and Aholiab might teach them that were filled with wisdom to work all manner of work of the engraver.” In like manner, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman art, all supplied evidence of the great skill and beauty with which the ancient engraver was accustomed to execute designs of an elaborate and delicate character. Another class of early examples of engraved plates were the title-deeds and royal grants of India, which have for ages been—not engrossed on parchment—but graven on more enduring brass. In illustration of this, the lecturer exhibited (from the Museum of the Society) a beautifully-engraved Ceylonese title-deed on copper, richly mounted with silver, and with the royal signature inlaid in silver. The plate was engraved on both sides, and, as he observed, if freed from its silver mountings, could now be printed from as readily as any modern copper-plate.

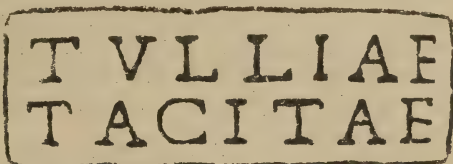
These, Dr Wilson observed, were not to be regarded as merely presenting some analogies to modern engraving. Such of them as were executed on flat surfaces differed in no degree; and they were only now deterred from multiplying impressions of them, from the great value so justly attaching to such rare examples of early art, and the consequent apprehension of injuring their delicate surfaces. These, therefore, were examples of what he had characterized as “abortive discovery in ancient art.” Plates were actually engraved for upwards of three thousand years before accident at length suggested the extremely simple process of filling their incised lines with ink, and taking off the impression on paper. Yet soon after type-printing had been discovered, and applied to the multiplication of books, an edition of Ptolemy’s Geography, printed at Rome in 1478, was accompanied with engraved maps.

Dr Wilson then referred to seal and gem engraving, and the sinking of dies for coins, as supplying additional evidences of ancient skill in the art of the engraver; and also alluded to Scottish personal ornaments, such as the celebrated Hunterston brooch, as proving that the art was not unknown in our own country in early times. He then referred to the origin of wood-engraving, its practice by the Chinese from a very remote period, and its use by them for multiplying impressions analogous to the block-book printing, from whence at length the grand discovery of the typographic art was evolved in Europe in the fifteenth century. After exhibiting specimens of Chinese printing blocks and printed sheets, fac-similes were shewn of the famous wood-block engraving of St Chris-

topher, dated 1423, and other early examples of wood engraving; and he called attention to the very close resemblance in style between some of these and the sepulchral brasses of the same age. Referring to the inclination of Ottley, and other later writers, to trace the origin of wood-engraving, and thence of printing, directly through the Venetians to the Chinese, he availed himself of the occasion to combat what he conceived to be an unfounded and indeed most pernicious fallacy in relation to all archæological investigation. The occurrence of analogous productions of human art, or some correspondence in architectural details, among the works of man in widely separated quarters of the globe, or in the remains of nations belonging to ages still more completely severed by time, has been frequently implicitly accepted in evidence of a community in origin, or as proof of some former intercourse of races. This fallacy is especially favoured by American archæologists in our own day; ambitious of carrying back the history of the New World far up the stream of time, and of allying themselves by such relationship with some great historic ancestry of the Old World. Hence the hieroglyphics of Mexico and Yucatan have been assumed as furnishing undoubted proofs of the ancient occupation of the New World by a human population familiar with the learning of, if not related by blood to, the natives of the Nile Valley; although in reality there is no more relation between the hieroglyphics of Mexico and Memphis, than between the Roman alphabet of England and the word-writing of the Chinese. Referring to the numerous examples of primitive weapons and implements of the same type in the Society's cabinets, from the great valley of the Mississippi, the banks of the Hudson, and Central America, and others from Scandinavia, Ireland, and Scotland, he observed that we must be content to refer these analogies discoverable in the productions of primitive art, to the instinctive operations of human ingenuity, while in the development of like similarities in relation to the higher arts and purposes of life, we frequently see only the operation of a great psychological law, which might be thus stated:—place men, however widely apart by time and space, under precisely similar circumstances, and they will, in all probability, supply their wants, and gratify their faculties by similar means.

Dr Wilson then exhibited from the Society's collection several bronze Roman stamps, which he shewed differed essentially from the intaglio stamps evidently designed for making impressions on wax or other yielding substance. Their inscriptions were not only in relief, but the projecting surface was alone finished smoothly; and it was impossible in examining them to avoid the conclusion that they were designed for multiplying impressions with a coloured pigment, like modern printers' types; and to prove the practicability of the substitution of such stamps for types, he proposed to use one of them—found a few years ago in Mid-

Lothian—and to print from it in the Society's next fasciculus of proceedings; so that they would actually print from types (as is hereby done) executed probably in the second century of the Christian era, some thirteen hundred years before the age of Gutenberg and Fust. Even this, how-



ever, did not disclose to us all the evidences of the near approach which the ancients made to the discovery of printing, as well as of engraving. The grand feature of modern typographical discovery was the invention of moveable types. But this also had been already known to the Romans, as was proved from the potters' stamps on specimens of Samian and other ware, various examples of which he produced. In some of these the displaced and accidentally reversed letters prove beyond all doubt that the stamp had been made up of distinct letters or types, which, like the contemporaneous engravings, only required the happy thought to have arranged and employed them for the printing-press; and Ptolemy's Geography might have been corrected for the Roman press under his own eye, instead of initiating its virgin labours in the fifteenth century. These, then, were also remarkable examples of abortive discovery supplied by ancient art.

Returning to the subject to which attention was more immediately called by the highly interesting collection of illustrations of mediæval sepulchral brasses, Dr Wilson observed that such might justly be regarded as forming a series of valuable historical documents, of undoubted authenticity, carrying back history for nearly three centuries prior to the discovery of printing. After referring to a curious example of a late date, supplied by the engraving of the same lady, on two Norfolk brasses, along with her two different husbands, at an interval of twenty-six years, wherein we are able not only to trace the minute and striking variations of costume in England during the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, but also the change of creed, ideas, and social habits; he directed attention to the fine example of an original Scottish brass, obligingly contributed by the Hon. John Stuart for the occasion; and expressed his hope that this valuable historical memorial, the monument dedicated by a mourning nation to him on whom was conferred the enviable title of "The Good Regent," would ere long be restored to its original site in St Giles's Church, and thereby purge our city and its civic rulers from the disgrace of demolishing the public monument of one of Scotland's greatest statesmen, under the strange idea that its removal could add to the beauty or increase the interest of our metropolitan church.

The lecturer concluded by referring to other examples of Scottish brasses still remaining in Aberdeen and Glasgow, and to the evidence which their matrices supply of their former existence at Seton, Whitekirk, North Berwick, Dunblane, Kirkwall, &c. ; and also to the beautiful specimens of the revival of this ancient art, exhibited by Mr John Wykeham Archer, who has so successfully applied the improvements of modern chemical science in restoring this class of sepulchral monuments.

May 9, 1853.

REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following Nobleman was elected a Fellow of the Society :—

The Right Hon. The LORD PANMURE.

The Donations laid on the Table included :—

Catalogue of a collection of Ancient and Mediæval Rings and Personal Ornaments : by the LORD LONDESBOROUGH, Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Nest of Brass Weights, formerly used in the Old Cunzie House, Edinburgh : by JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

A small collection of Roman Glass, including various examples ; Lachrymatories, and other small vessels : by T. NISBET, Esq.

Part of Lower Jaw of an Ox (apparently the extinct *Bos longifrons*, Owen), found in a " Pict's House," on Wideford Hill, near Kirkwall, Orkney : by GEORGE PETRIE, Esq., Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Bronze Celt, found in the parish of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye ; and a Stone Patera, found deeply imbedded in a Moss in the same parish : by the Rev. ALEX. MACGREGOR, Minister of the Gaelic Church, Edinburgh.

Ancient Octagonal Silver Brooch, of curious workmanship, of the fourteenth century.

Antique Silver Thumb Ring, made apparently from a Greek coin of Thurium in Lucania: by W. W. HAY NEWTON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

I.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE ORIGINAL BRASS OF THE REGENT EARL OF MURRAY, REMOVED FROM ST GILES' CHURCH IN 1829.

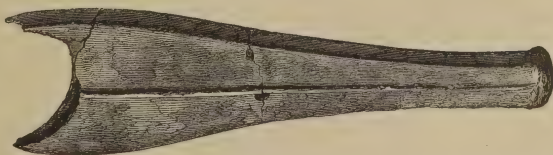
The Original Brass of the Regent Earl of Murray, removed from St Giles's Church in 1829, was again exhibited, and the Secretary called attention to the highly interesting fact which had previously escaped notice, that it furnishes an example of a palimpsest brass. It is engraved on the reverse of the centre portion of a larger brass, probably of the latter part of the fifteenth century. This has borne two full-length figures, a male and female, with a richly diapered ground and ornamental border, and surrounded by an inscription, of which only a part remains, reading on the right side, SPOUSE . OWMQUHILE . OF . YE . SAID . THO . . . ; and on the other side, WHILK . DIET . THE . THIRD . DAY . OF . AUGUST . AN Some interest attaches to this discovery, from the evidence the older inscription affords, as pointing to the conclusion of the Regent's brass being of native workmanship. Its reverse also furnishes another interesting addition to the few examples of this ancient art hitherto traced in this country.

II.

NOTICE OF THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF SEVERAL FINE BRONZE SWORDS, AND OTHER BRONZE RELICS, IN FORFARSHIRE. BY THE SECRETARY.

A notice of the recent discovery of several bronze leaf-shaped swords, and other relics, found on the lands of Cauldhame, the property of Lord Panmure, near Brechin, Forfarshire, was communicated.

The swords, which are four in number, are unusually large and fine examples. A spear-head found with them, is one of the largest examples hitherto discovered in Scotland. But the most novel feature is the bronze end of the scabbard of one of the swords, engraved here, a relic believed to be unique.



III.

NOTICE OF DISCOVERIES OF "CELTIC PIPES" IN THE VICINITY OF EDINBURGH; WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE PERIOD TO WHICH THEY BELONG. BY DR D. WILSON.

Dr Wilson communicated a notice of the discovery of various of the small tobacco pipes, popularly termed "Celtic" or "Elfin Pipes," in digging the foundation of a new school-house at Bonnington, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh. Along with these were found a quantity of bodles or placks of James VI., which he exhibited along with the pipes, and at the same time expressed his belief that they probably supplied a very trustworthy clue to the date of this somewhat curious class of minor antiquities.

IV.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFINE HOW FAR THE CYMRIC ENCREACHED UPON THE GAELIC BRANCH OF THE EARLY CELTIC POPULATION OF NORTH BRITAIN. BY A. HENRY RHIND, Esq., F.S.A. SCOT., WICK.

Mr A. H. Rhind communicated a paper entitled "An attempt to define how far the Cymric encroached upon the Gaelic branch of the early Celtic population of North Britain." After stating at some length his reasons for believing that the northern Picts were Gael, and that, being the same people, the Caledonii mentioned by Tacitus were also Gael, who had been pressed northward by invading Cymry, Mr Rhind proceeded to consider how far the latter extended their conquest. Observing that Agricola, in proceeding northwards, encountered no foes but such as were of British or Cymric lineage, until he had reached the confines of modern Fifeshire and Perthshire, where he met the Caledonii; and suggesting the probability that, after the disasters sustained by the latter in the famous battle at the Mons Grampius, the neighbouring Britons would push their conquests farther to the north,—the author called attention to the fact that in the geography of Ptolemy the name Caledonii does not occur further south than a line stretching from the Moray Firth to Loch Fyne or the Firth of Clyde; and stated that, in his opinion, the Britons extended up to this line (there or thereabout). Dividing the country of North Britain into three sections, viz., 1. The district south of the Firths of Clyde and Forth; 2. The district stretching from the isthmus formed by these firths to a line drawn from the Moray Firth to the Firth of Clyde; and, 3. The district north of that line,—Mr Rhind shewed that in Ptolemy's Geography, supplemented by the *Itinerary* of Antonine, the first of these divisions contains eighteen names of tribes, rivers, towns, &c., for

one-third of which precise parallels can be found in the Roman topography of South Britain, as might be expected, since the district in question was undoubtedly possessed by British tribes; that in the second division there are sixteen names, of which six or even seven are identical with names located by Ptolemy, or by the *Itinerary* of Antonine, in South Britain, so that here the proportion of names having southern counterparts is even greater than in the first division; and that in the third division, Ptolemy gives twenty names, of which only *two*, appellations of tribes on the east coast, had representatives in South Britain; while of these two, one, if not both, belonged to Britons who had penetrated so far.

It would not be safe to build exclusively upon the results of such a comparison, because of the affinity of language between the Gael and the Cymry, and because the names given appear as transmuted into the Greek of Ptolemy. Still, after making every deduction demanded on these accounts, the fact that in North Britain, south of a line drawn from the Moray Firth to the Firth of Clyde, fully one-third of the names preserved by Ptolemy have precise parallels in the topography of South Britain, can scarcely be accounted for otherwise than by assuming the presence of Britons in that district, especially if we consider that in the region immediately to the north of the line in question, which was undoubtedly occupied by the Gael, none of the twenty names handed down by the same author have representatives in South Britain, except two which are in all probability appellations of Cymric intruders. The result thus arrived at is strikingly confirmed by a careful examination of the modern nomenclature of Scotland. Taking, for instance, names holding in composition the particle *aber* (which is solely a Cymric, and not also a Gaelic word, as is evident especially from the fact, that not a solitary instance occurs in the topography of Ireland, or of those districts of Scotland which were the undoubted aboriginal seats of the Gael, in which any place bears a name containing this prefix), it will be found that, with a single exception to be afterwards noticed, as a proof of Cymric presence, *aber* is not to be detected in the nomenclature of the whole territory that would be cut off to the north, by a line drawn from the Moray Firth, along Loch Ness, to its junction with Loch Oich, and from thence to Loch Lomond and the Firth of Clyde; whilst in the district stretching from this line to the isthmus formed by the Clyde and Forth there may be enumerated nearly thirty names, of which the dissyllable in question forms a component part. Now, this latter district is nearly identical with that in which Ptolemy has preserved names, one-third of which have counterparts in his topography of South Britain—a coincidence which can hardly be considered accidental, and which must be held as affording evidence as to how far the invading Cymry had incroached upon the Gael.

Reverting to the two names above referred to, which form exceptions to the general rule in division third, viz., the appellation of the Cantæ in Ross, and that of the Cornavii in Caithness, it may be observed that the former tribe were certainly Cymry, as appears (without founding too strongly on the identity of their name with that of the Belgic [?] Cantii of Kent, though these seem to have been Cymric Celts) from the following facts:—

“1st, If we once admit that the Cymry had extended up to the line drawn from the Moray Firth towards the Clyde, there can be little difficulty in allowing them to cross that arbitrary boundary, when they would immediately enter the territory where we find the Cantæ, and which being along the sea-board, is comparatively level, and therefore favourable to conquest.

“2d, The only name commencing with *aber* (*i.e.* Aberscours) that I can discover north of the line I have mentioned, occurs in Strathfleet in Sutherland, which must have been about the boundary of the Cantæ with the Logi.

“3d, In Strathcarron there are two places called respectively Langell and Langollo, the last of which names, in particular, has a peculiarly Welsh character.

“4th, Richard of Cirencester places the Penuxellum promontorium in the territory of the Cantæ,—a name, which, as well as bearing its Welsh origin palpably impressed upon it, is of rather frequent occurrence, either in this or some modified form, in the early geography of South Britain. I state this circumstance, however, to shew that I have not overlooked it, rather than as an argument; for I confess that I am extremely sceptical as to the authenticity of the work ascribed to Richard.

“Although, then, there are grounds for believing that the Cantæ were a Cymric tribe, we have no such evidence respecting the Cornavii,¹ except the mere identity of their name with that of a tribe in Cheshire and Warwickshire; for the remnant of the Celtic nomenclature of Caithness, which has survived the Norse conquest and other succeeding influences, does not exhibit a single specimen which could be regarded as indicative of Cymric presence. It is nevertheless perfectly possible that the Cymry, in accordance with that invariable law of primeval conquest,—the cession of the low country to the invaders,—might have penetrated by the level strip along the east coast of Sutherland, and gained possession of the plains of Caithness; but still it would be quite unjustifiable to frame any such hypothesis from the mere similarity of a name, unsupported by corroborative proof, especially in a case like the present, where,

¹ Prichard advances as the etymology of this name, “the Welsh Cernywi, which would describe the inhabitants of a promontory or projecting land.”—*Physical Hist.*, iii. 154. But this would scarcely apply to the Cornavii of South Britain, if their position be considered.

as I have formerly said, we are discussing dialects of such radical affinity, that it is quite conceivable that tribes of both branches might have the same appellation. Indeed, if all circumstances are considered, it is perhaps most likely that such was the fact with respect to the Cornavii of Caithness and those of Warwick; and I would not venture to affirm, on existing data, that the Cymry had probably extended beyond the confines of the Cantæ."

The following presents a tabular view of the facts and results on which the conclusions in this paper are built:—

Comparison of Names in Ptolemy's Geography of North Britain.

DIVISION I.

<i>North Britain.</i>	<i>South Britain.</i>	<i>North Britain.</i>	<i>South Britain.</i>
Novantæ.	Trin-oantes.	Boderia.	
Selgovæ.		Leucopibia. ⁴	
Gadeni. ¹		Rherigonium.	
Otadeni.		Carbantorigum.	
Damnii. ²	Damnonii.	Uxellum.	{ Uxela.
Rherigonium.			{ Oxellum prom.
Vidotara.		Corda.	
Clota.		Trimontium. ⁵	
Abravannus.	Bravinium (Itinerary).	Colania. ⁵	
Jena.		Vanduaara.	
Deva.	Deva (do.)	Coria. ⁵	
Novius. ³		Curia. ⁵	
Alaunus.	Alaenus.	Bremenium.	

¹ It is a disputed question whether the Gadeni should be placed north of the Firth of Clyde, or between the Selgovæ and Otadeni; but its determination is of no great consequence in the present inquiry.

² The possessions of the Damnii stretched into Division II., and they, perhaps, might have been classed in it. I have, however, included in it those of their towns which were north of the isthmus.

³ Novius is sometimes found Novus, and may possibly be a Latin rendering of the native name.

⁴ Leucopibia, as Ritson suggests, is simply the correlative term in Greek, corresponding to "Candida-casa in Latin, and Hwit-herne in Anglo-Saxon."—*Annals of the Caledonians, &c.*, vol. ii., p. 306, note.

⁵ The names thus marked seem all of Roman origin. As to Trimontium there can be no doubt; and Colania is, in all probability, Colonia, a name which occurs, too, in the *Itinerary*, apparently as another designation for Lamelodunum, the second stage northwards from London. Curia likewise seems Latin, and Coria is too slight a variation not to be regarded as the same word.

DIVISION II.

<i>North Britain.</i>	<i>South Britain.</i>	<i>North Britain.</i>	<i>South Britain.</i>
Vacomagi.		Devana. ¹	Dēūna.
Venicontes.		Castra Alata.	
Texali.	Vexala-Estuary.	Tuessis.	
Vara or Varar.	Varis (Itinerary).		
Tuai.		Tameia.	{ Tamissa. Tamarus. Tamare.
Celnius.			
Taizalum.		Orrhea.	
Deva.	Deva (as before).	Lindum.	Lindum.
Tava.		Victoria.	
Tinna.		Alauna. ²	Alaenus.
Banatia.			

DIVISION III.

Epidii.		Longus Fl.
Cerones.		Itys.
Carnonacæ.		Volsas.
Creones.		Nabæus.
Careni.		Tarvidum.
Cornavii (or Cornabii). Cornavii.		Orcas.
Logi.		Vervedrum.
Mertæ.		Berubium.
Cantæ.	Cantii.	Ila.
Caledonii.		Ripa Alta.
Lelannonius.		Loxa.
Epidium prom.		

Result of the foregoing comparative statement.

In Division I. there are in all	25 names.
From which deduct Novius, Leucopibia, Trimontium, Colania, Curia, and Coria, which are not seemingly of native origin,	6
	<hr/> 19
And the duplicate Rherigonium, that name occurring twice,	1
	<hr/> 18, of which

¹ The similarity here is very complete,—Devana being a town on the Dee in Aberdeenshire, and Deuna being a town (Chester) on the Dee in Cheshire. Chester is called Deva in the *Itinerary*, which brings out the analogy more strongly.

² Alauna occurs once or twice in South Britain in the *Itinerary*, and in the work of the geographer of Ravenna. Perhaps, also, it can be recognised in Mediolanus.

Have exact counterparts in South Britain, 5
 And in another case (Bravinium) there is a strong simi-
 larity, 1
 — 6

In Division II. there are in all 19 names.

From which deduct Castra Alata and Victoria, which are pal-
 pably Roman, 2

—
 17

And the duplicate Taizalum prom., which is probably a formation
 from Texali, 1

—
 16, of which

Have precise parallels in South Britain, 5

And in another case (Tamissa, &c.) there is nearly an
 identity, 1

While in another (Vexala) there is an apparent simi-
 larity in construction, 1

— 7

Massing these two Divisions together, there are in both . . . 34 names.

Of which have counterparts in South Britain, . . . 13

But deduct, as being more doubtful, Bravinium and
 Vexala, 2

And still we have nearly one-third of the whole, or — 11

In Division III. there are in all 23 names.

From which deduct Longus Fl. and Ripa Alta, whose origin can-
 not be mistaken, 2

—
 21

And the duplicate Epidium, 1

—
 20, of which

Have representatives in South Britain, 2

*Names of places in Scotland, north of the Firths of Clyde and Forth,
having Aber as a prefix.*

Abersco,	Inverness-shire.	Aberargie,	Perthshire.
Aberchalladyr, ¹	Do.	Aberfamill,	Stirlingshire.
Abertarf,	Do.	Aber,	Do.
Aberriachan,	Do.	Aberdour,	Aberdeenshire.
Aberardour,	Do.	Aberdeen,	Do.
Do.	Do.	Abergeldie,	Do.
Aberlour,	Banffshire.	Abercatie,	Do.
Abernethy,	Do.	Aberluthnet,	Kincardineshire.
Aberchirder,	Do.	Aberbrothock,	Forfarshire.
Abernyte,	Perthshire.	Aberlemus,	Do.
Aberruthven,	Do.	Aberlemno,	Do.
Aberdalgie,	Do.	Abercromby,	Fifeshire.
Aberfeldie,	Do.	Aberdour,	Do.
Aberfoyle,	Do.		
Abernethy,	Do.	Aberscors,	Sutherlandshire.

¹ Grant—*Origin of the Gael*, p. 356—refers to another Aberchalladyr, also in the neighbourhood of Loch Ness. On his authority, too, I insert Aber-riachan, which he says is on the bank of the same loch.

June 13, 1853.

PROFESSOR JOHN SHANK MORE in the Chair.

The following Gentleman was elected a Fellow of the Society :—

CHARLES FREEBAIRN SLOAN, M.D., Ayre.

And the following a Corresponding Member—

JOHN FINCH SMILES, M.D.

PATRICK CHALMERS, Esq. of Aldbar, exhibited and presented to the Society the following Donations of Matrices connected with the See of Brechin, from WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., Writer there.

A pointed oval Brass Matrix of exceedingly beautiful workman-

ship, in the fine style of art of the thirteenth century. Chapter Seal of Brechin (see woodcut, No. I.). Under a Gothic canopy a representation of the Trinity. The Father seated, supporting between his knees the Son extended on the Cross. Over the head of the former is inscribed, on the under edge of the trefoil arch, the word PATER : on the arms of the Cross, the word FIL ; and between them, over the head of the Son, is the Sacred Dove, with the designation, s. SPS. The Legend : ✠ S. CAPITVLI · SANCTE · TRINITATIS · D · BRECHIN. The reverse of this Seal is richly ornamented in scroll work, as shewn in the woodcut, No. II.



No. I.



No. II.

Brass Matrix of the Seal of the Official of the Provincial of the Dominicans or Friars Preachers of Perth. Under a Gothic canopy the Virgin crowned, with the Child in her arms : in the lower

part a Friar praying : the Legend should read : S · OFFICII · PRIORIS · ORDINIS · PREDICATORVM · DE · PERTH ; but the words are contracted, and illegibly written, or spoiled by stamping two letters, one in the midst of the word *Prioris*, the other in *Predicatorum*.

Copper Matrix of the Seal of David Strachan, Bishop of Brechin. A.D. 1662-1671—SIGIL : DAVIDIS · EPISCOPI · BRECHINENSIS.

Also a double Seal, or Matrix, cut in steel, of the seventeenth century, believed to be the Seal of the Setons of Culbeg. Quarterly 1st and 4th Seton, 2d and 3d Hay. Crest, a boar's head, with the motto *Forward*.

The other Donations laid on the table included—

A large Ring or Armlet of Bituminous Shale, dug up near an old Cairn, in the parish of Knockando, Morayshire. By J. W. GRANT, Esq. of Elchies.

A fine old Basket-hilted Sword, dug up on the south side of Edinburgh Castle, during the construction of the Southern Approach in 1828. By GEORGE ROBERT AINSLIE, Esq., Duke Street, Leith.

Two Flint Arrow-heads, found in a ploughed field at Lesmurdie, Banffshire. By Captain STEWART of Lesmurdie.

Two Sculptured Stones from the Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, demolished in 1848. By ALFRED LANCEFIELD, Esq. F.S.A. Scot.

A small collection of Coins and Medals, ancient and modern, including several Turkish Coins found at Gozzo, on the coast of Africa. By ROBERT HAMILTON, M.D., F.R.S.E.

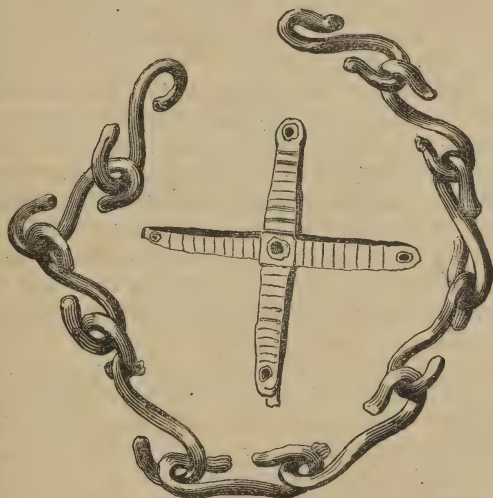
An Esquimaux Stone Vessel for cooking, and Bone Fishing-hook. Also two Polynesian Fishing-hooks made of bone and shell. By W. A. SUTHERLAND, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The following Communications were then read before the Meeting.

I.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF A CURIOUS BRONZE CROSS AND CHAIN,
IN A STONE CIST, AT KINGOLDRUM, FORFARSHIRE. BY PATRICK
CHALMERS, ESQ. OF ALDBAR.

The first communication was a notice by Patrick Chalmers, Esq. of Aldbar, of the discovery of the curious bronze Cross and Chain figured below, which were found in a rude cist in the vicinity of the ancient church of Kingoldrum, Forfarshire. The cist lay beyond the precincts of the old churchyard, and on being opened was found to contain a human skeleton, doubled up, with the head and knees together, and placed in a sitting posture between three slabs of stone. The fourth had probably been removed, and it did not appear whether the coffin or place of interment had been covered with another stone. The grave had been at one time within the precincts of the churchyard.



The chain is of bronze, eight inches long; and, as well as the cross, of the same material, are here drawn to full size. A small glass vessel and other relics were found at the same time, including the Kingoldrum Bell, now in the Society's collection.

II.

NOTICES OF THE FUNERAL OF JAMES, SECOND EARL OF MURRAY.

By DAVID LAING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The tragical fate of James, second Earl of Murray, who was slain at Donibristle, by the Earl of Huntly, on the 7th of February 1591-2, is noticed by all the historians of the period. The account more recently given by Mr

Fraser Tytler is so minute and interesting, as might render any further details superfluous. In now submitting a notice of some circumstances connected with the Earl's funeral, my chief object, I confess, is to lose no suitable occasion of urging the Society to exert its influence to have the monumental brass restored which commemorates the Regent Earl of Murray. That any Public Monument, such as this was, should have been suffered to be removed or destroyed, during the alterations made in 1829, on St Giles's Church, may justly be regarded as a reproach to the inhabitants of Edinburgh. But the circumstances to which I allude are not without interest, as affording an instance of a barbarous custom of keeping the bodies of murdered persons unburied, as if crying aloud for long-deferred justice.

The death of this nobleman, and of Patrick Dunbar, Sheriff of Murray, who was then in his company, and was slain whilst attempting to secure the Earl's escape, when the house was beset, occasioned great lamentation, and "the clamours of the people were so great, that the King, not esteeming it safe to abide at Edinburgh, removed with the Council to Glasgow." To this statement, Spottiswood adds, what could not fail to have come under his own personal observation, as he frequently resided at Leith with his father-in-law, David Lyndesay, minister of the parish: "The corpses," he says, "of the Earl and Sheriff of Murray were brought to the Church of Leith in two coffins, and there lay divers months unburied, their friends refusing to commit their bodies to the earth till the slaughter was punished."¹

In David Moysie's Memoirs this is mentioned with greater precision, when he says, "Upon the nynt day of Februar, the dead bodies of the Earl of Murray and Scheref of Murray wer brocht over the watter to Leithe be the Lady Doune his mother, quha myndit upon the morne thairefter to prefont thame to the King; quhair of his Majestie being forseine, he past out to the hunting, and commandit the bayleis of Leithe to arreist the dead bodies in their ludging quhair they wer, and suffer thame not to be transported quhill they knew mair of his Majestie's mynd."²

The favour shewn by the King to Huntly, who, with his friends, alleged that their proceedings were sanctioned by the Royal warrant, served to increase these clamours. Some steps, therefore, being requisite, on the 9th of March 1592, commission was granted to George Earl Marischal, to apprehend George Earl of Huntly, Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindore, and various other accomplices, "for the tressonable fyrreraifing and birnyng of the place of Dynni-

¹ History of the Church of Scotland, vol. ii., p. 420.

² Memoirs, p. 90, edit. 1830.

birfall and murthour of umquhill James Erll of Murray."¹ On the 18th of the same month a proclamation by the King was issued, enjoining that the young earl should not pursue the Earl of Huntly, in respect he, being warded in the Castle of Blackness, was willing to abide a trial, alleging that "he did na thing but by his Majestie's commiffion."² In May following, as we learn from the Treasurer's accounts, "there was paid 40s. to Archibald Douglas Mafsr. with letters to command and charge the Provost, Baillies, and Counsaile of Edinburgh to convene all and findrie the Inhabitantis within the said burgh upoun the twentie day of this instant moneth of Maij, and to pafs and burie the corps of umquhile James Erle of Murray in sik places as fuld be set down be his freyndis, under the pane of rebelloun, &c., efter the forme and tennour of the saidis letters."

Notwithstanding this peremptory command, (of which no notice occurs in the Records of the Town Council), I shall proceed to shew that the Earl's funeral was delayed for a period of several years. But, first, it requires to be mentioned, that, in one of the Border feuds, John Lord Maxwell had been slain by the Laird of Johnston on the 6th of December 1593. His body was brought to Edinburgh, and likewise remained long unburied.

The Privy Council were, at length, after an interval of nearly six years, induced to interfere, by issuing letters commanding these bodies to be interred under the severest penalties.

"Apud Halirudhous decimo sexto Februarij anno [M.D.] lxxxxvij^o." [1597-8.]

"LETTERS FOR BURYING OF THE ERLL OF MURRAY AND LORD MAXWELL, &c.

"Forfamekle as thair has bene diuers complaints maid to the Kingis Maieftie be certane of the minifterie anent the abuse quhilk of late hes crippen in, and lyke to have fund courfe and progres within this realm be exemple of the suffering of the bodyis of umquhile James Erle of Murray and John Lord Maxwell to ly samany zeiris vnburyit to the offens of God and sclander of his worde. Thairfoir his Maieftie, with avise of the Lordis of Secret Counfill, ordains letters to be direct, charging officers of armes to pas and in his Heyne's name and authoritie command and charge James now Erll of Murray, having commendation of Sancteolme his uncle and the saidis erllis tutouris and curatouris. As alsua Johne Lord Maxwell, William Lord Hereis, and the said Lord Maxwellis tutouris and curatouris to bury, and caus the bodyis of the saidis Erll of Murray and Lord Maxwell be buryeit in the accustomed buriall placeis of thair predeceffouris twentie dayis next efter they be chargeit thairto under the pane of rebellion and putting of thame to the horne. And gif thay

¹ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 284.

² *Ib.*, pp. 300-357.

failyie, the said fpace being bipaft, to denunce thame rebellis, and putt thame to the horne and to efcheit &c."

In the view of ascertaining whether the Earl of Murray had been interred in the burying vault of St Giles or in Dalgetty Church, a search was made about three years ago, without, I believe, any definite result. Several of the members present may remember the inspection of the former by authority of the Town-Council, upon a request made by the family: and the disgraceful state in which the vault had been left, in addition to the unjustifiable removal of the public monument to their illustrious progenitor, afforded too palpable a proof that his representatives owed no thanks to the parties who directed or carried into effect the alterations on the venerable edifice of the collegiate Church of St Giles.

This examination of the vault was made in the month of April 1850, and the following particulars are derived from a notice written at the time by the gentleman who superintended the investigation on behalf of the family. The situation of the vault was ascertained without much difficulty, from information communicated by persons who had been present during the operations in 1829, when St Giles' Church was remodelled. It is situated partly below the west end of the present outer lobby of the Old Church, and partly below the west side of the pulpit, leading from the outer lobby to the body of the church, when entering down to the Parliament Square. Upon lifting some of the steps, and working down to the level of the lobby, the vault was come upon. The form of it is long and narrow, the length running from north to south; and the width not being sufficient to admit of coffins being placed east and west, they were found to lie the other way. There can be no doubt that considerable alterations must have been made on the vault, and its space limited, but no precise information could be got to throw any light upon this point. Mr Philipps, commissioner for the present Earl, who made the investigation, on entering the vault found nothing but confusion, it having been filled up with rubbish and old bones. Upon the removal of some of these, three coffins were found, one on the top of the other. On the uppermost, which was made of oak, a plate was lying loose, bearing the following inscription:—"James Stewart, Esq., died at Rheims, in France, 7 October 1768, aged 22." The coffin immediately below it was a leaden one, the arms on a shield surmounted by a coronet, and the initials

E
A G

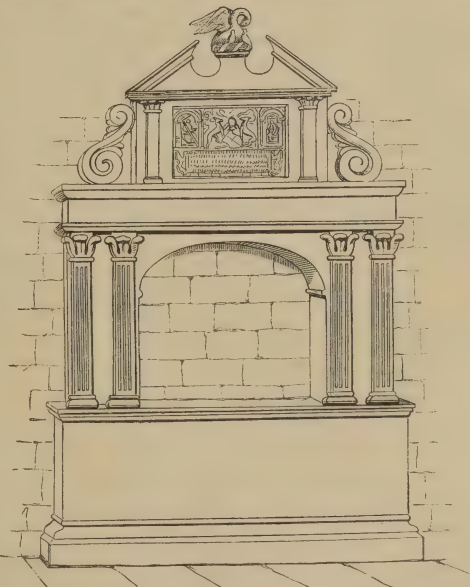
Nat. 8 Jan. 1670.
Ob. 26 Sept. 1690.

indicating it to be Alexander Earl of Galloway, who died unmarried, and was

known to have been interred in "the Moray vault." The third, or undermost coffin, was also a leaden one. It bore marks of considerable antiquity, shewing the rounded form of the head and shoulders, and in many places was much indented, but had no inscription of any kind, though it is more than probable there was such at one period, which may have been torn or rubbed off when the coffins were removed during the alterations on the church. A portion of the lead opposite to the face was broken, and through the opening was seen a part of the skull, the top of which had been sawn through, probably for the purpose of embalming, and the teeth in the upper jaw were quite entire. Though there was no way of positively identifying these remains with those of the Regent, still, from the fact of there being only three coffins in the vault, and it being clear that neither of the other two coffins was that of the Regent, there seems little doubt that this lowest coffin did contain his remains.

Were it necessary at any future period to have the vault opened, it could be more easily done by lifting some of the flags at the west end of the outer lobby.

No engraved view or drawing of the monument itself can be discovered; but being well remembered by many individuals, the accompanying sketch has been obligingly made by James Drummond Esq., R.S.A., to preserve some memorial of the style and character of the monument. A ground plan of the church, marking the position of the Regent's monument, and of the Marquis of Montrose's aisle, drawn by the Rev. John Sime, is engraved in Wilson's *Memorials of Edinburgh*, vol. ii., p. 222.



Since the date of the above communication, we are glad to learn that the Provost and Magistrates of the city, with the concurrence of the family, have authorized their architect to report on the restoration of the Regent's monu-

mental brass in the church of St Giles. The original brass measures 32 inches in length by 22½ inches, and the accurate reduced copy which is here given will shew the elegance of the design.

In an original letter addressed by Thomas Randolph, the English resident at Edinburgh, to Secretary Cecil, the following notice of the Regent's funeral occurs. The letter is dated the 22d of February 1569-70. It is interesting as the testimony of an eye-witness to the great and universal regret that prevailed at this solemnity, for the untimely and calamitous fate of this most distinguished statesman and sincere friend of the Reformation:—

“ I dowte not but your Honour desirethe to knowe wth what follemnitie the Regent was buried, which I could not wryte in my other lettres for lacke of tyme. He was brought from byfyde Lythcove to Leethe by water, and from thens secrete lie to the Abbaye, vntyll the morninge, that he was brought by the Noble men to S^t Giles Church. The Bourgeyfis of Edenboure and Leethe wente before hym, next them gentlemen of the Countrie and divers Lords; then followed the Corfe caried by the Earles of Morton, Marre, Glencarne, and Cassels, Lords Lindefaye, Glames, Ocletrie, and Rythen; there caried his S[t]andarde before hym the La. of Graynge, and his Coate armour the Larde of Clyffe, M^r of his hougholde, bothe vpon horsbacke; his seruands followed hym in their murninge apparell, with as greate forrowe as ever I sawe. Ther preached M^r Knox vpon thys theme, *Beati Mortui qui in Domino Moriuntur*. This is all I cane wryte hereof.

“ At Edenboure the xxijth of ffebruarie 1569.

Yo^r Honour to command

“ THO. RANDOLPHE.”

“ *To the right honorable Sr William
Cecill Knight principall Secretar
to the Q. Ma^{tie}.*”

III.

John Stuart, Esq., exhibited an inscribed bronze or brass cross of Byzantine art, said to have been found in the ruins of Aberbrothick Abbey. As, however, both the inscription and general style of workmanship, though copied from an ancient model, are such as are in common use in Russia at the present day, it may be questioned if the story of its discovery at Arbroath has not been invented to bestow a factitious value on it as an ancient Scottish relic.



Drawn & Lithographed by

MONUMENTAL BRASS, JAMES

(Size of Brass 2 feet)



W & A K Johnston, Edin.

REGENT EARL OF MURRAY.

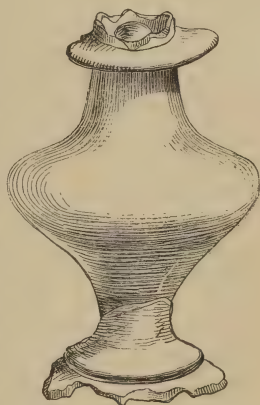
(heights by 1 foot 10 inches)

IV.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE CONTENTS OF AN ANCIENT
HERMETICALLY-SEALED GLASS VESSEL.¹ By GEORGE WILSON, M.D.,
F.R.S.E.

The vessel in question is the property of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, to whom it was presented by the late Dr Samuel Hibbert Ware, who brought it from Pompeii in 1828. It was placed in my hands by the Council of the Society, with the request that I should examine its contents, which I removed and analysed in May 1853. The results of this examination were as follow:—

The vessel—which is figured here in what is assumed to be the position which it occupied when entire—is in the form of an unsymmetrical, irregular, double cone, such as would result from the union at their bases of two unequal hollow cones; and the greater part of its internal cavity was originally occupied by a limpid, colourless liquid. Its length is about two inches, and its circumference at the widest part four inches. One of the cones is larger than the other, and the whole vessel may be compared to a small turnip, the truncated tail of which has been planted in a foot or pedestal, whilst the root-leaves have been cut across near the bulb, and supplied with a cover resembling a roofless low-crowned broad-brimmed hat. I use this comparison for the sake of rendering subsequent references clearer. At both extremities the glass is broken, so as to make it uncertain how they originally terminated. From some appearances it has seemed to several who have seen the vessel, that it once formed part of the stem of a much larger one; with which opinion I am strongly disposed to concur.



On a cursory examination, one is puzzled to discover in what way a liquid had been introduced into the cavity of the vessel. At the extremity corresponding

¹ "I regret that I cannot give you any very minute information relative to the small glass vessel you mention in your letter. About fifteen or sixteen years ago I remember my father shewing it to me, and telling me that it was a lachrymatory which he found, or purchased, when at Pompeii in the year 1827-8."—*Extract from a letter by Titus Hibbert Ware, Esq. of Hale Barns, Altringham, Cheshire, to Dr Daniel Wilson, dated 28th May 1853.*

to the apex of the smaller (or upper) cone, which would be the top if the vessel were placed in the position of a growing turnip, there is a small glass knob, somewhat resembling the head of a stopper, which might have been hermetically sealed into an aperture through which the liquid was introduced. But a little examination shews that the knob in question does not fill or cover an aperture, but is simply attached to an unperforated plate of glass.

There can be little question that the vessel was filled from the apex of the larger (or lower) cone. Mr P. Stevenson, the philosophical instrument maker, has drawn my attention to the appearance of the glass there, as indicating that the vessel originally terminated in a narrow tube, which was closed by melting the glass after the liquid had been introduced. The closed extremity of the tube (which I have already compared to the truncated tail of a turnip) was then fused into the pedestal or foot, probably by means of the blowpipe. In the wood-cut (which is from a drawing kindly made by James Drummond, Esq., R.S.A.), the point of junction is shewn, and the upper part of the foot will be seen to surround the narrow extremity of the cone. Such a piece of manipulation could have been practised only by a skilful glassworker, even with a readily fusible glass, such as I find that of the vessel to be.

The vessel, filled with liquid, would contain about 100 grains of such a substance as water. It was only partially filled, however, so that it did not contain more than some sixty grains of fluid.

My friend, Mr A. Bryson, undertook the opening of the vessel, which was effected by drilling a small hole with a steel graver through one side, at a place where the glass had already been chipped, or had scaled off, and left a weak point. The softness of the glass allowed the boring to be effected without the employment of turpentine, or any other lubricating agent, which would have contaminated the inclosed liquid; and without injuring the vessel, otherwise than by making a single small perforation in one side. Through this aperture, the liquid was withdrawn by a pipette, and the examination of its properties proceeded with.

The first point inquired into was the density of the liquid. This was ascertained by means of a weighing-bottle which contained at 60° F., 47·30 grains of distilled water, and at the same temperature, 47·55 grains of the liquid under examination; so that if the specific gravity of water be reckoned 1000, that of the liquid would be 1005·28. It is thus a little denser than water.

Arrangements had been made for taking the refractive index of the liquid, should its specific gravity materially differ from that of water; but it differed so slightly that the variation in refractive power between the fluids would certainly have been too small to be distinguishable.

The other physical characters were as follow. The liquid was colourless, and slightly opalescent from the presence of a small amount of sediment, apparently consisting of thin flakes of glass separated from the inside of the vessel, and in part also of the powder produced during the perforation of the glass. This powder, however, certainly formed the smaller portion of the sediment, for, before the vessel was opened, flakes of semi-transparent matter were visible in the liquid.

No distinct odour could be perceived on opening the glass. Mr Bryson, indeed, thought that he could faintly discern an odour like that experienced on the seashore, and familiarly known as the "smell of the sea;" but as the majority of those present, although in the daily practice of distinguishing chemical substances by their smell, failed to recognise an odour, the liquid may be regarded as having been odourless. It is quite possible, however, that an odour might be discernible at the moment of completing the perforation of the glass, although not afterwards, owing to the escape of volatile matter previously imprisoned. A trace of free chlorine would suffice to produce the sea-smell, and such may have been evolved, for it will presently appear that the liquid contained chlorides.

The taste of the liquid was faintly saltish. It was not inflammable. It retained its transparency when heated in a glass tube; and when evaporated on platina-foil, left a small white residue which on further heating became slightly charred, betraying the presence of organic matter. Turmeric paper was rendered permanently brown by a drop of the liquid, implying the presence of a free, or slightly neutralized fixed alkali. From the subsequent examination it appeared that this alkali was soda.

From the characters described it was apparent that the liquid was a weak aqueous saline solution. It was accordingly tested for all the important acids and bases, with the following results, which I state somewhat fully for the sake of those who have not made chemistry a special study. The name of the test, and its action, whether positive or negative, are first given, and thereafter the conclusion which its deportment warrants, as to the presence or absence of particular bases, metals, and acids.

Examination for Bases.

1. Hydrochloric acid gave *no* precipitate. Absence of silver, and of black oxide of mercury.

2. Hydrochloric acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, taken together, gave *no* precipitate. Absence of red oxide of mercury, and peroxide of iron; and of lead, copper, bismuth, cadmium, arsenic, antimony, tin, gold, and platinum.

3. Hydrosulphuret of ammonia gave *no* precipitate. Absence of iron (protoxide), manganese, nickel, cobalt, zinc, aluminum, and chromium.

4. Oxalate of ammonia gave slowly a white precipitate, whilst sulphate of lime gave no precipitate. Absence of baryta and strontia, presence of lime. Magnesia, of which at best only a trace can have been present, was not tested for.

5. Bichloride of platinum gave no precipitate; and caustic potass occasioned no evolution of the odour of hartshorn. Absence of potass and ammonia.

6. The residue obtained by evaporating a portion of the liquid to dryness, was moistened with alcohol, and the alcohol set fire to. It burned with a clear yellow flame, proving the presence of soda.

It thus appears that so far as bases and metals are concerned, none of the poisonous, the markedly medicinal, or the ordinary heavy metals were present; and that soda and lime, neither in very large quantity, are the only bases which were discovered. Magnesia and potass may also have been present, but only in minute quantity. The liquid was then tested for acids.

Examination for Acids.

1. Nitrate of baryta gave no precipitate even after twelve hours, and as already stated, sulphate of lime gave no precipitate. Absence of sulphuric, carbonic, oxalic, boracic, silicic, and phosphoric acids. The last-named acid, however, was present in small quantity, for the new and highly sensitive test for phosphoric acid, molybdate of ammonia, along with hydrochloric acid, distinctly demonstrated its presence.

2. Nitrate of silver gave a copious white precipitate soluble in ammonia. Chlorine therefore was present, probably in combination with sodium as common salt. Iodine was specially sought for, but none was detected.

3. Acid sulphate of indigo was not bleached when boiled with the liquid. Nitric acid and chloric acid were therefore absent.

This completed the chemical examination. The conclusion to which it leads, is, that the liquid in the glass vessel consisted, at the period of its analysis, of water holding in solution a small amount of common salt, of soda (in the form probably of alkaline carbonate), of a salt of lime, and of phosphoric acid, as well as a little organic matter.

Before, however, any general inference can be drawn as to the original characters of the liquid, three contingencies must be considered: 1st, The liquid may have lost certain of the substances which were contained in it at the period of its inclusion; 2d, It may have acquired from the walls of the vessel, matters

originally foreign to it ; 3d, It may have altered, alike by the loss of substances originally present, and by the gain of substances originally absent.

The probability of such changes having happened is very great, for the sealed vessel is understood to have been brought from Pompeii, and the liquid and the glass have thus been in contact with each other for more than a thousand years, whilst the partial occupation of the vessel by liquid, left a space filled with air, which, in the long lapse of centuries, would infallibly effect a more or less perfect decomposition of vegetable or animal matter originally present. Thus, it is not likely that any scented water such as rose or cinnamon or peppermint water, or any weak infusion or solution of vegetable or animal matter, would retain its original characters for even a small portion of the time during which the liquid under notice has been preserved ; and we may confidently affirm, that in the course of a thousand years a liquid originally possessed of a marked colour, odour, and taste, due to the presence of organic matter, might become colourless, odourless, and tasteless.

This fact must be kept in view in speculating on the motives which led to the original inclusion of the liquid ; but as the organic matter possibly present in it, would not be destroyed in the sense of annihilated, but would undergo conversion into new chemical compounds admitting of detection, the metamorphosed relics of such primary colouring, odorous, or sapid matter would remain and be recognised.

The amount of organic matter, however, found in the liquid was exceedingly small, and ammonia was altogether absent, so that we may be certain that no very large amount of organic matter which subsequently underwent decomposition was originally present in the liquid.

On the other hand, there can be no question that a soft glass such as the vessel consists of, which exhibits on its external and internal surface marks of decomposition, must have parted with a portion of its more soluble constituents to the liquid which wetted it internally. The best glass, if long in contact with water, is robbed by it of a portion of its constituents, and the alkalinity of the liquid in the vessel must doubtless be, in part at least, ascribed to soda which has been derived from the glass.

It becomes indeed a grave question, whether the whole of the saline matter present in the liquid, may not have been dissolved out of the glass ; for distilled water acts even more quickly on that substance than many saline solutions do, and in the absence of precise knowledge as to the constituents of the glass, which I was not at liberty to test otherwise than by the blow-pipe, I cannot dispose of the question decisively. It must be acknowledged, however, that all the substances present in the liquid may have been derived from the glass.

Again, supposing the glass to have yielded only a portion of the saline matter found in the liquid, still the substances present in it so much resemble those occurring in natural waters, that it may originally have been nothing more than what in ordinary language we should call common water.

It differs, however, from any natural water with which I am acquainted, in exhibiting together the following characters: 1. Marked alkalinity: 2. The absence of sulphates: 3. The presence of phosphates: 4. The presence in comparatively large quantity of chlorides; but distilled water might acquire those characters by long contact with glass, although it is more consonant with our experience to find sulphates present, and phosphates absent, than the reversal of this state of matters, which occurred in the liquid under notice.

Such, then, are the data which chemistry supplies towards the determination of the original nature of the contents of the sealed vessel. I may be allowed, in conclusion, to offer the following remarks on the general questions, What was the original quality of the liquid? and with what purpose was it shut up within the vessel? Three suggestions on these points have reached me, to which I shall first refer.

1. It has been suggested that the liquid was an eyewash or other lotion or medicinal solution. The analysis, however, does not favour this idea, for all the important metallic salts which were known to the Greek and Roman physicians, and are employed at the present day medicinally, are absent from the contents of the vessel. It is quite true that such an eyewash as rose water would become in the course of much fewer than ten or twelve centuries, a scentless liquid such as the vessel contained; and it may be pleaded that the ancient physicians were not behind their successors in prescribing medicines, whose potency lay in their appeal to the faith of the patient, not in their embodiment of heroic remedies; but plainly the *onus probandi* lies on those who would convert a negative conclusion like this into a positive one.

2. A second suggestion was, that the vessel might be a lachrymatory, and its contents tears. Were there evidence of another kind to justify this opinion, it would in some respects be confirmed by the results of analysis. Recent tears, according to the latest researches, contain about 99 per cent. of water, and 1 per cent. of matter in solution. This soluble matter consists of common salt, alkaline and earthy phosphates, and organic matter (albumen, epithelium, mucus, and fat).¹ Struck by the similarity in characters and in composition, so far as the inorganic constituents are concerned, between tears and the liquid under notice, I placed a portion at the disposal of the Members of the Edinburgh

¹ Frerichs, in Wagner's Handwörterbuch der Physiologie, vol. iii.

Physiological Society, skilled in the use of the microscope, by whom it was examined, but no organised bodies (such as epithelial scales) could be detected. It is doubtful, however, if tears always contains these, and even if they do, when it is remembered that organic matter forms but $\frac{1}{200}$ th part by weight of this secretion, and that it rapidly undergoes decomposition, the fact that albumen *e. g.* could not be detected in the liquid, although organic matter was, cannot be considered as any formidable objection to the supposition that the original contents of the sealed vessel may have been tears. More than this it would be unwise to affirm, for tears have no very marked positive characters, by which, even if not altered by time, they can be certainly identified.

3. The third suggestion was that the liquid was a portion of natural water such as a lake, river, or fountain, which religious, personal, or patriotic considerations invested with an interest, such, for example, as attaches to the Jordan at the present day, and which led to its being preserved, as Jordan water now is. I do not know that there is any evidence of a general kind to support this opinion, and the chemical characters of the liquid are rather unfavourable than otherwise to such a view.

Many similar suggestions might be made, but it is not worth while multiplying them. I would offer but one remark, which may be connected with each of the opinions referred to, and with many others; namely, that whatever was the origin or nature of the liquid, one object, and perhaps the only one which was contemplated in inclosing it in a vessel, was to prove the dexterity of the glass-worker, who has in all ages been fond of proving his manipulative skill by inclosing foreign bodies in the plastic material of his art. This notion will acquire additional probability if it shall appear that the vessel was not a small detached bottle, but was attached to the stem of a larger vessel.

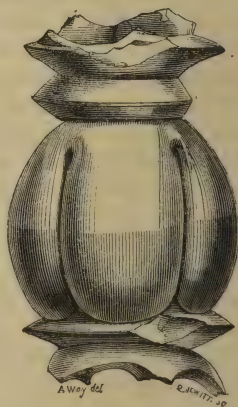
Since writing the above, I have received a communication from my friend Mr Charles Tomlinson of London, which, in one respect, adds confirmation to the suggestion contained in the close of the preceding paragraph. The British Museum possesses a glass vessel similar to that under notice, but known to be Venetian, and "containing a liquid, apparently water." "It had evidently" says my informant "been blown into a mould, the surface being covered with small projections in the form of half beads . . . the two extremities are broken off, shewing by the fracture that the vessel formed part of something else."

The skilful Venetian glass-blowers are not likely to have had any motive but an artistic one, in inclosing a liquid in a ball blown on the stem of a vessel; but from the Pompeian origin of the bulb before us, it should seem that in practising this device they have only been imitators of their Italian predecessors.

In the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland there are two small vessels greatly resembling that which is the subject of this paper. Both are empty; but the smaller of them, which most resembles that figured above, has a small aperture at one side, through which any liquid originally inclosed in it would escape. It is difficult to determine whether this aperture is the result of an accidental fracture, or has been deliberately made; but from its smoothness and roundness I incline to the conclusion that it has been purposely drilled to tap the vessel. The remaining vial is entire. The history of both, I am informed, is unknown, but they have evidently formed portions of larger vessels.

Subsequent to the reading of this paper, Prof. J. Y. Simpson has drawn my attention to the following account of a vessel similar to the one figured above, contained in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. iii., p. 69; and the publisher of the Journal, J. H. Parker, Esq., Oxford, has kindly given me the loan of the accompanying woodcut to illustrate the description.

“Mr Samuel Tymms, of Bury St Edmunds, communicated for examination a fragment of a glass vessel, supposed to be of Roman date, discovered at Lavenham in Suffolk. The annexed representation shews its demensions; in the central part was inclosed a small quantity of liquid, half filling the cavity; it was slightly tinged with a pinkish colour, and seemed to deposit a whitish sediment. The glass was of a pure white crystalline texture. Stow relates that amongst numerous Roman remains found when the field anciently called Solesworth, now Spittlefield, was broken up about the year 1576 to make bricks, ‘there were found divers vials, and other fashioned glasses, some motts curiously wrought and some of chrystall, all which had water in them, nothing differing in clearness, taste, or savour from common spring water, whatever it was at the first. Some of these glasses had oyle in them very thick, and earthy in savour.’ (*Survey of Lond.*, B. ii., c. 5, p. 177, ed. 1633.) In the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen a small glass vial, accounted to be Roman, is preserved, hermetically sealed and half full of liquid.”



V.

NOTES OF THE DISCOVERY OF STONE CISTS AT LESMURDIE, BANFFSHIRE, CONTAINING PRIMITIVE URNS, &c., ALONG WITH HUMAN REMAINS. BY ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Esq., ELGIN, F.G.S., &c.¹

During a visit to my friend Captain Stewart, at Lesmurdie, in the autumn of 1849, I was shewn a nearly perfect urn of coarse earthenware, which had then recently been found in a stone cist on the property. Mr John Taylor, the owner of the relic, informed me that the sepulchre had been accidentally discovered in digging a sand-pit, and that on gaining access to the chamber it proved to be full of earth and sand, in excavating which he had detected the urn and some half-decayed bones. He also stated that, not far from the same spot, his father had witnessed many years before the opening of another cist, the interior of which was quite free from earth. Its only contents were a skeleton in a bent position and an urn, and its floor was described as having been formed of small variously-shaped stones nicely fitted together. Mr Taylor further expressed his belief that more antiquities of the same kind might yet be met with in the neighbourhood, as in certain places the ploughshare occasionally encountered large stones, which the generally fine-grained nature both of the soil and subsoil led him to think were foreign to them.

Captain Stewart fully sympathized with my anxiety to make some further explorations, but the fields where the cists were supposed to be were then under crop, and this of course prevented any effectual search being made for them on that occasion. The same obstacle presented itself during several subsequent visits to the locality; but in the course of the year 1851 we were more fortunate, having succeeded in exposing three cists for the first time, as well as had an opportunity of inspecting two others which had been previously examined. All the relics found, that were of any interest, have been already presented to the Society by Captain Stewart and myself, and I have now the honour of communicating a notice of the observations made during their disinterment.

On the 21st May 1851, I accompanied Captain Stewart to Lesmurdie, and we were not sorry to learn, from Mr Taylor senior that the plough was then at work in the field where he had seen the cist before mentioned. The tenant of the farm, to whom we trusted for information as to the probable situation of the sepulchres, was from home; but, on going to the field, his son pointed out a

¹ The three urns here alluded to were presented to the Society's Museum by Captain Stewart of Lesmurdie and Mr Robertson last session. *Vide* Proceedings, p. 67 (*ante*).

stone which the plough had struck upon a day or two before, and which, he felt pretty sure, was an indication of the existence of what we were in search of. (Cist A.) After removing a quantity of earth mixed with stones of various sizes, an irregularly-shaped slab of mica-slate was exposed at a depth of about one foot eight inches from the surface of the ground. It lay horizontally, and measured about four-and-a-half feet in length by two-and-a-half in breadth. On raising the somewhat ponderous mass, we saw the upper edges of the side stones of the chamber, which appeared to be completely filled with firmly packed dark-brown earth, similar to the soil of the field, and shewing two runs of a mole on its surface. In removing this earth, it was found to be only superficial, the greater part of the cavity being occupied by a yellow micaceous sand containing a few pebbles, and identical in character with the arenaceous deposit out of which the tomb was excavated. The vertical walls of the cist were arranged in a nearly rectangular form, and composed of five slabs of mica-slate, two having been used for one of the longer sides. Its direction was nearly north-east by south-west, and it measured internally about three feet two inches in length, two feet in breadth, and one foot eight inches in depth. All the joinings of the various stones were carefully plastered with loam, evidently as a precaution against the intrusion of rain-water. The floor was paved with small stones, but the greater part of it was inadvertently broken up before we were aware of its nature. On

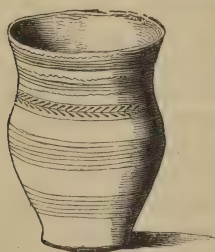


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

searching among the sand we found portions of bones,—in so decayed a state, however, as to be readily reduced to a sort of dryish paste on compressing them between the finger and thumb. From their condition it was evident that they must entirely disappear with the lapse of time; and although at first somewhat annoyed that none of them should be fit for preservation, I was in some measure consoled at finding a satisfactory explanation of the total absence of osseous remains, as well as of all traces of incremation, in several cairns which I had explored on the Brown Muir, near Elgin. Portions of what appeared to have

been teeth were met with at the south-west end of the chamber, and near them a rudely but profusely ornamented urn lying on its side, and filled with the same materials as the lower part of the cist was. This urn is now in the Museum of the Society, and is figured here (see woodcut, Fig. 2).

CIST B.—On the following day we returned to the ground, and found that our active assistants had already exposed the roof of a second cist, some of the stones of which had been come upon in digging a pit for storing potatoes. The grave in this case was larger than that just described. Its lid was formed of two massive pieces of mica-slate; over the junction of these was another slab, and on each side of it a smaller one. Through the chink of the lid we saw that the chamber was not full, and almost ventured to hope that, on raising it, we might behold the skeleton and its accompaniments in the same state as those which Mr Taylor senior had told us of. But we were disappointed, as about three-fourths of the cavity were found to be occupied by a mass of earth and sand, which reached the roof on the south-eastern side, and sloping downwards to the opposite one, left the rim of an urn exposed to view at the northern angle of the chamber. The lid of the cist was about two-and-a-half feet from the surface of the ground, and the longer axis of the chamber lay nearly NNE. by SSW. Four slabs of mica-slate formed its sides, the longer pair measuring three feet eight inches horizontally, one of the others two feet four inches, and the remaining one two feet. All the joinings of these stones were daubed with loam, as in the previous example. The depth of the chamber was two feet, and its floor was neatly paved with small flattish waterworn stones, such as are found along the margin of the adjoining river Deveron. From the careful way in which the variously-shaped pieces of the pavement had been adapted to each other, and imbedded in the same kind of loam as was used for closing the crevices of the cist, it became evident that considerable pains had been bestowed on the execution of this part of the work. The skull, which is now preserved in the Society's Museum, was found at the NNE. end of the chamber, lying on its left side (into which position it must have fallen when its ordinary attachments to the rest of the skeleton gave way), and with the lower jaw still in its place. It at first appeared to be in a perfect state of preservation, but on raising it a softened portion of the lower side remained behind. The upper side of the skull, where the earth only came in contact with one surface of the bone (and where, therefore, the moisture was less), was but little changed from its natural condition. The teeth, incisors as well as molars, were much worn, but all were sound; and although some of them now happen to be amissing, the whole were in their sockets when disinterred. A tibia and part of a humerus, both of the right side, were the only other bones that were found in a state for removal.

and they are of little interest, further than shewing, contrary to the vulgar opinion, that the stature of these ancient inhabitants of Scotland did not surpass that of their modern representatives.

The urn, Fig. 3, stood upright on the right hand side of the skeleton. Its height is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and both in shape and style of ornamentation it strongly resembles one from Ratho, preserved in the Museum of the Society, although the latter contained ashes and human bones.

After securing the relics that have been mentioned, and when about to leave the cist as fully explored, Mr W. Taylor discovered, in a little mass of sand that had been left near the spot on which the urn stood, three chips of flint and some minute fragments of a dark brown oxide of iron : the latter exhibiting a peculiar fibrous structure on their surfaces were also presented with the urns to the Society's collection. The flints were cemented together by a ferruginous concretion of sand, the greater part of which was thoughtlessly destroyed in attempting to free the stones from the extraneous matter. A small remnant of the agglutinated sand is still however attached to the surfaces of the flints ; but as I shall have occasion to refer more particularly to these traces of iron before concluding this paper, I postpone any further notice of them at present.

We next proceeded to re-open the cist which Mr Taylor senior had described to us, and as it was very near the surface,—so near indeed as to prevent the tilage of the soil above it,—the lid was speedily raised. The direction of the sepulchre was nearly the same as those of the others, and it lay almost in a straight line between them, at the distance of three yards from the first, and of five yards from the second. It had been opened more than once, and was full of earth, among which we found fragments of a large urn and some bones. Of the skull, nearly the whole of the frontal and a portion of the right parietal bones, together with the anterior part of the lower jaw, were met with. The cranium is of unusual thickness, and the incisors do not exhibit those flatly-worn surfaces so usually observable in teeth from cists. The upper portion of the right femur is of the usual size, but the humerus of the same side is diminutive.

CIST D.—On the 18th of August of the same year, Captain Stewart observed the edge of a flat stone projecting from a bank, where it had been exposed owing to the earth which originally covered it having been carried away during a flood of the rivulet below. The chamber in this instance was found to be larger than any of the others that we had seen, very rudely constructed, and filled with earth, the surface of which was marked by several mole runs. The direction of the cist was about north-east by north by south-west by south, and it

measured four feet four inches in length. Its greatest breadth was two feet four inches. The north-east end was composed of two slabs, of nearly equal size, and the north-west side also of two, but not joined in a straight line. At the south-west end four rough stones were laid one upon another, and five others were similarly employed to connect these with the south-east side, which was, as usual, made of a single slab. At the north-east end we found an urn ornamented like the others, but displaying less skill on the part of its artificer, which is shewn in Fig. 1 of woodcut. The vessel stood just at the junction of the two slabs already mentioned, and had been shattered by the shifting of one of them. The floor of this cist differed from the others in being unpaved. After a very careful search, no traces of bones could be discovered; and as the position of the urn shews that the trunk of the corpse could not have rested at the north-east end of the chamber, and it is not likely that it would have been placed against the rough stones at the other extremity, I am disposed to look upon the cist as a cenotaph, constructed in honour of the manes of some one whose body could not be recovered for the performance of the usual rites of sepulture. A few yards from this last sepulchre, and between it and the others, we found the remains of a fifth one; but beyond an addition to the number discovered, and shewing apparently that the arrangement of the graves was intended to be rectilinear, it presented nothing worthy of notice.

There were no superficial eminences, neither barrows nor cairns, to indicate the position of any of the cists. On the contrary, indeed, the ground seems to have been carefully levelled over them, with a view probably to prevent their detection and the risk of the disinterment of the deceased.

In direction the sepulchres varied only a few degrees, and they may be generally described as lying north-east by south-west. They differed considerably in size, but, with one exception (Cist D, where some of the side walls were formed of stones laid one upon another, and there was no pavement), their structure was similar. There cannot be a doubt that, as in the instance so often referred to as having been observed by Mr Taylor senior, the bodies, along with the urns, &c., had been originally deposited in empty chambers, the sand and earth found in the other cists having been introduced subsequently, partly carried along with the percolating atmospheric waters, and partly cast in by the workings of moles. In the only two cases in which we found osseous relics, the head had, in the one, been placed at the north-east, and in the other apparently at the south-west end of the chamber, so that there seems to have been no uniformity of practice in this respect.

The contents of the urns were most carefully examined, and were found to consist of nothing but the same micaceous sand as occupied the lower parts of

the chambers. There was not the slightest discoloration of the sand at the bottom of the vessels, and this would certainly not have happened, had they been deposited with any solid provisions in them. Even supposing that mice or other vermin had devoured the food, there would still have been evidence of the fact in the stains resulting from the excrements, which such creatures invariably leave behind them; and, as nothing of the kind existed, it may be concluded, either that the urns had been empty when interred, which is very unlikely, or that they had contained water or other beverage for the use of the departed.

In describing the second Cist B, I mentioned the occurrence of chips of flint held together by a ferruginous concretion of sand, and of fragments of oxide of iron, with a fibrous surface in contact with them. Mr W. Taylor, who found these relics, was, happily, quite unbiassed by any knowledge of the Copenhagen theory of periods, and persisted in his investigations after I felt perfectly satisfied that we had seen all that could be worthy of inspection. There was no appearance of iron in the sand of any other part of the cist, although I scrupulously examined it immediately after the flints were found; and, notwithstanding that such tombs are usually supposed to belong to the stone period, I have no hesitation, from the appearances which came under my notice, in expressing a conviction that the flints were originally accompanied by a steel (iron?) and tinder; the decomposition of the former having supplied the latter with its oxide of iron, as well as furnished a cement to the sand which enveloped the whole.

There can be little doubt that sepulchres of very various dates, and containing the remains of people of very different races and creeds are included by antiquaries under the general denomination of primæval cists. Those to which this paper refers may, I think, be characterized as follows:—Cist without any superficial mound, either of the nature of barrow or cairn; the chamber about three feet or a little more in length, and containing a single unburnt skeleton, and an urn, either empty (when the cavity happens to be so likewise), or shewing, by the character of its contents that it had not, when first deposited, held any solid matter; with or without chips of flint and traces of iron in their vicinity; with or without ornaments of jet, or other similar mineral; but without weapons.

Cists of this very peculiar class have been found in considerable numbers in dry, generally somewhat elevated, spots, all along the eastern coast of Scotland, and they have also occurred, although apparently in fewer numbers, on its western side. They are far from rare in some parts of Germany, and, indeed, the figure of one at Rossleben, in Prussian Saxony, in Prof. Kruse's *Deutsche Alterthümer* (B. ii. Heft. 2, Tab. I. fig 5) might, except that the floor, like the

other sides, is formed of slabs of stone, and that the urn is different, very well serve as an illustration of some of those at Lesmurdie. Similar cists appear to have been found in England, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, and in various others of the northern states of Europe; but there is too often such a want of precision in the published accounts of these antiquities, that it seems premature to attempt to found any ethnological generalizations upon them, although they may, I think, be pretty safely regarded as Teutonic. As to the absolute, or even the comparative, date of the mode of sepulture referred to, little can be said; but its era must, at all events, be advanced from the so-called Stone Period to the so-called Iron Period. Whether it was practised during the earlier or the more advanced ages of the latter is also quite uncertain; it seems, however, very unlikely, from the elaborate character of the work expended on the cists, and the infinite variety of the ornaments sculptured on the urns, that such a custom could either have been invented, or carried into execution, by a very rude and uncultivated people. My own impression is, that the antiquity of these sepulchres has been very much over-estimated.

(The skull found in cist B is rather well formed, large, full, and rounded; broader posteriorly, rather flattened at the junction of the occipital and the parietal bones; but these last are unsymmetrical, the left parietal bone projecting more backwards than the right.)

V.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT BOAT, OF SINGULAR CONSTRUCTION, ON THE BANKS OF THE CLYDE. BY JOHN BUCHANAN, ESQ., GLASGOW, COR. MEMB. S.A. SCOT. (Communicated in a Letter to the Secretary.)

I have to communicate the discovery of *another* Clyde canoe. This took place about a fortnight ago, on the property of Bankton, immediately adjoining Clydehaugh, where it may be remembered the last group of canoes was found. Bankton is about 100 yards further down the river, and on the same side, the south. The discovery was made, as in the former instances, during the extensive operations by the Clyde Trustees for widening and improving the river. This new boat counts the *sixteenth* found at Glasgow within little more than the last half-century. It was lying in the same deep bed of finely laminated sand as at Clydehaugh; and at the depth of about 16 feet from the old surface, and 250 feet back from the ancient river margin, as laid down on the oldest river maps we have in the Clyde Trustees' office.

Immediately on receiving information from the river engineer (whom I have

enlisted in the good old cause), I went down to the spot, and carefully examined this addition to the canoe fleet, and it was well I did so, for when lifted from her ancient bed she went all to pieces.

Strange, this canoe is *entirely different* from all the rest found at Glasgow. These, as you know, were all hollowed out of simple oak trees, either by fire or sharp tools, but the present one was what is technically called "*clinker-built*." A huge oak had been cut longitudinally into a mere strip, as the backbone of the boat, from which a long *keel* had been formed underneath, by being simply *left out*, while the back bone was pared away, so that the keel appeared a mere longitudinal projection from the lower plane of the sawn strip. Strong transverse ribs were inserted for the skeleton of the boat. These were clothed outside with thinly-sawn deals about eight inches broad, indicating the presence of very sharp tools, and these deals *overlapped* each other precisely as in modern yawls. The *stern*, which in the other specimens had the peculiarity of being only a thin board inserted vertically in grooves at the end of the boat, and padded with stiff clay at the seams, is in the present case, a thick triangular-shaped piece of oak (something in the shape of a heart), and fitted in precisely similar to those of our own time. Again, the prow had a neat cut-water, and rose a foot above the gunwale, giving it rather an imposing effect, not unlike (on a very small scale) the beak of an antique galley. No attempt had been made to ornament this prow, which projected diagonally. Probably it was intended merely to enable the natives to get a better grip of the head of the boat in hauling her into or out of the stream. In fact, I thought I could trace light marks of abrasion on it, as if left by the *horny hands* of these rude aboriginal canoe-builders.

The length of this curious boat was eighteen feet ; width at the waist five feet, and at the stern three-and-a-half feet. There were only four or five rows of sheathing outside the ribs. I could perceive no marks of rollocks, or of a step for a mast ; and neither fragment of paddles nor outriggers, the last of which I saw only *once* among the whole specimens, ten in number, which have come under my observation. The deals or sheathing have been fastened to the ribs of the boat, partly by oaken pins, and partly by what I think must have been nails of some kind of metal. The perforation where the nails have been are uniformly square, and the marks of their broad heads, driven home by smart blows deeply into the wood, are very perceptible. None of the nails themselves have, however, been found ; but several of the oaken pins are left, one of which is in my possession. They are round, thicker than a man's thumb, and ingeniously formed. The pin, after being rounded, has been sliced in two, and a triangular-shaped tongue inserted ; the base of the triangle ranging with the

top of the pin, so that when driven smartly home, the pin would hold firmly, as I noticed to be the case.

When found, this boat was lying *keel uppermost*. She had been capsized, probably in a storm. Her prow was pointing right *up* the river, and I had an excellent opportunity of deliberately overhauling her, which I did, I assure you, with no small interest. But I regret to add, that when the workmen lifted her from her long concealment, the ancient fastenings gave way, and she fell to pieces in their hands. The backbone, ribs, and most of the sheathing, though now lying loose, are, however, quite fresh. The description I have given was noted down before she lost her form. The wreck lies in the courtyard of the River Trustees, but is of course of no use, and could not be reconstructed.

I observed the same set of circular holes at irregular distances through the uppermost sheathing, which I have noted before on the other canoe specimens. I cannot conceive what these perforations could be for. Very evidently they were not occasioned by the falling out or extraction of mere knots in the wood, but have been cut carefully and deliberately. Can you help me to a conjecture? Generally there were more of them on one side of the boat than the other, and invariably near the stern.

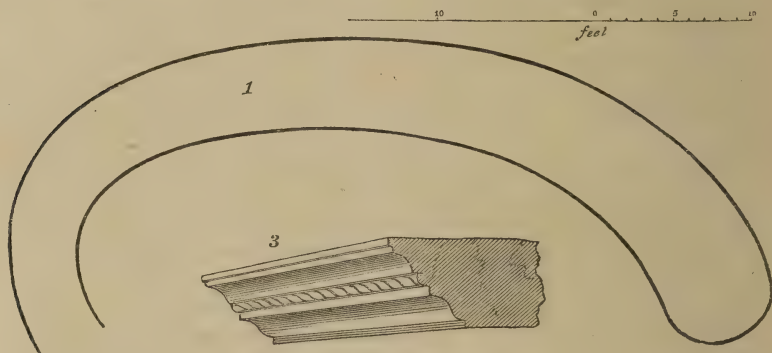
I am glad to tell you that I have prevailed on the Chairman of the Glasgow Underwriters to set up in their new hall, shortly, the very fine specimen of single-tree canoe found at Clydehaugh; and alongside of it a beautiful model of a ship, full rigged, which has hitherto graced their hall, as a striking contrast of marine architecture on the banks of the same Clyde, at vastly distant epochs.

VI.

NOTICE OF THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT STONE BUILDING, DISCOVERED NEAR THE VILLAGE OF NEWSTEAD, ROXBURGHSHIRE. BY JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot.

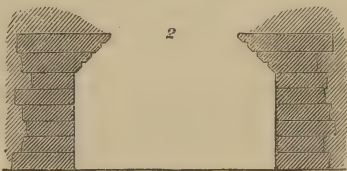
In a previous communication (in 1850) on the Roman remains near Newstead, I gave a short description of this building; but having since been able to get more correct details of its structure, I have thought it worthy of another notice. The building was discovered by a man when cutting a drain in the spring of 1845, in a field near the village of Newstead, a short distance to the south of the Roman road and other remains afterwards exposed by the railway cutting; which I have already brought before the notice of the Society. On visiting, at a later period, the field which was then under turnip crop, I found the only trace of the building still remaining, was the hollow from which the stones had been all dug out, and in which the stronger growth and darker green colour of the

turnips distinctly pointed out both its peculiar size and shape. It had been visited when first discovered by many individuals, but no one could give any explanation of its supposed age or use; it had, however, been carefully examined by my friend John Smith, Esq., Darnick, on the 22d of May 1845, and to his kindness I am indebted for a plan and details of the ruins, from which I am able to give an outline of its peculiar form, as in the accompanying illustration, Fig. 1.



The building was rather more than two feet under the surface of the ground, and consisted of two low, apparently sunk or face walls about three feet deep, built of hewn stone (reddish sandstone) laid in courses, and inclosing an elongated space, increasing gradually in breadth from the opening to the other extremity, which was shut in by a semicircular wall; the whole forming, from being bent considerably, a figure somewhat resembling a chemist's retort. The walls were formed of only one stone in the thickness, and each stone is described as varying from about six to ten or twelve inches in depth; they seem to have been built *dry*, as no appearance of lime or mortar was observed. The entrance or doorway was turned towards the north-west, and was four feet two inches in width; seventeen feet from this the building was five feet four inches wide; eighteen feet further up the interior, it was six feet nine inches; and eighteen feet still further, it was seven feet in width; the whole length of the interior, measured along the centre, being fifty-four feet; and a line drawn from the outside of the entrance across to the beginning of the curved extremity was thirty-six feet in length. Nothing was found within the space inclosed by the walls of the building, except dressed stones of various sizes and shapes; some of them simply flat pavement-like slabs, which were most numerous near

the entrance ; others, flat stones bevelled on one side, along which a notch was cut longitudinally. These last were about seven and a half inches thick, the bevelled projection being seven inches in length ; they were indiscriminately mixed with the pavement-like stones, which were about the same thickness ; but the bevelled ones were found in greatest number in the wider portions of the interior, or from about the middle to the closed extremity. Two larger stones were also found, having a rich moulding cut on one side ; as shewn in the woodcut, Fig. 3 ; they measured about four feet in length, two feet three inches in width, and eight inches in thickness. One of these moulded stones was given, I believe, to Lord Polwarth, and the other was cut and altered for some economical use ; I was fortunate enough to get a small portion of the latter (which was presented to the Society's Museum) : it distinctly shews the central member of the moulding, the well known rope or cable pattern,—one that frequently occurs on various Roman ornamental stones or tablets, and also forming part of a moulding in almost the same or at least a corresponding position to this, in some of the Roman altars that have been discovered in Scotland. The moulding was considered by some of my friends, architects, to be undoubtedly Roman in its character. The stones found in the interior of the building may have been merely a coping to the walls, or, what is more probable, the remains of the roof which had covered the vault ; this latter opinion is strengthened by the fact of several of the stones being found apparently *in situ* on the top of the wall, so as to favour the idea of its being covered by a somewhat arch-like or flattened roof,—one row of stones being placed with the bevelled part projecting inwards, as represented in the section, Fig. 2, and



others in a similar way above it; thus corbelling in, or encroaching on the central space, and shortening the bearing of the roof, so that a flat stone or two on the top would complete the enclosure, and thus do away with the necessity of long stones, which are by no means plentiful in this neighbourhood ;—and reminding one of the ancient so-called Cyclopean edifices, which were arched in a somewhat similar way. In favour of this view, I may refer to the position which the stones occupied in the interior of the building ; the bevelled ones being found in most abundance towards the widest parts ; and the flat stones being possibly the covers of the whole, were many of them rather in short lengths, having apparently been broken by the falling in of the roof. The two moulded stones were found near the inner or closed extremity of the building, and as they can scarcely be supposed from their totally different character

to have formed part of the roof, they had probably been portions of some enclosure which may have existed at that part of the interior.

Another ruin, said to have been of a somewhat similar kind, was found in the adjoining field in the spring of 1849, about a hundred yards to the east of the building mentioned. It was described as having resembled the other considerably, except that it was built of whinstone as well as sandstone, and the stones were not so neatly dressed, being altogether of a ruder character. The materials of which it was composed were dug out for economical purposes; and after following it for some ten or twelve feet, further progress was arrested by its passing apparently under an adjoining road, which formed the boundary of the man's field, and consequently put a final conclusion to his operations.

Various shallow flat-roofed buildings, formed of hewn stone, have been found at different Roman stations in Scotland, as at Duntocher (vide *Caledonia Romana*), which consisted of circular vaults, and were believed to have been granaries; the Newstead building had, however, a much closer resemblance to those described by Pennant as existing at Borthwick in this county, and others found near Coupar-Angus. These, though of much the same general shape, and having their entrance apparently also turned towards the north-west, were much ruder in their character, being built of stones in their natural state, and not cut or dressed. They enclosed within their walls a black mould containing the remains of animals (bones and teeth), considered to belong to cattle and sheep, and none of them to be human; with charcoal and burnt earth interspersed throughout; and also, it is said, "some stones which must have fallen from the surrounding walls," but which may possibly have formed part of a flattened roof; and were supposed by Pennant "to be the Repositories of the ashes of the sacrifices which our Ancestors were wont to offer in honour of their deities." It is an interesting fact that these buildings appear to have been in the neighbourhood of Roman remains; and although others of a somewhat similar character have also been found in distant parts of the country, I am of opinion, that the one just described might be of Roman workmanship; and, when we remember that it was at no great distance from the pits and beds of burnt materials formerly described, I imagine it might have been connected with the religious rites of the people. Because, even if we suppose buildings of this peculiar shape, which are much ruder in their details, to have been the work of the natives of our country; still, from their mysterious character, their length, and apparently, at least in some instances, their total absence of the light of day, it seems to me not impossible they were either used as places for the safe keeping of their most valued property, or had more probably been connected with the secret rites of a native priesthood. The same style of building might have been

adopted by the Roman invaders, who, with the facility so remarkable in that people, may have continued in its gloomy recesses the superstitious ceremonies of its first architects, or engrafted on them their own dark Mithraic worship; and, for want at least of a better explanation, I can only say, it reminds me of the dark underground Sacella or smaller temples which the Romans dedicated to the god Mithras or the Sun. There is one described by Hodgson, in his "History of Northumberland," as having been found at Housesteads or "Borovicus," the general character of which somewhat resembled this building: he says, "the cave itself seems to have been a contemptible hovel dug out of the hill-side, lined with dry walls and covered with turf or straw; for the ruins of the walls and roof had not been sufficient to hide the altars from the action of the weather." It is also worthy of notice, that in it the altars, with the exception of a small one, were ranged along the western wall; corresponding, as it seemed, to the position in which the moulded stones were found in the Newstead building. In conclusion, I may allude to the fact of several coins of Constantine the Great, formerly exhibited to the Society, which were stated to have been found in the immediate neighbourhood; having on the reverse, a male figure of the Sun, standing, with radiated crown, his right hand raised, and left holding a globe; with the inscription, "*Soli invicto comiti*," the sun the invincible companion; "*Imperii comes*," I suppose, of the emperor. These coins might serve to shew that the worship of the sun was by no means unknown here. And Hodgson has referred to the same fact, when he says that "Mithraism had become common among the Romans during the reign of Commodus, and in the time of Severus had extended over all the western part of the empire."

VII.

John Buchanan, Esq., exhibited impressions from an engraved Roman gem, found at Uddingstone, near Bothwell, in 1835. It represents a winged genius kneeling, with his hands behind his back, somewhat rudely but spiritedly executed.

VIII.

A Report was made by the Curators on various additions recently made by purchase to the Society's Museum. These included—

A gold ornament, wrought in filagree work, and set with garnets, found on the farm of West Craigie, near the ancient Church of Dalmeny, Linlithgow.

shire, and supposed to have formed part of the adornments of a cross or pastoral staff. Its core is a mass of bronze.

Five Anglo-Saxon pennies in silver, found in November 1852, on the farm of Knowe, in the Island of Islay, about four feet below the surface, by a farm-servant employed in trenching the ground.

ÆTHELSTAN.

1. ✠ ÆDE . STAN REX TIO BRIT. Small cross in field. Near the grenetis a smaller cross.
- ✠ EADSTAN MO VVINLÐI. Same type. (Winchester.)
2. ✠ ÆDELSTAN REX. Small cross.



R MANNA MONET, in two lines, between which, three crosses.

EADRED.

1. ✠ EADREDER. Sic. Small cross.
ÐVRM ODMON, in two lines, between which, o + o.

EADGAR.

1. D⁴. k. R MANAIMO.
2. D³. a. R SIFERÐ.

See *Proceedings*, Part I., pp. 76, 77, for these references.

AUREUS OF NERO, found in May 1853, in a field near Dunbar.

NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laureated head to right.

R AVGVSTVS . AVGVSTA. Augustus and Livia standing.

Roman Silver—16 denarii, 2 quinarii.

Julius Cæsar, 1. Augustus, 3 den. 1 quin. Nero, 1, very fine. Vespasianus 1 den. 1 quin. Domitianus 1. Nerva 1. Antoninus Pius 1. Faustina senior 1. L. Verus 1. Commodus 1. Caracalla 1. Elagabalus 1. Philippus 1. Trajanus Decius 1.

Miscellaneous Silver.

Queen Anne, silver medal. 6 small English coins. Charles IX. of Sweden. Philip of France. Turkish piastre.

Roman Brass.

Julius and Augustus, one large brass struck in Gaul. Antonia, middle brass. Tiberius, one middle brass, rare. Antoninus Pius, one middle brass. M. Aurelius, one middle brass. L. Verus, two middle brass. Commodus, one middle brass. Severus, one large brass. Volusianus, one large brass. Tacitus, one small brass. Diocletianus, two middle brass. Carausius, one small brass. Crispus, one small brass. Julianus II., one middle brass.

A bronze culinary vessel, of the common medieval form of a tripod, with handle and spout, found on a farm in the vicinity of Dalkeith, Mid-Lothian.

The Chairman congratulated the Society on the close of a highly prosperous Session, and adjourned the Meeting till St Andrew's Day.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

~~~~~  
SEVENTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1853-54.  
~~~~~

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, *November 30, 1853.*

ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., succeeded by
THE HONOURABLE LORD MURRAY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Office-Bearers for the year were elected as follows:—

President.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D.

WILLIAM FORBES SKENE, Esq.

PATRICK CHALMERS, Esq. of Aldbar.

Councillors.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., F.R.S.E.

SIR JAMES RAMSAY, of Bamff, Bart.

ARCHIBALD T. BOYLE, Esq., Advocate.

SIR JOHN WATSON GORDON, Kt., P.R.S.A.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Esq.

ROBERT COX, Esq., W.S.

THE HONOURABLE LORD MURRAY.

THOMAS A. WISE, M.D., H.E.I.C.S.

GEORGE SETON, Esq., Advocate.

Secretaries.

JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq. A.R.S.A.

REV. ALEXANDER BRUNTON, D.D. } *for Foreign Correspondence.*

DAVID LAING, Esq.

Treasurer.

THOMAS B. JOHNSTON, Esq.

Curators of the Museum.

ROBERT FRAZER, Esq.

JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, M.D.

Librarian.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq. A.R.S.A.

The following Gentlemen having been proposed for admission, and balloted for, were declared to be duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The Right Honourable Lord ELCHO, M.P.

FRANCIS ABBOTT, Esq., Secretary to the General Post-Office for Scotland.

JAMES ARCHER, Esq., A.R.S.A.

ALEXANDER CRAIG, Esq.

WILLIAM ROSS, M.D.

ANDREW SMALL, Esq.

Mr ROBERT CHAMBERS proposed that a letter of thanks be written to Dr DANIEL WILSON, and signed by one of the Vice-Presidents, expressive of the sense entertained by the Society of his zealous and most efficient services whilst acting as their Secretary.

Mr LAING, in seconding this proposal, stated, that a vacancy in the number of Honorary Members having occurred by the decease of M. ARAGO, he begged to move, in conformity with the unanimous consent of the Council, that Dr WILSON be now elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

Both propositions were cordially approved of by the Meeting.

The Honourable Lord MURRAY, the Senior Vice-President, who retires by rotation (and who had unavoidably been prevented coming at an earlier hour), having taken the Chair, after some remarks on the commencement of another Session, suggested the expediency of forming small Committees for promoting the leading objects of the Society, by devoting their attention more exclusively to separate branches of Archæological investigation; his Lordship suggested, that there might be, for instance, a Committee on Scottish Antiquities in general, another for Roman Antiquities, and a third for Mediæval and Ecclesiastical Antiquities.

Mr SETON, in reference to this proposal, stated, that an effective Committee had been appointed for the express purpose of collecting information and contributions of Prints, Drawings, &c. connected with the Topographical History and Antiquities of the Three Lothians and the County of Peebles. He regretted to add, that, in answer to numerous circulars, the success was not commensurate with the exertions of the Committee. Notwithstanding such discouragement, as the appointment of these Committees might be of advantage to the Society, he had much pleasure in seconding his Lordship's proposal; and the same was referred to the Council to consider which of the Members would be most likely to render active service on such Committees.

On the motion of Mr J. M. MITCHELL, a vote of thanks was given to the Honourable Lord MURRAY, for his conduct while Vice-President of the Society, and for the great interest he has always taken in the Society's welfare.

CONVERSAZIONE.

In the evening, a *Conversazione* was held, when a valuable collection of Antiquities, contributed by various Members, was exhibited.

December 26, 1853.

THE HONOURABLE LORD MURRAY in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows :—

JOHN STUART, Esq., Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot., Aberdeen.

JAMES BAYNE, Esq., S.S.C.

EDWARD HUIE, Esq.

The Donations laid on the Table included—

A selection of the various Coins which have recently been found in different parts of Scotland ; and also two Bronze Swords and the Bronze Point of a Scabbard, found at Cauldinghame, near Brechin. From the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury ; presented through JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., Queen's Remembrancer.

Two specimens of Green Proconesian and Carian Marble from the Pavement, and a piece of Glass Mosaic from the Walls, of Santa Sophia, at Constantinople : by DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, M.D.

Scottish Silver Coins, found at Edzell, near Brechin : by ALLAN N. SCOTT, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Drawings of Doorways at Roslin ; and 12 Engravings of Views of Edinburgh, by the Honourable JOHN ELPHINSTONE, dated 1760, as contributions to the Society's Topographical Collections : by WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq., A.R.S.A.

I.

The first communication was a Letter from JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., Queen's Remembrancer, stating, that he had been directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to present to the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries in Edinburgh the articles of Treasure Trove mentioned above in the list of Donations ; viz.—

Sixteen Coins, being a selection from 46 silver English and Irish

pennies of Edward I., and Scottish of Alexander III., discovered on digging the foundation of a house near the Shore at Portobello.

Eleven Coins, a selection from 693 silver pennies, chiefly of the reigns of Edward I. and II., found on the farm of Cairncross, the property of David Milne Home, Esq., in the parish of Coldinghame, and county of Berwick.

Two Roman Copper Coins, dug up in the garden of Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, at the site of the Bishop's Palace, in Fortrose, in the county of Ross.

Twenty Roman Coins, a selection from 141 found on the Hill of Megray, the property of Captain Barclay of Ury, near Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine.

And two Bronze Swords and a Bronze Scabbard Tip, found in the lands of Caudinghame, the property of Lord Panmure, in the county of Forfar. Of these fine bronze relics a short notice was laid before the Society at their Meeting on the 9th May 1853.—(See PROCEEDINGS, Part II., p. 181.)

II.

Mr CHRISTIE, the Secretary, then read a Paper, illustrated by Drawings and Diagrams, descriptive of the Mosque of Santa Sophia, at Constantinople, pointing out, among other facts, the places where the specimens of Marble and Mosaic, presented by Dr Maclagan to the Museum of the Society, had most probably been employed. He drew the attention of the Society to the difference between the specimen of Ancient Glass Mosaic then before them (rude, misshapen, and having, in parts, the gilt surface of the tessera exposed instead of protected by the glass), and the specimens of modern work produced at the Great Exhibition of 1851; and showed, that this very rudeness would produce a superior effect.

III.

REPORT ON THE COINS PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY FROM THE HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

By W. H. SCOTT, M.D., CURATOR OF COINS.

The coins found at Portobello are in good preservation, but of little importance, being common. The English are all of Edward I., with EDW. Three are of London, one of York. The only Irish coin is a Waterford penny, with three pellets below the bust. The Scottish coins, 11 in number, are all of the common types of Alexander III. The varieties are as follows:—

One mullet of five points, three mullets of six points.

Four mullets of six points; five specimens.

Three mullets of six and one star of seven points; three specimens.

Two mullets of six and two stars of seven points; two specimens.

The first of these varieties is the scarcest, according to Mr Lindsay; and it will be seen that only one specimen occurs here. It is not known to what the great variety of these types is to be attributed: I should suppose it to point out the various mints in which the coins were struck; as, during the latter part of this reign, instead of mints and moneyer's names, the legend is always *ÆX SCOTORVM*. There are, however, no means of proving or disproving this conjecture, as we cannot attribute to any particular mint any one of the types.

The coins found at Cairncross are also of little importance. The only one worth mentioning is a well-preserved penny of Robert Bruce, of the usual types. A single Berwick coin of Edward I. occurs also among them.

The first of the coins found near Fortrose is a middle brass of Augustus, *Divus Augustus Pater*. Radiated head of Augustus.

R. Provident. Altar of Providentia. This coin is common and well known; but the specimen is interesting to us, both as found in Scotland, and from its good preservation, which shows distinctly the carvings on the front of the altar and the raised and ornamented rim surrounding the upper part, so as to leave a concavity in the centre.

The second coin is the well-known middle brass of Nero, commemorating an event not clearly mentioned in history, the closure of the Temple of Janus by Nero. The legend is, *Pace P(opuli) R(omani) ubiq. parta, Janum clusit.*

The twenty Roman coins laid before the Society formed part of a hoard found on the Hill of Megray, near Stonehaven, county Kincardine, on the estate of Captain Barclay of Ury. The number of coins was in all 141; but owing to

the worn and incrustated condition in which they were, I selected only twenty for the cabinet of the Society.

The hoard ranged from the time of Nero to that of Severus, inclusive, resembling in this the large hoard mentioned in the first number of our "Proceedings," p. 60, which was found at Portmoak, in Fife. It may be supposed, like the former, to be a relic of the expedition of Severus. The latest coin of the twenty laid before the Society is of Severus, and has evidently been little, if at all, in circulation, though the reverse type is injured by a green incrustation. The coins are of little importance, the only scarce one among them that of Albinus. As they are interesting to us, however, being discovered in Scotland, I append a catalogue, referring for some of the coins to the list of the Portmoak hoard, given in the Proceedings, p. 60, *seq.*

GALBA.

—*Proceedings*, p. 60, No. 2.

VESPASIANUS.

IMP. CÆS. VESP. AVG. P. M. Laureated head to right. R. PON. MAX across the field. Female seated holding a simpulum.

It is singular to find the title *Pontifex Maximus* both on obverse and reverse, and the coin has no appearance of being plated. I should have supposed it simply an error caused by the use of a wrong reverse die; but I find a similar coin in *Mezzabarba*, ed. 1730, p. 108. *Eckhel* does not mention it, though such a peculiarity as the repetition of the pontifical title is worth noticing; he probably, however, mistrusted *Mezzabarba*, who is certainly an unsafe guide, though correct in the present case.

TITUS.

(T. CÆS.) IMP. VESP. PON. TR. P. . . Laureated head to right. R. *No legend.* Judæa seated beneath a palm-tree. Behind, a warrior, probably the Emperor, resting his foot upon a globe.

TRAJANUS.

1. IMP. CÆS. NERVA. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. Laureated head to right. R. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. Victory, placed on the prow of a ship, holding a garland and palm branch.
2. IMP. CÆS. NER. TRAIAN. OPTIM. AVG. GERM. DAC. Laureated head to right. R. PARTHICO. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Female standing with cornucopia.

HADRIANUS.

1. IMP. CÆSAR. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. AVG. Laureated head to right. R. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Female standing before an altar holding a patera and cornucopia.

2. Same obverse. R. Same legend. Concord seated holding out a patera. In exergue CONCORD.
3. HADRIANVS . AVG . COS . III . P . P. Laureated head to right. R. ROMA . FELIX. Rome seated on a curule chair holding out a branch.

ANTONINVS PIVS.

1. IMP . CÆS . T . AEL . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. Laureated head to right. R. TR . POT . XV . COS . IIII. Fortune standing with rudder and cornucopia.
2. ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXIII. Laureated head to right. R. ROMA . COS . IIII. Roma seated holding a Victory.
3. Similar obverse, Tribunitian, date illegible. R. TR . POT S . IIII. Female seated to left. This coin seems to be of inferior silver to the others, but not plated.

FAUSTINA senior.

1. No. 7. *Proceedings*, p. 64.
2. No. 2. " "

M. AURELIUS.

1. AVRELIVS . CÆS . ANTON . AVG . PII . F. Bare head to right. R. TR . POT . XII . COS . II. Felicity standing holding a caduceus.
2. M . ANTONINVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. Laureated head to right. R. See No. 7, *Proceedings*, p. 65.
3. As No. 8, *Proceedings*, p. 65. R. TR . P . XXX . IMP . VIII . COS . III. Felicity standing with cornucopia and long caduceus.

COMMODVS.

- IMP . L . AVREL . COMM . AVG . P . FEL. Laureated head to right. R. SERAPIDI . CONSERV . AVG. Serapis standing.

CRISPINA.

- CRISPINA . AVGVSTA. Head to right. R. CERES. Ceres standing holding ears of corn and a torch.

ALBINVS.

- D . CLODIVS . ALBINVS . CÆS. Bare head to right. R. PROVID . AVG . COS. Providence standing.

SEVERVS.

- SEVERVS . PIVS . AVG. Laureated head to right. R. INDVLGENTIA . AVG . IN PARTH. Astarte riding on a lion to right.

IV.

NOTICE OF AN INCISED SEPULCHRAL SLAB FOUND SOME YEARS AGO NEAR NEWSTEAD, ROXBURGHSHIRE. BY JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D.

The sandstone slab (of which a rubbing was exhibited, see the accompanying woodcut) was found, some years ago, a little to the east of the village of Newstead, in the same field in which the Roman altar dedicated to Silvanus had been discovered, as Dr Smith was informed by Thomas Tod, Esq. of Drygrange (to whose kindness he was also indebted for being able to figure this altar and the aureus of Antoninus Pius, in the First Part of the Society's *Proceedings*). The stone was given by Mr Tod to the late Sir D. Erskine of Dryburgh Abbey, by whose orders it was fixed in its present position in the north wall of the choir of the Abbey. It had been considerably broken, and is now rather irregular in shape, measuring about 13 inches in length by $11\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; there is cut on it a portion of a large-sized double-edged sword of ancient form, the guard being bent towards the blade; at the sides of the handle we have the letters "A. P.," apparently the initials of the person's name to whom the monument had been placed; probably a Pringle, as this was a common name in the immediate vicinity. On the right of the sword-blade is sculptured a mason's square; on the left a pair of compasses (?), either the symbols of the man's trade, or possibly that of his being a freemason; and below these we have on each side leaves apparently of ivy, or the more sacred emblem of the vine. The sword was generally placed on the tomb of a knight, but occasionally also on that of any one who bore such a weapon. And it may be remarked, that in the adjoining village of Newstead there existed a lodge of freemasons—the St John's of Melrose—claiming an origin from the first builders of the Abbey of Melrose, to which town the lodge is now removed, and where its meetings are still duly held. In placing this stone in the wall of Dryburgh Abbey, Sir David Erskine added below it another, on which he got sculptured the blade of the sword, carrying round the whole a wreath of leaves, and thus completing it according to his



idea of what it had originally been. The difference, however, between the old and the newly cut stone is easily distinguished.

Dr Smith took the opportunity of adding to the list of Roman coins found in this neighbourhood (see *Proceedings*, Part I., p. 33), a denarius of DOMITIAN, in good preservation. IMP. CÆS. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. XIII. Laureated head of Domitian to right. R. IMP. XXII. COS. XVI. CENS. P. P. P. Minerva walking to right, protecting herself with the Ægis, and brandishing a javelin. It was dug up in a field, near Newstead, in July last.

January 23, 1854.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., in the Chair.

Among the Donations laid on the table were—

Three Roman Coins found near the Reculvers: by GEORGE SETON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

A collection of various British and Foreign Coins: by Dr DANIEL WILSON, H.M.S.A. Scot.

Three Coins of Ceylon. Also, a pamphlet on Ancient Spanish Coins. "Note sur deux monnaies Ortokides." Tracts by the Donor. Eichhorn de Gemmis Sculptis Hebræorum, 4to. Johannis Olivæ in Marmor Isiacum Exercitationes. Romæ, 1719, 4to. Gros de Boze, Explication d'une Inscription Taurobolique. Paris, 1705, 4to. Caroli Patini Commentarius in tres Inscriptiones Græcas. Padua, 1685, 4to: by W. H. SCOTT, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

A Medal struck to commemorate the Exhibition at Cork in the year 1852: by R. SAINTHILL, Esq., Cork.

Very rude small Stone Patera found in the Forest of Birse, Aberdeenshire: by JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A.

I.

The first Communication read was by GABRIEL SURENNE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

It was descriptive of a visit paid by Mr Surenne in August last to the Chateau d'Adam Bruce, at Bruis, or Brix, in Normandy, belonging to Baron Robert Bruce, the Norman chieftain by whom William, seventh Duke of Normandy, was accompanied on his successful invasion of England in 1066, and who became the founder of the Royal Scottish House of Bruce. The Chateau, Mr Surenne stated, was situated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which was the village of Bruis, and at the foot flowed the River Douve. It was in the department of La Manche, which formed a fifth part of ancient Normandy, and was one of the most curious portions of France for antiquities, castles, and reminiscences. The castle, which was 500 feet above the river, and commanded a beautiful panoramic view, was a total ruin. The walls had been gradually demolished by the inhabitants of Bruis to build houses, so that the foundations, with a few remnants of the walls, were the only relics that could now be seen. The castle had three ramparts, the foundations of which might still be traced at 300, 600, and 800 yards from it, the breadth of the ditches being about 45 feet, and their depth about 15, which showed the Bruce's castle must have been a fortress of the first order. In several places there were platforms of stones, which led to the supposition that the ramparts were strengthened by forts, bastions, and towers. On the whole, it was a fortress which it would require a large army to invest; and, from the relics found on excavation, it would seem that it had at one time been besieged.

Mr SURENNE has the intention of publishing his communication in a separate work, on the History of the Royal Scottish House of Bruce, which renders it unnecessary to give more than this brief summary of his paper.

II.

REPORT ON THE DONATIONS OF COINS NOW ADDED TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION. By W. H. SCOTT, M.D., CURATOR OF COINS.

Dr Scott first referred to the Coins presented by Mr Seton, one only of which he would describe, the others being much effaced. ALLECTUS. R. LAETITIA AVG. galley. In *exergue* q. c., which may possibly be extended into (*Pecunia*

Officinæ) Quartæ Clausenti; Coin struck in the fourth officina of the mint at Clausentum (Southampton).

It may be necessary to notice that, in consequence of Dr Wilson leaving Scotland sooner than he anticipated, among the Coins left to be presented to the Society by himself, a few presented by other donors have been mixed, which cannot well be distinguished.

Two only of the Scottish Coins among those presented by Dr Wilson deserve notice.

The first is a curious groat of James I., struck at Edinburgh, but which has the name spelt, by some extraordinary blunder, EDINSIRGH.

The other, engraved here, is a half-hardhead or halfpenny of James VI.



I. R. crowned. Legend imperfect... COB R. St Andrews cross through an open crown. In the quarters a quatrefoil. From the resemblance of this reverse to the coins of Mary, it is probable that this curious little coin belongs to one of the earliest coinages of James. It is unpublished, and of great rarity, although in bad condition. I know, indeed, of only another specimen, also very badly preserved, which was formerly in the collection of the late Mr Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot.

The Greek and Roman Coins are of no particular interest, with the exception of a beautifully preserved specimen of the following Coin, struck by Titus to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem :—

ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΤΙΤΟΣ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ (*Imperator Titus Cesar*). Laureated head to right. R. ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΛΗΚΤΙΑΣ (*Judæa capta*). Victory standing, resting her foot on a helmet, and writing on a shield suspended to a palm-tree.

Pellerin has engraved a similar coin, bearing on the shield ΝΙΚΗ ΚΑΙΣ (*Victoria Cæsaris*); but though this coin is in an unusually fine state of preservation, nothing can be read on the shield. A few indistinct marks do indeed appear, but cannot be read into what Pellerin saw on his.

The only other coin requiring special notice is a large silver coin of Ghiased-din Tughlak Shah, eighteenth of the Mohammedan sovereigns of Delhi, who reigned from 721 to 725 of the Hegira, 1321-1325 A.D.

Obverse.—The victorious Sultan Ghias-ed-dunia wa ed-din, Abu'lmuzafer (Defender of the world and of religion, Father of Victory. (*i.e.*, Victorious. *Ghazi*, the word above translated by *victorious*, is properly *victorious over the infidels*.)

Reverse.—Tughlak Shah, Sultan, Protector of the Commander of the faithful.
Margin.—This coin (is) struck at the residence (of the Sultan) Delhi, in the year three-and-twenty and seven hundred, 723 H. = 1323 A.D.

Mr Thomas (Coins of the Patan Sultans of Hindostan, p. 47), gives a similar coin, but struck in the year 724.

February 27, 1854.

The Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having taken place, the following Gentlemen were duly elected Fellows :—

Rev. DAVID WADDELL, Minister of Stow.

Rev. WALTER SCOTT, Minister of Whittingham.

ALEXANDER OSWALD BRODIE, Esq.

RICHARD GORDON, Esq.

The Donations laid on the table consisted of—

Impression of a Cufic Inscription, from a Slab found near Tarsous, Asia Minor. By J. CLAPPERTON, Esq., British Consul at Tarsous.

Mémoires de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France, Troisième Serie, Tome I.: from the National Society of Antiquaries of France.

Description Historique et Graphique du Louvre et des Tuileries. Par M. le Comte de Clarac : by M. ALFRED MAURY, President of the Society of Antiquaries of France.

Questions relative à l'Ethnologie Ancienne de la France. Par Alfred Maury, &c. : from the Author.

These three works were accompanied with a letter addressed to

the President from M. ALFRED MAURY, President of the Imperial Society of Antiquaries of France, upon receiving the first Parts of the present "Proceedings," expressing the high satisfaction entertained in renewing with the sister Society of Scotland those relations which had been interrupted for a lengthened period.

The following Communications were then read :—

I.

ON THE ANCIENT SCULPTURED MONUMENT DISCOVERED AT ST ANDREWS, IN 1833. BY GEORGE BUIST, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A. Scot.

The Cathedral of St Andrews, it will be remembered, was founded in 1189, finished in 1318, and destroyed by the Reformers in 1559. From this period until 1826 the rubbish of its ruined roof and walls lay piled upon its foundations and its floor to the thickness of many feet. The mass seems to have been ransacked over and over again, for the sake of the building stones contained in it; and in half the houses of St Andrews built within the next 150 years, fragments of the cathedral will be found. When, in 1826, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests had the remaining material cleared away, scarcely a stone of any size was found to be contained in it, the wonder being that the floor and tombstones of the clergy should have been left as they were, untouched. In 1833 a grave was dug deeper than the foundations of the cathedral itself, and 6 or 8 feet lower than the floor, and here the first fragments of the sarcophagus were found. On their character being explained to the Rev. Mr Lyon, by whom a very faithful drawing of the principal panel had been made, a separate search was instituted, and some farther fragments discovered; and it is more than probable that, had pains enough been taken, the whole would have been brought to light. But, so lightly were these priceless relics prized at the seat of the oldest University in Scotland, that for six years they lay tumbling about as if of no interest or consequence to any one whatever, the Rev. Dr Dibdin having been permitted to carry some fragments of them away to obtain illustrations for his book, in which some drawings of them appear. In 1837 I placed Mr Lyon's drawing in the hands of Dr Craik, and an engraving of it appears in the third volume of the Pictorial History of England; and in 1839, when in charge of the Cupar-Fife Museum, I had casts of it made, and set up as a coffin, in the form in which it had obviously originally stood, the place of the

missing pieces being supplied by duplicate casts of those existing, the substitution being noted. From the elaborate style of the sculpture, it is quite clear that it was originally intended for exhibition above ground, being in all likelihood placed upon a pedestal, and surmounted by a decorated cover; and from the fact of its being found in detached fragments many feet under what had been the surface of the ground when the cathedral was built, it is clear that all reverence had ceased to be attached to it by the middle of the twelfth century at latest,—the same being the case with many of the sculptured crosses, one of which is built into the church-wall of St Vigean, a structure said to be nearly six centuries old, and into that of the church at Fordoun, not of very greatly less antiquity. In those days everything to which people had previously attached any considerable degree of reverence was forced into the service of the church, and

“Pan to Moses lent his pagan horn,”

symbolically, at all events, in every quarter of the country. From these circumstances, but much more especially from the conflicting and absurd accounts given of these sculptures by our earlier historians, it is quite clear that in those days tradition had long been silent regarding them, and that no more was known of them in the twelfth century than at the present time. Yet monuments, of which there are still nearly 200 in existence, and of which probably double this number was then in being, to be found in half dozens in every one of the eastern counties from Fife to Caithness, both included, must have held no small place in public estimation for very many years, as their original erection must have owned a common origin, and been the result of a feeling or fashion of very general prevalence amongst the people, when such things were propagated at a tardy pace indeed. If we assume, as we may fairly do, the whole circumstances connected with them, and the veneration accorded to them, to have been forgotten by the twelfth century, we may fairly assume that they could not have come into existence later than the tenth; and this carries us back to one of the most dark, barbarous, and benighted periods of our history, when science, literature, and the arts, seemed to have been alike disregarded in Scotland. Nor are we permitted to pause even here, if it can be made probable that the class of monuments to which the St Andrews' sarcophagus belongs could not have been brought into existence later than the tenth century, we are thrown back on a period of savage darkness and bewilderment, whose recesses extend back to before the commencement of the Christian era. The utmost attempt at religious or monumental structure made during the Druidical period consists of rows, circles, or single pieces of huge unhewn stones, indicative of the utter absence of anything approaching to taste, skill, or art;

and, with the exception of the Round towers, of whose history we are as ignorant as we are of that of the cross stones, we have nothing like a structural erection of any sort older than the seventh century. Such numberless instances have of late years been disclosed to us of light and shadow, in the history of nations, now in gloom—now rolling forward on the summit of the wave of semi-civilization—now sunk in the trough of the sea of barbarism,—that there seems nothing very preposterous in the presumption that Scotland may, in the earliest ages, have been obedient to the common law, however deficient we may be as yet of direct proof that she was so. As it is obvious that all we have hitherto had written on this subject is the fruit of ill-considered conjecture, we shall look with deep interest to the fruits of the exertions of the Spalding Club to furnish us with complete sets of the Sculptured stones, with the view of carrying out a recommendation of Pennant, of suffering them to speak for themselves, in place of every man furnishing them with a voice to speak according to his fancies, and, above all things, endeavouring to rescue such as remain from that fate which has overtaken so many of them already.

Each side of the coffin of the St Andrews' sculpture seems to have consisted of three pieces; the end pieces are decorated with that curious kind of ornament characteristic of all the stones,—serpents, lizards, and the like, interlaced amongst each other, holding a conspicuous place amongst them. The panel which constitutes the middle portion is covered with high and rich reliefs. At one end is represented a man in rich flowing garments, with a full-bottomed wig; he has a fine sword-belt, with a sword depending in a highly-ornamented sheath. He is tearing open the jaws of a lion; the character of the animal is clearly brought out by his short snout, his mane, and the tuft at the end of his tail. The wig, the belt, and the sword-sheath, closely resemble those of the figures on the Assyrian marbles. Farther on is a dog-like quadruped with wings, pouncing on a deer, and then a huntsman with his spear in his right hand, and a small ornamented shield in his left; three greyhounds, and what seems like a wolf or jackal, with a couple of deer, are before him. In the corner above these are some other dogs and deer, with bad representations of two monkeys. On the upper and middle portion of the stone is a man on horseback; he is richly attired, wears a full-bottomed wig, and his sword-sheath seen from under his mantle is richly and elaborately sculptured; on his left wrist he holds a hawk; a lion in this case, represented with considerable fidelity and spirit, has sprung on the neck of his horse, the attack being much more coolly received than such things are in modern times.

It has been shown that these wonderful relics must have been inhumed early in the twelfth century. This date may at all events be assumed as established;

and at what period of our history, back at all events to the Roman invasion, were the arts in such a condition in Scotland as to bring such things as these into existence at all? And if we are not to look within this vast dark space for sculptures of such artistical merit from native chisels, or for any Oriental sculptures at all, we must fall back on the recesses of an unknown antiquity, and a condition of things of which the first rude traces are only now beginning to be examined. Dr Buist concluded by laying before the meeting a silver coin of a King Arsaces, who reigned in Parthia about the commencement of our era. The head was covered with a rich curled wig, exactly like those on the Assyrian sculptures and the St Andrews sarcophagus. He also laid before them a gold coin of Augustus, and two coins of Claudius Cæsar, found, in 1849, near Quilon.

NOTE.—The following is a list of the writers on Scythian or Druidical Antiquities, and on Roman Coins found in India, taken from Dr Buist's Index:—Scythian Remains of Crisa (Captain Kittoe). Corbin's India Review, 1839. On the Neilgherries (Captain Cotgrave). Madras Literary Transactions, 1847 (Dr Smids). Bombay Asiatic Transactions, 1849–1852. In the Deccan (Captain Taylor). *Ibidem*. Amongst the Cassia Hills (Yule). Transactions of the Bengal Asiatic Society, 1844. In various parts of the Carnatic (Rev. William Taylor). Madras Literary Transactions, 1847. Druidical Connection with India (Captain Cunningham, 1853).

Roman Coins found in India, near Coombatore (Madras Literary Transactions, 1844); near Quilon (Bengal Asiatic Transactions, 1849); at Allahabad and Enellore (Paper in Collection of Bengal Asiatic Transactions, 1832, Dr Bird); Prinsep's Catalogue of (Bombay Asiatic Transactions, 1842).

II.

ON THE SCYTHIAN BOWS, AND BOWS OF THE ANCIENTS, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF INDIA. BY GEORGE BUIST, LL.D., &c.

The present bow of Affghanistan, the Punjaub, and Northern India, is made, Dr Buist said, of stripes of green bamboo and buffalo horns cemented by glue, tightly bound around with muslin, and lacquered, gilt, and varnished. The form they present is very elegant when bent; when unstrung, they twist around in the opposite direction altogether, their curvature losing all resemblance to that which it usually possesses. They are, in a great measure, destroyed by wet weather; and when softened by moisture, are apt to be eaten by rats or other vermin.

Dr Buist alluded to the article "Bow," in the latest edition of the Encyclo-

pædia Britannica, noticing the designations and peculiarities of the bows of the Greeks and of the Scythians, and made some remarks as to its supposed origin or invention, &c. He said it was very clear the writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* took his notions from the bows used in England, made of a single piece of even-grained lancewood, or of a straight yew. A bow of this kind, when bent, could only assume the form of a simple and regular curve, approaching to the arch of a circle. The bows of India were precisely of the form of those represented on Trajan's Pillar, as used by the Romans on their invasion of England, and so were much the greater part of those represented on the Greek and Roman sculptures. The letter Σ, as representing the ancient letter C, to which the writer referred as being the form of the Scythian bow, was not of semicircular form like the letter C, as he supposed it to be, till nearly the commencement of the fourth century of our era. The Cadmean sigma was almost exactly the form of the Scythian bow, or as nearly so as the combination of four straight lines into a zigzag could resemble a double curve. With the exception of the Pelasgean sigma, which was of the form of the common S reversed (S), and the Delian, which was similar to it, but direct, in the whole of the ten alphabets given by Fosbroke,¹ the sigma was of the shape in which the capital letter is at present always written and printed.

He referred at length to the excellent description of the Scythian and Parthian bows, given by Ammianus Marcellinus, as quoted by Fosbroke.² It is interesting to observe, that this exactly corresponds with the bows now in use amongst the Sikhs, Affghans, and Persians. They measure, when strung, four feet from tip to tip, and are probably uniform in length and in thickness; they vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference in the middle; and weigh from a pound to twenty ounces; the arrow weighs about an ounce. The string is of catgut. The arrow is made of young bamboo; it has three feathers at the upper extremity, and the notch is protected, and prevented from splitting, by a piece of wood inserted and made fast by a thread. The whole is a singularly warlike and elegant implement. It discharges the arrow very easily, and will carry 200 yards. The head of the arrow is armed by an iron point, sometimes square, sometimes round. Bows of this sort sell for from one to two rupees (2s. to 4s.); their arrows are from two to four annas (3d. to 6d.) each. It is perfectly convenient for use on horseback, and is commonly represented in the hands of the Centaur turning round and shooting on its enemies as it retired. It is the same in all likelihood as that which made the Parthians of old so dangerous on their retreat.

Dr Buist stated, that some writers, as in the article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, before alluded to, had erred in supposing that the epithet, *Αργυροτοξος*,

¹ *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 355.

² *Ibid.* p. 611.

bestowed on Apollo, referred to metallic ornaments of gold or silver on the bow, which would interfere with its elasticity; but he believed that merely gilding, lacquering, or ornamenting with foil, was what it referred to, a style of ornament also still in use in the bows of India; and this explanation exactly corresponded with the descriptions of the ancient writers, and would in no way interfere with the best construction of the bow itself. No wonder a bow of this peculiar form should, in every way, be a favourite with people like the Greeks, remarkable for their perception of what was exquisite in regard to symmetry and beauty. Besides its excellencies in the way already mentioned, each of its two extremities represented the sigma, or double curve of beauty, so constantly recurring in all the ornaments of their architecture, the grace of which is obvious to every eye. A long straight piece of the male or solid bamboo forms the most common bow of India, and throws an arrow with prodigious force. The robbers of the upper country lie nearly flat on their backs, which admits of their concealing themselves from their victims, and shoot from off their right foot with prodigious force and wonderful precision. The old English bow was yew, the modern one is of lancewood, both about six feet in length; the arrows varying from two to three in length. The English cloth-yard-shaft, which the bowman could draw to its stretch, must have been of not very frequent use; this would bend a bow into a curve greater than a semicircle. The oldest bows represented on the Saxon illuminations are all nearly of the simplest form. The Egyptian bows represented in Wilkinson's drawings seem all about four feet in length; they are obviously made of a single piece of wood gradually thinned away at both extremities. The bows represented on the Nimroud Marbles are, like the English and Egyptian, perfectly plain; they are from three to four feet in length, those used in chariots being the shortest. They are sometimes represented as drawn nearly into a semicircle.

III.

A GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF BRUCE.

By GABRIEL SURENNE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

In this communication, Mr Surene gave a detailed account of the pedigree from Duke Thebotaw, under Gudrod Mikilati King of Norway, in 821; Earl Bruce, under King Olaf IV.; Robert Bruce, First Baron, under William the Conqueror; Robert Bruce, Third Baron, the Head of the Scottish House, under King David I.; to Robert Bruce, Ninth Baron of Cleveland, Eighth Lord of Annandale, Second Earl of Carrick, Prince of the Blood, and King of Scotland, in 1306. Mr Surene traced the ancestry of Bruce through twenty generations, naming two

Danish, nine Norwegian, two Norman, one English, and six Scottish progenitors of the victor of Bannockburn. The paper forms a portion of the work upon which the Author is at present engaged, relating to the History of the ROYAL SCOTTISH HOUSE OF BRUCE.

A communication was made from THE COUNCIL stating that, in accordance with a request from some Public Bodies, and the arrangements of other Societies, the days of opening the Museum had been changed; and that the Museum would in future be open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the admission to be by orders from Members on Wednesday, and free to the public at large on Saturday.

27th March 1854.

FRANCIS ABBOTT, Esq., in the Chair.

Among the Donations laid on the Table were—

A Gun-Lock from the Tower of London: by GEORGE BERRY, Esq., Portobello.

A Collection of Cingalese Coins: by W. H. SCOTT, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

A Pair of Metallic Tractors in Case: by GEORGE BELL, M.D.

Archæological Journal, Nos. 38, 39: by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States: by H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT, LL.D.; illustrated by S. EASTMAN. Part Third: by the Hon. GEORGE MONYPENNY, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

History and Traditions of the Land of the Lindsays in Angus and Mearns, by ANDREW JERVISE, Esq., Brechin: by the AUTHOR.

The first Communication was—

I.

ON THE COINAGE OF CEYLON DURING THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURIES. BY W. H. SCOTT, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

In the course of my examination of the Oriental coins contained in the cabinet of the Society, I found several coins of the ancient rajahs of Ceylon, similar to those first, I believe, read and explained by Mr Prinsep, and recently illustrated by Mr Vaux, in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for October 1853.

The series preserved in the Society's cabinet was not perfect; but as I happened to possess many examples of these coins, I was fortunately able to complete it, so far as can be done in copper. Of one raja, Lokeswara, only gold coins have, I believe, as yet been discovered.

I have ventured to alter the arrangement proposed by Mr Vaux, in some respects, for reasons which can only be appreciated on an examination of the coins themselves.

These coins may be found engraved in Mr Prinsep's *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* (April 1837, vol. vi. plate 20), and in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for October 1853. I borrow, in describing these rude coins, the words of Mr Prinsep, (*loc. cit.* p. 300):—"The device on all these coins is the same; a rude standing figure or raja on the obverse, holding a flower in the left hand, and an instrument of warfare in the right. The skirts of the dress are rudely depicted on either side of the body, and the fold of the *dhótí* falls between his legs, which, being taken for a tail, has led some to call him *Hanumán*, but, I think, without reason. There are five dots and a flower to the right. On the reverse, the same figure is more rudely depicted in a sitting attitude. The mode of expressing the face is altogether unique in the history of perverted art."

The first sovereign of whom I find coins of the present class, is a queen, *Lilawati*, widow of *Parakrama Bahu*, of whom three specimens are found here.

The kingdom was governed in her name from A.D. 1202 to 1205, when she was deposed by Sahasa Malla. In 1214 she was, by some revolution in affairs, restored to the throne for about a year, but was again deposed by an usurper, named Lokeswara, who reigned only nine months. After this *Lilawati* again ascended the throne, but remained on it only seven months, and I have no further information connected with her.

It is obvious that her coins, which are pretty numerous, belong to her first

and longest reign, 1202-1205. Of her dethroner, *Sahasa Malla*, the Society possesses four specimens. He reigned from 1205 to 1213.¹ The coins of *Sahasa Malla* are the most frequent of all those of Ceylon, so far as my opportunities of observation have extended.

Next comes *Dharmasoka*, or, as his name occurs on the coins, *Dhammasoka*, an infant of three months only. His reign extended over one year at most; and that this is correct may be supposed from the fact that his coins are the most uncommon of the present series. Only one appears in the cabinet of the Society.

After one year's reign, he was supplanted by the minister of the late sovereign *Sahasa Malla*, who was named *Nayáyanga*, or *Nikanga*. He is stated to have reigned only for seventeen days; after which time occurred the first restoration of *Lilawati*, in 1214. Her second restoration took place in 1216. In the same year an usurper, *Parakrama Bahu II.* ascended the throne, and reigned till 1219, in which year a Malabar usurper, named *Magha*, overthrew him, and reigned for twenty-one years after. Of neither of these have any coins as yet been discovered.

In 1240, however, *Vijaya Bahu III.* assumed the sovereignty, and reigned at *Dambadenia* for twenty-four years. To this sovereign, rather than to *Vijaya I.*, do I ascribe the coins classed by Mr Vaux to the latter sovereign, on the ground that a careful comparison of many specimens has convinced me, from the difference of fabric and size, that these coins must be classed along with those of *Parakrama* and *Bhuvaneka*; while the coins of *Lilawati*, *Sahasa Malla*, and *Dhammasoka*, form a separate, and, as I think, earlier division. In fact, if it be admitted that the coins of *Lilawati*, *Sahasa Malla*, and *Dhammasoka* do, as I say, resemble each other in fabric and size, it can hardly be denied that those of *Vijaya*, *Parakrama*, and *Bhuvaneka* do so also, being smaller and in lower relief than the others already mentioned. If so, as the date of *Bhuvaneka I.* is well known, A.D. 1303, it will follow that the coins resembling his must belong to the period closely preceding him, and not to a period long before, (*Vijaya I.* 1071, *Parakrama I.* 1153,) with the intervention of a different style of coinage between them. For these reasons, I class to *Vijaya III.* the coin No. 1, of which one specimen only is possessed by the Society.

¹ I have unfortunately been unable to consult the chronological list of Turnour, and am obliged to rely, for the dates of such sovereigns as are not mentioned in the paper of Mr Vaux, on the only authority I have, a chronological list drawn up by Mr Simon Casie Chitty, in a *Ceylon Gazetteer* for 1834. Errors may exist in it; but they cannot be of much importance, and the succession of the reigns is of more consequence to my arguments than their precise duration.

I also class to his successor, Parakrama Bahu III., who reigned also at Dambadenia from 1267 onwards for the space of thirty-five years, the coins bearing that name, of which eight specimens are possessed by the Society. He was followed by Vijaya IV., who reigned at Pollannaruwa for two years. Of his successor, Bhuvaneka I., who reigned at Yapahu from 1303 to 1314, one coin only occurs, the last of the series.

Thus it will be seen, that, according to my arrangement, the series extends from 1202 to 1303, a space of one hundred years only. As to the cause of so singular an arrangement in Ceylon as that only these princes should have coined money, while on the continent of India every petty raja issued his own coinage, is hardly to be explained, unless we can suppose Ceylon so deluged with the Indian currency as not to require a native one, or so much addicted to barter as not to wish for one. Possibly, however, coins may be yet discovered extending the numismatic series of this important island to a length more becoming its importance.¹

I will conclude by noting the comparative scarcity of these coins, so far as my experience has extended. In the order of abundance, the names run as follows:—Sahasa Malla, Lilawati, Parakrama, Vijaya, Bhuvaneka, and Dhammasoka, whose coins are by far the scarcest.

II.

ON THE ANCIENT AND MODERN ETHNOGRAPHY OF SCOTLAND. BY JOHN BEDDOE, B.A., M.D., Fellow of the Ethnological Society of London, Resident Physician to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.

In a pamphlet issued and circulated by the Society of Antiquaries of France, and a copy of which has recently been presented to this Society, the distinguished author, M. Alfred Maury, after having enumerated the many and varied agencies which always have been, and will be working towards the amalgamation of races, proceeds to propound a most comprehensive and important question.

“In spite of so many disturbing causes,” he asks, “have some traits distinctive of any of the primitive races of our country continued to subsist? Has the physical and moral type of each of these races been completely effaced; or

¹ I find in the plate of Prinsep, with which I was not acquainted when this paper was laid before the Society, several coins whose attributions are not so certain. I possess also one or two uncertain; and I owe to the kindness of A. O. Brodie, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., an opportunity of inspecting others, which may be at some future time brought before the Society.

has it continued to exist within certain limits, where it has been comparatively unexposed to the causes of mixture and alteration? This diversity of idioms, of dialects, of manners, of costume, does it not betray an essential difference in the races? Such," he continues, "is the question which we may ask at present, and which it is important to solve before the incessant progress of the means of communication, the perpetual intermingling of our citizens among themselves, due to the development of the railway system, and the cosmopolite habits which become general in the same ratio with the advance of education, shall have caused the disappearance of the last traces by whose aid we may travel back to the very beginnings of the different races."

M. Maury proceeds to enumerate the several departments which require special investigation, namely, the varieties in prevailing forms, features, and complexions—in mental and moral character—in customs, usages, traditions, and superstitions; in costumes, in dialects, in accent, in family names, and in the names of places, and of the natural features of the country.

In Scotland, which may almost be said to be the native country of Ethnology, several of these departments of inquiry have been worked out with prodigious labour by a crowd of eminent Antiquaries and authors. The questions connected with the origin, history, and language of the ancient Picts, have been as hotly debated as that of the guilt or innocence of Queen Mary. Chalmers, in particular, has furnished, in his great work, a vast mass of historical and philological information relative to this and similar problems; and I have drawn chiefly from his *Caledonia* the materials for the second part of this paper.

None of these authors, however, so far as I am aware, have bestowed much trouble upon that department of investigation which M. Maury has placed foremost in the list, as being one of the most immediately important. Grant and Logan collected personal descriptions of the ancient Celts, but do not seem to have compared them with those of their supposed descendants of the present day. Pinkerton formed and promulgated certain notions, right or wrong, as to the physical traits of the typical Celt and Saxon; but he evidently took little trouble about the verification of his ideas by careful observation.

In attempting partially to work this little-trodden field, I have directed my attention to those physical characters which are most obvious and readily ascertained: I mean the colours of the hair and eyes. As people differ much in their ideas as to the nomenclature of shades and colours, it is difficult for one observer to compare his own results with those of another. M. Maury has indeed suggested a plan which seems feasible enough, and which might be contributed to by any number of Ethnological zealots: I mean the collection of portraits of

persons who present most distinctly the features and complexion typically characteristic of each district.

In the endeavour to acquaint myself with the physical characters, and more especially with the complexional marks, of the natives of this country, I have traversed most of the districts that seemed particularly interesting, in an Ethnological point of view, and have made observations upon about 20,000 individuals. Still I have left many interesting localities, and even several large districts, such as Sutherland, Berwickshire, Lower Argyle, and the Western Hebrides, wholly unvisited; while, in other quarters, the number of individuals observed has not been sufficiently great to allow of certainty in generalisation. These omissions I shall endeavour to supply before quitting Scotland. Meanwhile, I am desirous of presenting to this Society an account of the general results derivable from the numerical tables which I have lately published.¹

Before proceeding to do this, however, it seems to me advisable to run through a brief abstract of the Ethnological history of Scotland. In so doing, I shall avoid, as far as possible, controverted points. About the period of the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, we find the northern parts of the island occupied by sundry peoples and communities, all of which I may, I hope, be permitted to mass together as certainly of Celtic blood.² South of the Wall of Antoninus dwelt several semi-Romanised tribes, whose nearest kindred were the Cymric people of Cumberland and North Wales, and who themselves long continued to glory in the name of Cumry. North of the wall, the whole of the mainland, with the Hebrides and the Orkneys, but not the Shetlands, was probably occupied by the Picts—a people with respect to whom I am disposed, with much diffidence, to follow the opinion of Chalmers, who supposed them to have been Cymric Celts—wholly un-Romanised—and therefore differing somewhat in dialect, and more in manners, from their kindred in Strathclyde and Lothian. These Picts were commonly considered as divisible into two great sections, to the southern or Lowland one of which the names *Meatae*, *Vecturiones*, *Piccardach*, were successively applied; and to the northern or Highland section, the names of *Caledonii*, *Deucealedonii*, and *Picts* proper. The division, however, though latterly it must have been political, as Mr Skene very well shows, was perhaps, in earlier times, geographical or social; and the distinctive names were very loosely employed by those who have transmitted them to us; some of whom, moreover, must have been almost wholly ignorant of the territories and character of the northern Picts. Whether the *Caledonii*, taking the word

¹ A Contribution to Scottish Ethnology. Edinburgh: MacLachlan & Stewart.

² It seems inadvisable here to touch upon the question how much of the primeval Iberian, or Allophylian element, may have been mingled in various quarters with the predominating Celtic blood.

in its most limited extent, as applying to the Picts of Athol, and some adjoining districts, did not belong rather to the southern than to the northern division, seems to me very problematical.

It is probable enough that the Irish Scots, allied as they constantly had been with the Picts against the Romans and provincial Britons, may have already settled to some extent on the western shores of Scotland. At any rate, at the commencement of the sixth century, we find them settled in a compact body in Southern Argyle, which they thenceforward continued to hold, gradually extending their settlements along the coasts of Morvern and of Inverness-shire to the north, crossing the Clyde to mingle in the strife of the Cumbrians and the Angles, but interfering little with the Southern Picts, from whose settlements in Perthshire they were separated by a wide tract of mountain and moor.

About the middle of the sixth century, the Northumbrian Angles of Ida began to pour into Scotland from the east. The counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and East Lothian, were speedily occupied by them; the Britons, defeated in the sanguinary battle of Caltraith, yielded the best portions of their territory to a more energetic race. There is no doubt, however, that great numbers of them remained within the limits of the lost territory; some as free denizens—more, probably, in a state of slavery. About the year 600, the defeats sustained by them on Stainmoor and at Dawstane—the latter of which places is said by Bede to have been within the British territory, while its Saxon name, applied at the present day to a spot near the head of Liddesdale, proves, I think, that it cannot have been very far from the boundary;—these events, I say, may assist us in distinguishing the British from the Saxon territory. The frontier probably ran from Stainmoor northward, along the Pennine range of England, till it reached the mountain-knot to the south of Jedburgh; thence turning north-westwards, it may have followed the line of the ancient dyke, called the *Cat-rail*, crossing successively the Teviot above Hawick, the Borthwick Water, the Ettrick, and the Yarrow, and passing near to Galashiels.

Whether the three Lothians were then properly Saxon, is uncertain; but in the reign of Oswald, not many years afterwards, the whole of that fine region had become so, for the Saxon monastery of Abercorn would not have been founded very close to a hostile frontier.

Oswy and Ecfrið continued to push their frontier westward, but the Northumbrian dominion outstripped in its growth the advance of Saxon colonisation. Ecfrið occupied Carlisle, which he bestowed on St Cuthbert; and I suppose that the plain country of North Cumberland thenceforward remained in the hands of the Teutons, who thus separated the British or Cumbrian territory into two parts, and obtained a starting-point for the colonisation of the northern

shores of the Solway and the Irish Sea. But this career of conquest was now to meet with a check. The headstrong Ecfrið, bent on the subjugation of the Picts, perished in the woodlands of Angus with the flower of the Northumbrian warriors. The Saxon territory collapsed within the limits of their colonisation, and West Lothian ceased to be a secure abode for the good monks of Abercorn.

In 710, the death of Ecfrið was avenged by the slaughter of King Bredei and a Pictish army; but on this occasion the Picts had been the aggressors, having apparently traversed all Lothian, and invaded Tindale. From this time dates a second period of Saxon ascendancy. The Saxons and Picts seem to have held each other's prowess in wholesome respect; neither people crossed the Forth, except when both combined to harass and oppress the Strathclyde Britons. Saxon colonisation extended westwards, as the north was denied to it; and the low country of Galloway was dotted with their settlements, and subjected to the spiritual authority of their Bishop of Whithern.

Eadbert, in 750, wrested from the unhappy Britons Kyle and Cunningham, which were, with the exception of the apple-orchards of Clydesdale, the only fertile country that had remained to them. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the Saxons could have penetrated into Ayrshire at all, without subduing either Carrick or some portion of Lower Clydesdale; and as Carrick was an uninviting country, and Saxon names of places are particularly uncommon there, and inasmuch, again, as the Picts were just then in alliance with the Northumbrians, whom they assisted a few years later in the sacking of Dumbarton, I am disposed to think that the Saxon dominion must for a short period have extended from the Forth to the Western Sea.

From that period, the two nations hitherto predominant in North Britain, namely, the Picts and the Saxons, began rapidly to decline, by reason principally of intestine commotions. At the same time, the superabundance of the Gaelic population of Ireland began to be discharged upon the south-western coasts of Scotland, thereafter called Galloway; while other portions of it were probably increasing by immigration into Argyle, the numbers and power of the hitherto unimportant Scottish kingdom. The limits of Argyle, which were always regarded as coinciding with those of the Scottish monarchy, were advanced northward as far as Loch Maree, in Ross-shire. King Domnal-breac, in the preceding century, had fought a battle in Glenmoriston, in the heart of the old territory of the Northern Picts, and close to the royal residence, where Columba had met with and converted the Pictish king. The Northern Picts, moreover, as Mr Skene has shown, were long in firm alliance with the Scots; so that Scottish blood may have been introduced insensibly, and in the course of friendly intercourse, into even the remotest corners of Pictovia.

At length, in the year 842, occurred a revolution, of the exact nature and extent of which we are not aware, but which had the effect of placing Scottish princes on the throne of Pictland, and introducing a great deal of Scottish blood into the territories of the Southern Picts.

We must now direct our attention yet farther to the northward, where a new element in the Ethnology of Scotland is beginning to grow into importance.

At what period the Scandinavians first occupied Orkney and Shetland, is not exactly known. It is certain, however, that towards the end of this, the ninth century, when the Norwegian *jarls* and *vikings* were fleeing from the wrath of Harold Haarfager, they possessed not only these islands, but also the outer or Western Hebrides, whence they plundered the coasts of the mainland. The relentless sword of Haarfager followed his foes into their fastnesses, and jarls subordinate to the kings of Norway, were established in the islands: Ketel ruling in the Hebrides, and Sigurd over the Orkneys and Shetlands, which he transmitted to his posterity through many generations. These countries were, to a great extent, and Shetland and Orkney perhaps at first wholly, stocked with a Scandinavian population, who also settled in smaller numbers on the convenient fiords of Argyre and Ross, less thickly inhabited since the emigration of so many Scots to the east. But even in Orkney and Shetland, their race must soon have ceased to be perfectly pure, inasmuch as crowds of Celtic captives must have been dragged from their mainland homes to serve as thralls to their victorious enemies; and, moreover, these sturdy pirates were ready enough to admit into their company and alliance men of Celtic, or otherwise alien blood, provided only that they possessed limbs as stalwart, and spirits as fierce and dauntless as their own. I have somewhere read that Hasteinn, the most illustrious of pirates, was a Frenchman by birth; and a Welshman, named Bjorn, was among the eighteen whose lives were spared by Earl Hakon, after his great victory over the vikings of Jomsburg. In the Hebrides and the Isle of Man, these adventurers were still more mixed with Celts, and, in the inner Hebrides, may probably have been merely a dominant caste, ready, like the continental Romans, ready to relinquish their language, and melt rapidly away, when no longer sustained by the continual influx of fresh blood from the mother country.

The mixture of Norwegian blood at this period with that of the Eastern Scots, or Scotticised Picts, was, in all probability, very trifling. They never acquired a permanent settlement in the east of Scotland, and could have no more influence in modifying the blood of the people, than our English Buccaneers on that of the inhabitants of the Spanish Main. The low country of Caithness, however, was permanently settled by them; and at a subsequent period, embracing

a great part of the eleventh century, the potent Earls Sigurd and Thorfinn not only possessed all Sutherland, but domineered over the Celtic tribes of the whole north of Scotland.

Returning again to the southern division of the country, whose Ethnography is throughout almost distinct in its elements from the northern section, we find that, in 890, the long-harassed Britons, having seen their capital twice sacked, and their most fertile lands torn away from their realm by intruding races, determined on quitting the orchards of Clydesdale, and seeking a home among their kindred in the south. They seem to have experienced much opposition from the Saxons who dwelt in Eskdale and Annandale, and their leader is said to have been killed at Lochmaben. At length, however, having traversed a great deal of hostile or friendly territory, they reached the confines of North Wales, where lands were assigned to them by King Anarawd, and where, according to Chalmers, who seems to be quoting Llyud, "their descendants are, or were a century ago, distinguishable from their neighbours by a remarkable difference of person and speech. They are, or were, a people taller, more slender, and with longer visages. Their voices are smaller, and more shrill; they have many varieties of dialect, and generally their pronunciation is less open and broad than what is heard among the proper Welsh who live to the westward of them."—*Chalmers*, vol. i. p. 355.

I have quoted this description at length, as it may be of use when we come to consider the physical characters of the probable descendants of those Strathelyde Britons who remained in Scotland. For in fact, a considerable number of them did not share in the migration, but remained a distinguishable people in some districts of the north for at least three centuries and a half.

In the year 943, another heavy blow and great discouragement was dealt to the Cumbrian race. Edmund of England, having defeated Dunmail, King of Cumberland, and wasted his country, gave it up to Malcolm of Scotland, as an ally or feudatory. This rather curious proceeding was dictated by the wish to establish a counterpoise to the power of the Northumbrians, who had by this time become quite as much Danish as Saxon. But Edmund must have given up to Malcolm, together with the remains of Dunmail's Celtic vassals, the Saxon population of Carlisle, and probably of Eskdale and Liddesdale. Moreover, unless the King of Scots had at least a right of way through Lothian, it must have been troublesome to visit, and difficult to manage his new acquisition. Edred, the next English monarch, retained the government of Teviotdale; but Edinburgh, or at least Oppidum Eden, is said to have been given up by Earl Osulf to Indulf, King of Scots, about the same period. At length, in 971, according to Palgrave, Edgar the Magnificent gave up the Lothians and Merse

to Kenneth III. on the express stipulation that the English inhabitants should be maintained in their language, customs, and laws. It is possible that this was merely an acknowledgement, on the part of this powerful monarch, of a state of things which had been existing for some time, and was convenient to himself, as well as gainful to his ally. Chalmers remarks, that the Teutonic names in the maps of Lothian and Berwickshire are almost all Saxon, not Danish; that the latter class are more common even on the shores of the Solway; and that the word *fell*, applied to so many hills in Northumberland and the south of Scotland, is not known in the Lammermoor hills. We may surely gather from these remarkable facts, that the invasions and settlements of the Danes had affected Lothian much less than Northumberland and Yorkshire. The Lothian Saxons, indisposed perhaps to join in the frequent insurrections of the Danish Northumbrians, were exposed to their vengeance in case of refusal; and Edgar gave up a remote, and to him valueless province, to one who was near at hand to protect it.¹

The same monarch, Kenneth III., who thus peacefully acquired what has ever since been the most valuable province of Scotland, won Strathclyde by the sword from the valiant Dunwallon, the last of its monarchs. At the same time, he probably acquired a species of sovereignty over the Irish, who were now, as the local names testify to this day, the predominant race in Galloway and Carrick.

In the next century, while some parts of Lothian were intruded upon by the Scotch, the Saxon element in the whole country was increased by the settlement in it of large numbers of Northumbrians, consequent on the restoration of Malcolm III. to his throne by their victorious arms.

Shortly afterwards an event occurred beyond the boundaries of the country, which I may nevertheless be allowed to call the most important in the history of Scotland: I mean, of course, the conquest of England by the Normans. This was the occasion of the establishment of the English as the language of the nobility of Scotland, and of a vast influx of English blood. The sturdiest of the Dano-Saxons, successively driven by the Conqueror from the smoking desert into which he had converted Yorkshire, and from the plains of Cumberland, of which he proceeded to deprive Malcolm, seem to have spread themselves extensively in the south of Scotland. And while the class of freemen was thus augmented, that of the villains was so also, by the numerous captives

¹ See further, on this subject, Worsaae. Some Scottish authors state that Lothian continued an English province until yielded by Earl Ochtrede, in 1013, or 1014. Palgrave's account seems more probable *a priori*, at least with respect to the date of the acquisition.

whom Malcolm dragged away from the unfortunate country he professed to come to defend.

The revolutions that followed Malcolm's death were the means of introducing fresh hosts of Englishmen, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Celts, who beheld the ascendancy passing away from their own hands into those of strangers. Almost all these new settlers, however, appear to have remained south of the Forth, or confined themselves to the few towns then existing to the north of that river.

Many Norman nobles and gentlemen were now beginning to follow the example of the English, and seek their fortune in the north. Whatever were their causes of strife south of the Tweed, here they forgot their animosities, uniting against their political enemies, the Celts. It is not likely that the Norman-French were in sufficient numbers to affect notably the physical character of the race with which they coalesced.

With the reign of David I. the northward movement of the population, somewhat checked during the separation of Scotland and Cumbria, in the reign of Alexander the Fierce, recommenced with great vigour. Great numbers of gentlemen, Norman and Saxon, obtained grants of land in the Lowlands both north and south of the Forth; and many of them migrated with their vassals from England, and formed little English-speaking communities, from which radiated the influence that ultimately prevailed so far as to extirpate the Celtic speech everywhere except in the Highlands.

The repeated rebellions of the men of Moray, and the other Northern Picts, gave their sovereigns the opportunity of depriving them of large portions of their lands, which were gifted to such Normans or Englishmen as were willing to accept them. The opportune expulsion of a large and numerous body of Flemings from England, on the accession of Henry II., nearly coinciding in time with the suppression of another Moravian insurrection, gave Malcolm IV. opportunity to introduce a colony of them into "the laigh of Moray," which was in a short time so thoroughly settled, that the remains of the Moravians, who were confined to the hill-country, came to look upon it as a land of foreigners, and their own lawful prey. Many Flemings also settled at Aberdeen, where such places as Kirkton and Murcroft are already mentioned in the charters of King David.¹ In the Garioch they were less numerous, for the Gaelic language long continued to preponderate in that quarter.

Comparatively few foreign settlers arrived in Scotland after the reign of the Fourth Malcolm. At that period the new colonists, who received the general name of Saxons, were in possession of little more than the towns and strong-

¹ *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis.*

holds in the Lowlands north of the Forth. But the whole of Scotland south of that river and the Clyde, except Galloway, Carrick, and the western half of Dumfriesshire, was by this time more Saxon than Celtic; and that continual northward movement of the Lowland gentry, exemplified in the history of the families of Dunbar, Lindsay, Oliphant, Sinclair, Keith, Gordon, Maule, Menzies, Cumyn, Burnet, Fraser, and many others, implies the settlement of many of their south-country vassals and dependents on the lands newly assigned to them. This gradual and steady Saxonisation of the Northern Lowlands must have been tolerably complete by the close of the 13th century, when the ambition of Edward I. began those troubles, which threw back Scotland more than a century in the scale of civilisation.

Since then there have been no marked alterations in the distribution of the races, except that by the imperceptible progress of individual migration and counter-migration. The Highlands and Galloway have become less purely Celtic, and the Teutonic element has been somewhat diminished in the Lowlands. Great towns, too, have grown up in the latter province, containing of course a very motley population. The great Irish immigration of late years is not, at present, ethnologically, very important; for the Irish are amongst us, but not of us, and generally intermarry among themselves.

It may be worth while to remark, in concluding this part of my subject, that, after the 13th century, the inhabitants of Caithness and the Hebrides, and, to a less extent, the Orkneys and Shetlands, were almost cut off from intercourse with their Norwegian kindred. As they therefore received no fresh supplies of Teutonic blood, while persons of Celtic extraction were continually arriving from the mainland, the inhabitants of Caithness and the northern archipelagoes became much less purely Norse, and Celtic blood came to preponderate in almost all parts of the Hebrides.¹

I shall now proceed to give a short account of the physical characters of the people of several districts of Shetland, premising, that with regard to the proportions of the different colours of hair and eyes, I have my numerical tables to depend upon; but that with respect to form and features, I have of course nothing to guide me save vague impressions, which may, in some cases, have been far from accurate.

My first district is that of Lothian and the Borders, from the Annan to the German Ocean. The people seem generally tall, large, and muscular; their outlines of face and figure are rounded, particularly in the forehead and chin; the nose varies in form, but as a rule, is short and straightish. The heavy overhanging brow and deep-sunk eye, which, with the high cheek-bones, are

¹ See again Worsaae, as to the retrocedence of the Norse of the Gaelic tongue.

generally sufficient to mark out a Scotchman from among a group of Saxon Englishmen, are, in this district, comparatively rare.

The prevailing complexion is fairer than in any other district I have visited; the eyes are, in the great majority of cases, blue or light grey, but hazel is not an uncommon colour. The hair varies from light yellowish red, and flaxen-yellow, through divers shades of brown. The people of Selkirk and its neighbourhood are a good example of those I have been describing. Their tall and comely persons, and fair complexions, have been remarked for many centuries, and they still answer to the old description.

It is probable that Teutonic blood is as pure here as in any part of North Britain, Shetland hardly excepted. In the Lothians, Saxons have been somewhat mingled with Scoto-Picts; in the West Border, and especially on the Annan, Dano-Saxons have been crossed with Strathclyde Britons.

My next district lies on the other side of the Annan, or rather perhaps of the Nith, and includes Galloway proper, with Carrick, Upper Nithsdale, and part of Kyle. The physical characters here differ markedly from those of their neighbours to the east. Light eyes prevail indeed, as they do throughout all Scotland, but dark grey and black are not uncommon, taking the place of hazel and light brown. The hair is, on the whole, much darker; we have about 40 per cent. of dark hair against 25 in Lothian. The frames are sparer, the foreheads and chins narrower, the cheek-bones more often marked.

In the whole of this area, the Irish Galwegians may be supposed to preponderate; the evidence of the local names is strongly in favour of this view, and certainly many of the Galwegians approach the Irish in appearance. In one or two sequestered parishes in the upper part of Kirkeudbrightshire, where the British or Cumbrian element might not unreasonably be expected to be, the people struck me as particularly tall, with lengthened features, fair complexions, grey eyes, and darkish-brown hair: a type, in some respects at least, resembling that described by Llwyd as appertaining to the Welshmen of Flintshire, who are undoubted descendants of the Strathclyde Britons.

I have not thought it worth while to visit the very mingled population of the country surrounding Glasgow. Farther to the north, in Upper Argyleshire and Western Inverness, and even in Kintail and in the town of Inverness, I found a people to whom Prichard's description seems very applicable. "The prevalent characters, in a great part of the Western Highlands," says he, "are, rather dark brown hair, uncured, with a complexion not very fair, but with grey eyes." Red hair, I found not nearly so common as in the east of Scotland.¹

¹ I am aware that the Campbells are thought to be generally fair, or red-haired; but I am speaking of the people a little farther north, of whom I have seen more.

Black hair was particularly frequent, and black eyes occurred, though not so commonly as I had been led to expect. Yellow hair is found, however, in all the places I have visited; so that there is a great diversity in the complexions, though the general aspect seems to show the race to be tolerably homogeneous, and, moreover, to be nearly akin to the Irish. The inhabitants of Fort-William, and the neighbourhood, who are nearly all Camerons, and perhaps as pure-blooded as any West Highlanders I foregathered with, particularly reminded me of the Irish. The men have the bony frames, the high cheek-bones, prominent brows, and long noses, aquiline, sinuous, or curved upwards towards the point, which I have observed in almost all the more Celtic districts of Scotland. These marks are less decided in the females. In Kintail I found men much taller than those of Argyleshire, and otherwise differing to a small extent, just sufficiently so to suggest the idea of one's being near the frontier of a different race. In the Isle of Skye, which the local names and the presence of the clan Macleod lead me to suppose to be more Scandinavian than the rest of the Inner Hebrides, the difference from the mainland race, or rather the mixture of another one with it, is unmistakable. It is evidenced by the general roundness of their figures and features, the commonly brown hue of their lank abundant hair, the shortness of their noses, and less prominence of their brows.

I regret much that I have not yet visited Sutherland, nor, with the exception of Kintail, any part of Ross. Such natives of these counties as I have seen, have appeared to differ from the West Highlanders, being much superior to them in stature and size, and somewhat lighter in complexion; and I have been told by some who had paid attention to the facts, that I was correct in my impression. It is a matter of some importance, as it is likely that in Ross-shire and Badenoch some of the purest-blooded Northern Picts may remain. The Glenmoriston people, by their sturdy forms, and fair, smooth, comely countenances, give rise to a suspicion of Teutonic admixture from Moray, or elsewhere; but I have never met with any facts to support this suspicion, and perhaps, after all, my observation must be set down to the credit of the disbelievers in the permanency of national physiognomy.

Still circling round the country, we arrive at Caithness, and the neighbouring islands of Orkney and Shetland. A good deal of authentic history, almost the whole of the local names, and the universal prevalence of the English language, which has superseded the kindred Norse tongue, combine to prove that these populations were Scandinavian centuries ago. In spite of the introduction of multitudes of Scotch officials and traders, the Norse elements still greatly prevail in the islands, as well as in all the lower parts of Caithness, including Wick and Thurso, but not much land to the west of those places. In person,

the Caithness people excel the Islanders, being generally large and handsome men; there is also more variety of complexion among them. The Orkney and Shetland people very much resemble each other, and have something very English about their aspect, speech, and *bonhommie* of manner. Their figures, crania, and faces, have all a great tendency to roundness; their eyes, if not grey, are generally of a muddy hazel; their hair is of a rather light than dark brown. Buchanan mentions them as distinguished for their lofty stature: certainly his account does not apply to them at the present day. There seems to be a strong tendency in the islanders of the British seas to degenerate in stature—witness Jersey and St Kilda. Whether this be attributable wholly or partly to too much intermarriage, I cannot say.¹

In Fifeshire, the type seems to become more Teutonic as one proceeds eastwards; but I think there is less of the broad, round, burly Saxon form, in the greater part of Fife, than there is in Angus. In fact, Fife must have been well stocked with a loyal Celtic population during the Saxon conquest, and I do not think that many of the intruders obtained lands within its bounds. The Teutonic element, both in Angus and Easter Fife, has been increased by the results of commerce with the Easterlings.

The people of Perth are more like those of Fife, to my eye. In all the central Lowlands, the prevailing complexion is decidedly fair, and the Highlanders who border on this district partake of the same peculiarity; at least black hair is somewhat less frequent, and red and fair hair much more so than in the Western Highlands. They have also larger frames, and in Atholl are conspicuously taller than the Argyleshire men. Unfortunately they are also less pure in blood; so that it is not justifiable to draw any positive conclusions from their characters.

Throughout the country between Nairn and Aberdeen, the people are hardly either Highland or Lowland in aspect. Celtic patronymics are rare, but the names of places are almost wholly Celtic. The features seem less hard, and the complexions lighter, as one approaches Elgin, on the one hand, and Aberdeen, on the other. In and about Aberdeen, indeed, the broad, round, flattish face, said to be so common in Flanders, is often met with. Still, I think, there is less Teutonic blood to the north than to the south of the Dee; and the frequent conjunction of dark hair with light eyes and a fair complexion, furnishes a presumption to that effect.

¹ It is curious that wherever, in the north of Scotland, Scandinavian blood abounds, hypochondriasis, hysteria, and other nervous disorders, are remarkably frequent; and they probably were so in the last century. See an account of a hysterical epidemic in Shetland, quoted in *Hecker's Epidemics of the Middle Ages*.

If the probable descendants of the Picts in the east of Scotland could be shown to be decidedly taller and fairer than those of Scots in Argyle, an additional, though very weak argument would be furnished to those who maintain the Cumbrian consanguinity of the Picts. The same tall stature and light complexion seem to continue wherever there is much of the blood of the Northern Britons. It is the case in Cumberland, in North Lancashire, and in Flintshire; and, as I before stated, I think it is noticeable also in some localities among their ancient settlements in Scotland. The frequency of red hair in the east of Scotland is remarkable, and brings to mind Tacitus's description of the Caledonii. In fact, the "*rutilæ comæ, magni artus*," which led Tacitus to derive them from Germany, are still attributable to a large number of their supposed descendants in Athol and Mar.

I have made a few observations upon the fisher-folk of Buckhaven, of St Monance, Newhaven, and Fisherrow, but they are too inconclusive to be worth dwelling upon. The narrowness of the crania and faces in many of the women tells against their Teutonic origin, and the family names of the Newhaven and Fisherrow folk are just those of the neighbouring counties; some of them, indeed, as Caird and Gilchrist, are Gaelic. Still there is a great resemblance between these people and the fisher-folk of Boulogne and Portel, who are generally believed to be of Flemish or Dutch descent; and I have observed a similar type to prevail among the peasantry in the vicinity of Antwerp.

It is only in Buckhaven that there seems to be any evidence of the settlement of a body of Easterlings. The two principal surnames in Buckhaven are Deas and Bonthron. I do not know whether these are truly Scottish or not. The Buckhaven people differ somewhat in appearance from those of the other villages. I think their crania are somewhat broader.

The general results of my investigations may be shortly stated thus:—

Black eyes and black hair are rare, except where Celtic blood may be supposed to preponderate. Hazel and light brown eyes, especially when conjoined with brown or flaxen hair, belong usually to the Teutons. In both races, the majority have blue or grey eyes, but dark grey belongs especially to the Celts. Red hair occurs everywhere; but the colour is more common, and also brighter and stronger, among some of the Celtic populations. Yellow and light brown hair are found in both races, but flaxen, and a light sandy red, belong to the Saxons and their kindred. The colour of the eyelashes seems to be a character of some importance; they are generally light in the Saxon, even where the hair and eyes incline to be dark.

Having found a great and pretty constant difference between members of

the two races in these respects, I feel constrained to believe that complexional characters are, to a great extent, hereditary in the peoples to which they belong, irrespectively of the climatic and other agencies which may be at work upon them. Not that I deny any power to such agencies; I only believe that their influence is exaggerated by some modern Ethnologists: *à priori*, it is true, one would think mere chromatic peculiarities of little importance. Under the microscope, a blue iris does not notably differ from a hazel one, except in the quantity of pigment; and a coal-black hair appears to be merely a brown, or a brownish-red one with the hue further deepened. This I have observed in the hair of a Chinese, as well as in that of a pure-blooded Indian, furnished to me by Dr Simpson.

I must acknowledge, that at present hair of a vivid red seems more common among the Celts, though the Roman writers pretty distinctly intimate that the Germans had it redder than the others. Probably that colour was then more common in both races than now. But the habitual use of soap by both must have tended to exaggerate the peculiarity; and the Romans, themselves probably almost universally of dark complexion, were struck with the novelty, and attributed to whole nations what really belonged only to a large number of individuals. That a great variety of complexions prevailed among the Gael in former ages, we know from the appellation of "fair," "black," "red," "brown," "freckled," bestowed on their kings and other notable individuals.¹ Yellow hair was the favourite colour; but it by no means follows (as Grant and Logan think) that it was particularly common. All Tasso's heroines had golden locks; almost all Titian's beauties he adorned with auburn hair. These colours were then, as now, much admired in Italy; but authentic portraits show that they were far from common, and that the Italians were then, as now, a dark-complexioned nation.

The Northmen were formerly, as now, a strikingly fair people; but that among them too there were varieties of complexion, is very clear. Thus, Kjartan, an Iclander, and the hero of a Saga, is described as "a handsome young man, with black hair."

¹ An Irishwoman is described, in the *Eyrbyggja Saga*, I think, as black-haired.

III.

ON THE EARLIER ANTIQUITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF CROMAR,
IN ABERDEENSHIRE;

INCLUDING A NOTICE OF AN "EIRDE HOUSE," OR UNDERGROUND CHAMBER, RECENTLY
DISCOVERED ON THE FARM OF CULSH, IN THE PARISH OF TARLAND, AND OF ANOTHER
AT DRUMNAHOY, NEAR CASTLE FRASER.

By JOHN STUART, Esq., F.S.A., Scot.

The district of Cromar, in Aberdeenshire, is a hollow basin, about eight miles in length from north to south, by four in breadth from east to west, surrounded on all sides by hills, which isolate it from the adjoining country. It lies about thirty-four miles westward from Aberdeen, and between the rivers Dee and Don, at an equal distance from each.

It will be seen from the sequel, that there are many remains which seem to attest the early settlement and abundant population of the locality, a result which probably may be traced to the rich alluvial soil which is found throughout the district.

In more modern times, when we come within the light reflected from written records, we have evidence of the continued cultivation and importance of the district. This little country contains the united parishes of Logy and Coldstane, Tarland and Migvie, and the parish of Coul. Of these the parishes of Tarland and Migvie had been gifted to the church of the Priory of St Andrews, and that of Coul to the Monastery of Arbroath, before the end of the twelfth century. In the grant of Tarland to the church of St Andrews, by Morgund Earl of Mar, made between the years 1163-1171, the Earl recounts the subjects of which the monks were to draw the tithes, including the rents paid to him in hides, corn, cheese, meal, malt, marts, sheep, swine, and game. He also confirms to the monks a piece of ground belonging to the church of Tarland, with the important addition of a mill upon it.

It would appear, from the alluvial deposits and other circumstances, that, in remote times, the bottom of the valley had been covered by water, which probably by some violent change had at last forced an egress to the south, and joined the river Dee. The hill which bounds the western side of Cromar is the lofty Morven, apostrophised by Lord Byron as "Morven of snows." On the south, the district is divided from Deeside by a range including the hills of Culbleen, Mulloch, and Gellan. A natural opening in this direction conducts the road to Cromar from the south through the moor of Culbleen, on which a skirmish was fought between David Earl of Athole and Sir Andrew Murray, in 1335, as related by Wyntoun. From the minute account of this affair pre-

served by the poet, as well as from existing remains, it is plain that the now barren moor was then covered with a forest of oaks. On the east side of the moor lies the loch of Canmore, in which are two islands, at least partially artificial, on the westmost of which stood a tower, attributed by tradition to Malcolm Keanmore as its founder. Some enormous rafters of black oak, originally used for girding together the fabric of the island, or for a drawbridge to connect it with the land, with the rude mortisings which had joined them, were to be seen during last summer at a cottage on the margin of the loch, where also is preserved a bronze vessel resembling a coffee-pot, which was fished out of the water. The tower afforded shelter to one of the fugitives from Kilblene, as Wyntoun says,—

“ Schyr Robert Meyhneis til Canmore
Went, quhare he wonnand wes before;
Thidder he went, and in a pele
He sawfyt hym and his menyhe welle.”

On one of the frequent pilgrimages which James IV. made to the shrine of St Duthac, at Tain, this tower received the wandering monarch within its walls, and the treasurer's accounts preserve the expense of “trussing the king's dogs in the boat, when he went to Canmore,” and of a payment to the boatman for carrying them across. There is also entry of a payment to the man “quha prufit the Don before the King's grace,” on his rout northward, when the river probably had been in flood.

In the sixteenth century, the “mansion of Loch Cawnmoir” occurs in the investitures of the Huntly estates, and it was a house of defence in the time of the Great Rebellion.

Along the top and west side of Mullach, and eastward by the Scaur of Auchterfoul, is an almost continuous range of cairns, some of them of remarkable size. Tradition will have it, that, while Malcolm Keanmore resided at his keep in the loch, the Danes landed on the coast, being in league with certain traitors who formed members of his court. The king's doorkeeper revealed the plot, and with the king's troops met the enemy at Minnandauin. A protracted struggle took place on the Hill of Mullach, and many fell on both sides, over whom the cairns were raised. From thence the Danes fled to the Hill of Mortlich, where the fight was continued; and a streamlet, which is still called the Bleedyburn, is said to have derived its name from the blood which ran so plentifully into it on that day.

As a reward for his fidelity, the king is said to have rewarded his doorkeeper with a grant of lands in Coull. Apart from this legend, which is of no historical value, it is certain that the great family of Durward were in posses-

sion of the eastern division of Cromar at the dawning of our record history, while the western and lesser half formed part of the territory of the Earls of Mar. The family of the Durwards disappears from our history immediately before the days of Bruce; but its memory yet lingers in the country of their early settlement, in the proverbial saying, that the bell of the Kirk of Coull rings of its own accord when a Durward dies. The Durwards' Castle, on a mound close to the parish-kirk, now forms an unshapely mass of rubbish; but from what is recorded of its appearance in the end of last century, it would appear to have resembled in plan the castles of Kildrummy on the Don, and Caerlaverock on the Solway.

The "How of Cromar" is intersected by a ridge of no great height running east and west, called Drummy, connected on the west with a higher conical hill, called Knockargity, "on the top of which," says a writer in Sir James Balfour's MS. Collections, "is a stone, from which one may behold all the five parish churches of Cromar, and if he walk but his length from the place any way, he cannot see the same." A short way eastward from this mount there are four very large cairns, and numerous smaller ones. The eastern termination of the ridge is called Tomnaverie, on which are to be seen the remains of two circles of large erect stones.

On the slopes which run down from the bounding hills, formerly referred to, into the valley, several ancient remains have been found. On the farm of Knowhead, in the north-east corner of the district, another circle of upright stones formerly existed, which is now destroyed. About 400 yards farther down the slope, and on the farm of Culsh, the underground chamber, hereafter to be described, was found. Westward from Knowhead is another projecting spur running from the main ridge, rounded on the top, and called the Doune. Here were numerous cairns of various sizes, all surrounded by one, and sometimes two concentric circles of stones, which projected a little above the surface. In most of those which have been opened, a grave was found, composed of flagstones about 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 2 in breadth. In only one of them was anything found, and there, only parts of an urn of burnt clay. On the west slope of the Doune there remained, till lately, the circle of stones which had surrounded a cairn after the stones of the latter had been removed, and the stone coffin which had been in its centre also remained, surmounted by a blue boulder of immense size. Descending from the Doune towards the village of Tarland, and on a rocky eminence, there stood, till lately, a circle of upright stones, and near to it were found a few well-preserved arrow-heads of flint, along with a stone celt. Another circle of upright stones stood about a quarter of a mile to the westward of this position.

In various parts of the district were found square-shaped hollows, of no great size, the earth scooped out of which formed a small bounding fence. They were paved in the bottom with stones, under which, in most cases, was a layer of ashes. These inclosures received the name of "Picts' Houses" from the country people, and appear to have occurred all over the country. "On the farm of Cairnmore of Bleack," says the minister of Logy Coldstane, in his Statistical Account, "has been discovered part of a paved road of considerable width. Near it is a hollow, which is known by the name of the Picts' Howe. In removing part of the stones which formed the pavement, numerous pieces of charred wood were found beneath them." On the south slope of Drummy occurs a very small circle of upright stones, and it appears that these were also frequent in the district. On the south slope of Knockargity is a large cairn among the cultivated land, and to the westward of this cairn occurred one of the square inclosures just referred to, which was trenched up some years ago. In the course of this operation were found two stone cups, or ladles, resembling those dug up from a paved way near a circle of stones at Tullynessle in Aberdeenshire, in 1838, now in the Society's Museum. One of the large cairns in Drummy was opened in the course of last summer, but no grave was found. This, however, may have arisen from the search not having been so thoroughly completed as to expose the centre of the cairn where deposits generally were found.

On the farm of Culsh there occurred another paved inclosure, and in it was found the small striped bead or button now exhibited. Near to this inclosure was found a grave formed of six flags brought from the Hill of Ledlick, at some distance. The grave must have been cut out of the rock, as the soil at the part of the field where it occurs is very shallow, and on a bed of rock. In the parish of Logy Coldstane, which forms the northern end of Cromar, are many cairns, some of them of very great size. Two farms in the parish have received their name of Cairnmore from the abundance of these remains upon them. There are likewise several circles of upright stones in the parish; and at the farm of Mill of Newton may be seen one of those upright stones with symbolic figures cut on its surface, which occur along the east coast of Scotland, but are rarely found so far inland as this one. In the adjoining parish of Aboyne, a canoe, formed of a single block of oak, was dug out of the peat-moss at Drumduan, on the south side of the loch of Auchlossan, about the year 1838, but it was soon destroyed.

An underground chamber was discovered on the farm of Culsh, about two miles distant from the church of Tarland, which was cleared out in my presence in the month of August last, and which I shall now endeavour to describe.

The cave occurs on a slope, the entry to it being so contrived as not to at-

tract notice. Its extreme length is about 47 feet, it is curved in shape, and closely resembles in form the chamber near Newstead, Roxburghshire, described and figured by Dr Smith, in the Proceedings of the Society, vol. i. p. 213. Its width at the entry is about 2 feet, increasing gradually as it recedes to an average width of about 6 feet. The extreme end is of a circular shape. The height from the floor, which is on solid rock, increases from 5 feet near the entry to an average height of about 6 feet towards the other end. The walls are formed of boulders of various sizes, and they converge as they rise upwards, the cave being about a foot narrower at the roof than at the base of the walls. On the top of the walls are placed large and heavy slabs of stone as a roof, the whole being covered over with earth, so as to harmonise with the surrounding surface. So well has this been done, that it was only from the protruding of one of the covering slabs, and its consequent removal, that the cave was discovered. When it was opened up, it was found to be filled nearly to the top with what appeared to be a rich unctuous earth, resembling that of a churchyard more than the ordinary soil of the country. Analysis of the earth did not lead to any marked result; but in one of the processes by Dr Clark, Professor of Chemistry at Marischal College, Aberdeen, it appeared that traces of adipocire were present. The earth was removed by the farmer to be used as manure, and there were about thirty cartloads of it. At a spot on the floor, about 18 feet from the entry, were found fragments of an urn, several pieces of bones, apparently those of an ox, a quantity of smooth pebbles, two querns, and a mass of ferruginous matter, which appeared to have undergone the action of fire. Portions of these are now exhibited, as well as a large bead, which was found among the earth when it was in the course of being spread on the field. A large quantity of charcoal was mixed with the earth from the entrance to the spot where the relics were found.

I have recently heard from Mr Ross, the intelligent factor for Lord Aberdeen in Cromar, that, on a farm adjoining to Culsh, a spot has been observed which, from its hollow sound when trode upon, seems to be the site of another cave.

Mr Douglas, the tenant of Culsh, who has taken a kind interest in making the discovery on his farm available, reports to me, that in going through the cairns on Mulloch, on the farm of Corsefold, parish of Coull, already referred to, he has discovered another cave resembling the one at Culsh in shape and general plan. It was in ruins; but on partially clearing it out, five querns were found in it. Around this cave was a circular inclosure, where cattle might have been kept.

Subterranean chambers, apparently of a similar character, have been opened in different parts of Scotland, for descriptions of which see *Caledonia*, vol i.

p. 97; Martin's *Western Islands*, pp. 67, 87, 154, &c. A great many underground houses were discovered at Kildrummy, in the county of Aberdeen, and have been described by Professor Stuart, in the *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. ii. p. 53. It seems likely that the inclosures there described correspond with those paved inclosures in Cromar already adverted to.

The following account of another underground building, which was discovered at Drumnahoy, on the estate of Castle Fraser, in Aberdeenshire, was furnished to me by the proprietor, Colonel Fraser; and it will be observed, that its plan and size almost entirely correspond with the one at Culsh.

“The cavern, at its entrance, is about 3 feet high by 2 feet 2 inches wide, the sides formed of stone posts. The passage then slopes downwards by a sort of steps formed in the gravelly subsoil, gradually widening for about 9 feet; and at that distance there is a notch in the wall at each side for doorposts, width 3 feet, and height 5 feet 6 inches; and the floor then runs on a level the whole length of the cave about 51 feet, the width 4 feet, and height 6 feet. At the farther end it widens to 6 feet, and terminates circularly. The sides are rudely, but strongly built of rough stones, and the roof has been formed of long stones, or lintels, cemented with clay, as appeared by about 12 feet of the roof that remained entire. The whole is about 8 inches or a foot under the present surface of the ground, and a narrow sloping ditch or path leads down to the entrance. The situation is a rising ground, commanding an extensive view to the south-east and west, and forms the spur of more elevated ground to the north.” On a plan of the estate, made in 1789, a space round this cave is marked as “Pest Graves,” and was left uncultivated; and in this spot human bones have been turned up.

17th April 1854.

The REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

JOHN STEWART, Esq. of Nateby Hall.

J. WARBURTON BEGIE, M.D.

The Donations to the Museum and Library were—

Various Relics, consisting of several Stone Vessels, Bone Imple-

ments and Combs, Bronze Tweezers, Iron Weapons, &c. found in a Piet's House, at Kettleburn, in the county of Caithness: by A. HENRY RHIND, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Two Skulls from the precincts of the Ancient St Roque's, Canaan: by WILLIAM IVORY, Esq., W.S.

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Vol. 5; Sixth Annual Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: by the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, N.S. America.

Archæologia, Vol. 35; Part I.: Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Nos. 32 to 36; List of Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London; Catalogue of Roman Coins collected by the late Rev. Thomas Kerrich: by the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

The Communications were—

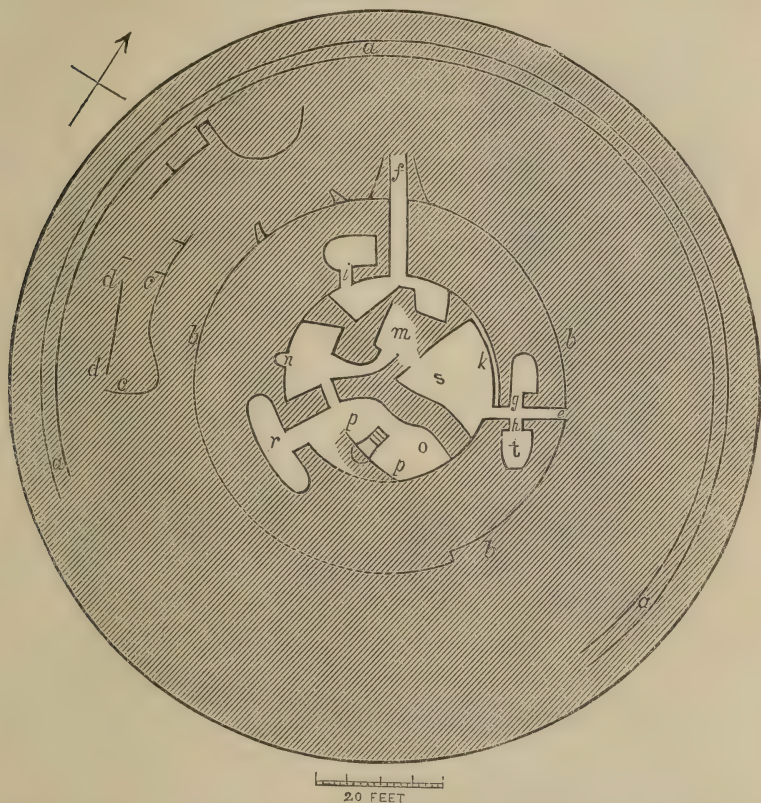
I.

AN ACCOUNT OF AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL RELICS, AND OSTEOLOGICAL REMAINS, FROM A "PIET'S HOUSE" AT KETTLEBURN, CAITHNESS, PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY BY A. HENRY RHIND, Esq. F.S.A. Scot.

The interesting collection which I have now the pleasure of presenting to the Society's Museum, I procured in course of a thorough, archæological investigation of the ruins of a so-called "Piet's House," at Kettleburn, near Wick. The results of my excavation of that curious dwelling I have already stated at considerable length in a Memoir, contained in the 10th volume of the Archæological Journal; and it will scarcely be necessary for me to do more than refer to that paper for a detailed account of most of the objects I now transfer to the Society, and for certain general observations, which include explanatory remarks relating to the accompanying ground-plan. A glance at this plan (Fig. 1.) will excite regret that the ruins were not in a more perfect condition; but it will also serve to show, that enough remained to indicate the most characteristic features of the structure and its general outline. Its size, which exceeded that of most dwellings of the same type in the north of Scotland, was so considerable, that the work of excavation occupied several men for a period little short of three months.

Of the many objects discovered in course of the exploration, perhaps the most curious are the three here figured; and of those three the bronze pincers

Fig. 1.



(Figs. 2. and 3.) is certainly the most remarkable. The finished workmanship which it exhibits is especially worthy of attention, as is also its extraordinary size, which so widely distinguishes it from the small tweezers hitherto found with sepulchral deposits, that it is believed to be at present unique. The bone comb (Fig. 4.) will not possess much novelty for the members of the Society, as the Museum already contains two of the same type—one from Caithness, and one from Orkney. But it is otherwise with respect to the stone mortar, (Fig. 5.), which is a decidedly peculiar representative of the quern.

Since the paper to which I have already alluded was published, a portion of the rubbish at Kettleburn, produced by my excavations, has been removed in course of agricultural improvement; and anticipating that this process might disclose some additional relics which might previously have escaped observa-



Fig. 2.

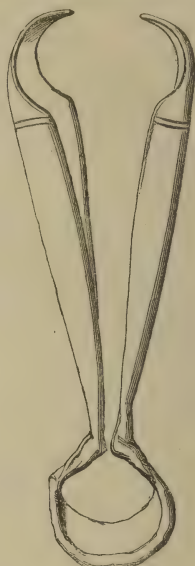


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

tion, I took measures to have the progress of the work watched, with the view of preserving anything deserving of notice that might occur. There were thus detected a portion of some bronze implement, of what appearance the smallness of the fragment renders it impossible to determine; a perforated pebble, being

the eighth bead or button-stone these ruins have yielded; and a flat piece of sandstone, which, as it was plainly intended for the upper part of a quern, is, though unfinished, an excellent example of the manner in which such masses were pierced for the reception of the axis, namely, by boring from either side until the holes met. Some broken querns were also recovered, and several stones in which small circular cavities had been hollowed out. As these stones are of no particular shape, and in other respects are just such rude blocks as may anywhere be met with, I suspect the cavities have been produced, not with any very definite object in view, but simply by the polishing of other bodies. I may add, that similarly marked stones are not of unusual occurrence in "Picts' Houses," and that I am possessed of one from a primæval dwelling of this class at Lynegar, in the parish of Watten, Caithness.

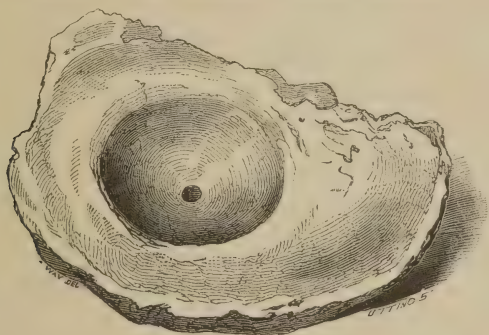


Fig. 5.

But besides all these relics, the recent removal of still more of the debris has brought to light a dagger-shaped bone, tapered to a point at one end, and adapted at the other to be fixed securely to a handle; a bone comb, as rudely formed as that originally discovered, but of which, unfortunately, all the teeth, save one, have decayed; and about one-half of a small stone cup,¹ which might perhaps be conveniently termed a *patella*, were it not that misapprehension might arise from using the name of a Roman sacrificial vessel. Among the "Druidical Pateræ" in the Society's Museum, there is one from Crookmore, Aberdeenshire, which, in size and shape, corresponds almost precisely with what the present specimen must have been when entire. Dr Wilson has already pointed out, in a paper communicated to the Society, that vessels exactly like

¹ These three objects were picked up by Mr C. W. Peach, and his son, Mr B. Peach, who obligingly at once handed them to me, along with several of the stone disks subsequently mentioned.

those known to Scottish Antiquaries by the rather pretentious name I have transcribed, are at this day in common use for familiar purposes in the Faroe Islands, as well as on the shores of Whale Sound, in the Arctic regions;¹ and the natural inference arises that many of the so-called *pateræ* were similarly employed in ancient times. This inference is confirmed into a fact in the case of the example from Kettleburn, which seems to have met the fate of ordinary household utensils, and then to have been cast aside among a heap of refuse.² I am not indisposed to think that the stone which I have described as No. 15, in the *Archæological Journal*, may have been another cup in process of formation.

The carting away of the rubbish has likewise disclosed many additional disks; but, of these, it will be observed, that none are so thoroughly circular as the examples mentioned in my paper before referred to, while two of them are of great size, and many have an unfinished appearance, exhibiting in some instances angular edges, and in others protruding points. They are of very various dimensions, being from 2 to 9 inches in diameter: and in one example the circular form has been entirely departed from in favour of an irregular oval figure. Whether all those chipped stones were intended to subserve definite economic purposes, it is impossible to conjecture; but when we remember how often in the present day we see children, with great apparent delight, sit patiently and diligently striving to fashion slaty stones, by means of others of harder grain, into circular shapes, we may be almost tempted to imagine that here we have, at least in some cases, the playthings of the young barbarians of Kettleburn. Or were those imperfect disks the unfinished work of "children of a larger growth," it is true, but still children in artistic knowledge? Whoever were the workers, we seem to recognise the improvised tool in a moderately weighty water-worn pebble, which is bruised and splintered at the ends as if it had been used in the manner indicated.

Scarcely less important than the articles which belong more particularly to the province of the *Archæologist*, are the osteological remains; and the value of these has been enhanced by their having been already classified by so excellent an authority as Mr Quekett, who very kindly arranged them when they were submitted to his inspection. Such remains have, unfortunately, been as yet preserved in only few instances, and in small quantity, which is the more to be regretted, as without them no accurate picture of primæval times can possibly be portrayed. But they will doubtless receive a much greater share of attention, now that the

¹ Proceedings of the Society, vol. i. p. 118.

² One of the finest *pateræ* in the Society's collection was obtained from a "Pict's House," also in Caithness.

science of comparative anatomy has attained such a degree of perfection as to render the dicta of its most successful cultivators unerringly precise. For interesting glimpses of the early *Fauna* of Caithness, I must refer to a note in the *Archæological Journal*,¹ which contains the results of Mr Quekett's examination of the bones exhumed at Kettleburn; but it will not be out of place to add, as a supplement to that note, that since it was written, Mr Quekett has demonstrated to his own satisfaction, as Mr Way informs me, that the comb (first discovered) and the spheroidal balls were formed from the lower jaw-bone of the whale, several small portions of whose osseous structure were likewise found in an unmanufactured state.

II.

NOTES ON ST ROQUE, AND THE CHAPEL DEDICATED TO HIM, NEAR
EDINBURGH. BY ROBERT CHAMBERS, ESQ., F.S.A. SCOT.

We learn, from Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, that the life of St Roch has been obscurely preserved, but it is not doubted that he was a native of Montpellier, and lived in the fourteenth century. Having travelled into Italy, this holy man devoted himself to the cure of people sick of the pestilence, became himself infected, and experienced what was thought a miraculous recovery. He afterwards returned to his native city, and died there in 1327; but was translated to Venice, where a handsome church was dedicated to him. St Roch's Day is placed by Butler on the 16th of August.

In the Breviary of Aberdeen, well known as one of the earliest specimens of Scottish typography, some particulars of St Roque's life, perhaps more curious than authentic, are given. It is related that he was born with the mark of a cross on his left side, and, when an infant, gave presage of the self-denying life he was to lead by not sucking his mother's milk while she was fasting. He is said to have no sooner succeeded to his patrimony, than he distributed it all among the poor; and resigning his seignorial rights to his uncle, took the hat, scrip, and staff of a pilgrim, and journeyed into Italy. By the use of the sign of the cross, he was enabled to cure great numbers of people of the plague, until he himself was prostrated by disease at Placentia. After great sufferings, having recovered his health, he returned to France; but in the confusion of a war then raging, was seized and thrown into a dungeon in his own paternal castle. Here, after a confinement of five years, he died. Just before his death he prayed to God that any one afflicted with the plague, who should fly to the protection of Roque, might be healed. An inscription to this effect being found

¹ Vol. x. p. 223.

upon him, his uncle discovered who he was, and with tears gave him an honourable burial, subsequently erecting a church over his remains. The narrative of the Breviary concludes thus:—"Vale Roche angelice, ora pro nobis, ut mereamur preservari a peste. Magnificat!"

The religious merits and favours of the holy Rochus were acknowledged by the erection of fanes to him in Germany, and other countries, not merely in cities, but on waysides and in private mansions. His fame reached even our northern land, but not apparently at a very early period. In the opinion of Dr Daniel Wilson, it was most probably just at the beginning of that century in which the Reformation took place, that a chapel arose in honour of St Roque, in a lovely valley on the south skirts of the Borough Moor of Edinburgh, and almost under the shade of the Blackford Hill. Persons who suffered from the plague, or were apprehensive of doing so, came here to pay their vows and entreat protection; James IV. amongst the number, by whom an offering of fourteen shillings was made in 1507. The little fane was conveniently situated for those who, being actually infected, were compelled to encamp on the Borough Moor. There is a statute, in December 1530, to this effect:—"We do yow to wit, forsamickle as James Barbour, master and governor of the foule folk on the Mure, is to be clengit, and has intromettit with sundry folkis gudis and clais, quilkhis ar lyand in Sanct Rokis Chapell, Thairfoir all maner of personis that hes ony clame to the said gudis that they cum on Tyisday nixt-to-cum to the officiaris, and thar clais to be clengit, certify and tharin and thai do nocht, that all the said clais gif thai be of litill availl sal be brynt, and the laif to be gevin to the pure folkis." In 1532, Sir John Young, the chaplain, was endowed with four acres of ground by the Town Council, on condition of his keeping the roof and windows of the chapel in repair. There was a cemetery around the chapel where the victims of the pestilence were interred.

The remains of the chapel existed till the end of the eighteenth century; and a sketch of them appeared in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*. Arnot relates that, long before that period, the proprietor of the ground determined on erasing the old structure, and had men actually engaged in demolishing the walls, when the fall of a scaffold, by which the men were killed, was interpreted as a judgment of heaven against the destruction of the building, and thenceforth no entreaties nor bribes of the proprietor could induce any other people to undertake so unhallowed a work! Daniel Wilson adds: "The march of intellect had made rapid strides ere its doom was a second time pronounced by a new proprietor, early in the present century, when the whole of this interesting and venerable ruin was swept away as an unsightly incumbrance to the estate of a retired tradesman."

The spot is now included in a small villa domain belonging to William Ivory, Esq., W.S., and the only visible memorial of the ancient establishment is the name of *St Roque's*, which the villa has always borne. The house having been lately re-erected on a different spot, certain excavations became necessary; and in course of these a considerable quantity of human remains was turned up, chiefly, in all probability, the relics of those who died of the plague. Beyond these remains nothing of consequence has been discovered, except the fact that the ground is very ill calculated by nature for a cemetery, the depth of soil being only two or three feet at most, and even that being much encumbered with large boulders. One fact observed by a workman was, however, significant; from the disposal of the bones in one instance, it was manifest that the body had been laid on its face. The fact brings the haste and terror attending the burial of a victim of the plague strongly before us.

By the kindness of Mr Ivory, two of the most entire skulls have been brought to the Museum of the Society.

III.

A CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE EARL OF HERTFORD'S SECOND EXPEDITION TO SCOTLAND, AND OF THE RAVAGES COMMITTED BY THE ENGLISH FORCES IN SEPTEMBER 1545. FROM A MANUSCRIPT IN TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY, DUBLIN. BY DAVID LAING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

It was a favourite scheme of Henry the Eighth to accomplish the union of the two kingdoms, after the death of his nephew, James the Fifth, by a matrimonial alliance between the infant Princess Mary and his only son, afterwards Edward the Sixth. This scheme, which might have produced the happiest results, partly owing to his own impetuosity, was defeated by the French faction, or Roman Catholic party, in Scotland, and of the internal warfare which ensued, the present communication will furnish but too sad an illustration.

Of the first Expedition into Scotland under the Earl of Hertford, in May 1544, there is a contemporary account printed the same year at London, and republished by the late Sir John G. Dalyell, in his *Fragments of Scottish History*, 1800. The similar narrative, by William Patten, Londoner, of the Duke of Somerset's Expedition in 1547, is also reprinted in that volume. On the first of these occasions, the town of Edinburgh (except the Castle) was set on fire, and continued burning for three successive days. The Palace of Holyrood, Leith, and most of the adjoining towns, houses, and villages, were also consigned to the flames. The later Expedition is connected with the disastrous battle of Musselburgh, and the renewed spoliation of Edinburgh. Mr Tytler is the only

historian who has furnished any details of the intermediate Expedition under Lord Hertford, in September 1545, when the ravages of the army were limited to the Border religious houses and villages. The original documents, in the State Paper Office, made use of by Mr Tytler, have since appeared in the series of "State Papers published under authority of His Majesty's Commissioners," vol. v. 1836, 4to.

Last autumn, having spent some days in examining, by the kind permission of the Rev. Dr James H. Todd, some early manuscripts in Trinity College Library, Dublin, I met with a brief contemporary journal of that Expedition, which seems to have remained unnoticed. It forms part of a miscellaneous volume (marked E 4.17.), written chiefly about the middle of the sixteenth century, and formerly attributed to Nicholas Narbonne, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, was advanced to the dignity of Ulster King of Arms. The records of the Herald's College of that period are not so well preserved as to show who was "York Herald"—for so the writer of this journal styles himself—who accompanied Lord Hertford in 1545. A circumstance incidentally noticed in the manuscript, and kindly pointed out by Dr Todd, compared with the following dates, leaves no doubt in regard to the person who preserved this brief record of the Expedition. At the end of the volume, evidently in the same hand, in an account of the interment of Jenico Preston, knight, Lord Baron and Viscount of Gormanstown, who died 13th of October 1559, the writer says, "*then hys cotte of armys borne by me, ULSTER KYNG OF ARMES of all Ierland.*" It does not appear that Narbonne ever held the office of York Herald; while Bartholomew Butler, who was apparently the writer of the Journal, was Rouge Croix, 12th January 1535, became YORK HERALD 14th June 1538, and ULSTER KING OF ARMS 1st June 1552.—It may be added, that Nicholas Narbonne the son of John Narbonne, Richmond Herald, who died in the Tower, Midsummer 1540, was appointed Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms 28th August 1550, Richmond Herald 27th July 1559, and became Butler's successor, as Ulster King of Arms, 7th July 1566. The paper, however brief and scanty in its details, is an historical document of some value, being the narrative of an eye-witness. The orthography is so peculiar as to render it occasionally scarcely intelligible; many of the words are rather to be guessed at by the sound than the common forms of writing.

Such as it is, I now beg to submit it to the Society, with this note, to render it more intelligible, that the Earl of Hertford having assembled his army, on the 5th of September 1545, advanced rapidly through Northumberland, crossed the Border, and on the 9th of that month encamped before the town and abbey of Kelso.

"The Erle of Harford departhit from Nywcastell the 5 day of Settember;

and all his armye had a day a pointit to mytte att the Stannyngston¹ vpon Crocke a More,² the 8 day of thes present, & all the caryadge and ordenance and monyffion: and so the dyd: the said Erle rod from Nywcassell to Anwicke a Satherday, and their he rest Sondag; and a Monday to Cheidyngham; and a Tywsseday to the forsaide Ston on Crackamowre, and past fart³ a myll, and their campet; and a Wenefday past by Warke, and so a longs the water in iij batelles,⁴ and so past the furd w^t the foreward and the most part of the battaill and their ordenance, and the reywaier⁵ Twyd rosse so suddently, that hit was 3 or 4 cartf and som horsles owertrowen⁶ by the wiollence of the water, and som flowff loft and walett,⁷ and this the rereward and some of the battaiell campeit on the other sid, and all o^r wittailes wer dier, thes Wenefeday did I Yorkke someyn the abbaye of Chelffe [Kelso], and thes day the said Abby was batterid and enterid by day, and by mydnyght hit was wone by the Spanards par force. Seleyne of the Scottes to the nomer of 40, and thakeyn⁸ to the nomer of 5, and eskape by nyght 13; of the w^{ch} 13, 2 was thakyn the nexht day, and a xi eskape in lywf; a turseday the campe cam all to the sayd abbey and town, as well the that wer on the one fyd as the other. The erle of Comerland had the fourward, and the lord Scrope w^t him, and S^r Robard Bowes, lord wardon of the myddel marches, and many other knyghts, and the lord Lattemer, and 300 Italians and Albeneses on horfbac, and ij anncones⁹ of Spanards, and some horfhemen of them, and the marshall; and in this wangard¹⁰ was the Mr of the ordinance and his horfhemen, and a 100 hangoners, and in the battaill the Erle of Herford, lord lowttenaunt, and my lord Stowrtoun, and Sr Rawf Sadheller, trefuryer and confelleir, and my lord Newell and his fathers power, and his brother Tho^s, and my lord Tho^s Greymarke, and the baron Hilton, the lord Latemer, Sr J. Doon, Sr J. Norris, Sr Piers a Lighe, Sr Loveras Smyth, Sir J. Brierton, Sr Roger Lassell, Sr Leonard Beckwithe, Sr Thomas Kolcrawffit, and iij anngenes of Spanards, and some of them a horfbac, and the Clewoies all, and many knyghts and squiers mar, and the Ieries¹¹ men, ij anngenes sometymes in the bataiell and sometymes in the fourward, and in the riereward the lord Dacers and the lord Connyers, and Sr John Markam, and Sr Richard Mann, capitain generall of the rierewards horfhemen, and Sr Robart Constable, knyght, and many mor knyghts and esquers. Thes day the wittailes¹² wer yett skand and nott plenty, this day the Spanard did spuiell the Abbey att their will and euery man; a friday messur was thakeyn¹³ for to fortifie the said Abbey, butt hit was or nown thetarmenny¹⁴ the contrarie, theis day was [blank], theis day my lord commandyt to brik the

¹ the Standingstone.² Probably Crookham (muir?), between Ford and Cornhill.³ further.⁷ wet.¹¹ Irish.⁴ companies, battalions.⁸ taken.¹² victuals.⁵ the river.⁹ ensigns, or companies.¹³ measures were taken.⁶ overthrown.¹⁰ vanguard.¹⁴ but it was ere noon determined.

abbey and thake of the leied,¹ and outer myen² the towres and strong places, and to owaier trowe³ all; thes day byng fryday, my Lord rood to Rockesborow [Roxburgh] to vis hit⁴ for to make a strong castell their, w^{ch} is as strong a place to by fourtified as any is in Scotland by tuyen⁵ ij riveres w^{ch} myght by brouwght to com a bowt the faid rocke, and the w^{ch} rever he wold, the on is att his fut and the other wⁱⁿ a stoness cast; thes place wrowt well, came to o^r campe agayn thes day was iiij of the Carres, and ij of the erle of Angoies is serwaunts, and iiij of the lord Howmes taken and others, and the⁶ of Hum castell [Hume Castle] had thaken a fon of Tho^{as} Blanhaffett, and a noter as good as he, and ij mor; and a Saterdag my lord Wardon of the myddell marches, and the knyght marshall Sr Henry Knywett, and my lord Newell, all the horfemen a most, Engles, Clewoies, and Italians, and Straliotts, and Spanards, to the nomer of iiij towfent and mor, and the birynd ij abbeyis, and 30 townes, and corn worth a 1000 li. fr, 9 myell Scottes, a myell byeyend Mouroffe [Melrose]; and a Sondag the abbey of Kelfe was razed, and all put to royen,⁷ howffes, and towres, and flypeles, and the wit-taieles cam, and cartes loden again w^t the leed⁸ of the faid abbey, and my lord lowttenant did fend ij greit gones⁹ to Barwick and Sr Robart Bowes, and ij other gones to take a castell ij myll from thes place, called Dawcowe. 3 Skotts feleyn, and cartes sent to Wark loden w^t the leid of the abbey, and w^t hym 500 horffes and an annceyn of Spanards, and the ij angenes of Iryes men, and the towke the faid towre parforce, and returyng agayn to thes campe. Yesterday byng Saterdag, whas 3 Scottes men hang in thes campe, and 9 feleyn¹⁰ in fild be the horfemen, and the Scottes felywe 3 Italians that rod owt of the fyght of their fellowes; and on Monday wy departyt from Kelfey abbey that was, to Rockesborowe menes, and their campeit that nyght; and from thens to Bongedwourthe a tyweseday, and birnyng and theistroyng all that day bod coryn¹¹ and howffes, and hee¹² and turff, and a wenesseday burend Jedwourd [Jedburgh] abbey, and the fryers menore, and all the townes ij myell beyond, as Cavaiers [Cavers], and Denam [Denholm], and Mento, and Mantonerake [Minto-craig]. and Bedrowle, and Towres, and Newton, and Langeton, and Hassenden, and the Barne helles [Barnhills], and the Benetts, and Aneram, and many mor, and returnyd to campe that Wenef-day to Egelford, and owaier tryw the Mofse nexht mornynge, and birnd Chesford, and out heir mynd¹³ the castell, but hit whas tow tyke¹⁴ and hitt cowl nott by,¹⁵ and so thes Thurfeday destruyng and birnyng, campeit att Warke that nyght, and their tharid¹⁶ friday and Satheir[day] the campe, bowt¹⁷ all the carthes¹⁸

¹ take off the lead.² undermine.³ overthrow.⁴ see it.⁵ between two.⁶ they.⁷ ruin.⁸ lead.⁹ great guns.¹⁰ slain.¹¹ both corn.¹² hay.¹³ undermined.¹⁴ it was too thick.¹⁵ it could not be.¹⁶ tarried.¹⁷ but.¹⁸ carts.

went for leed to Kelfey, and the horshmen birnyng and destruyng all that day, and so fare as in to wⁱⁿ half a quarter of a myell of Howme castell, and maid all the Scottfmen that were a brod to requiell vnto the castell walles, and ij of theirs thakeyn that day, and by them reportit that their was 10,000 Scottes men a bowtt the said castell, and that the erle of Angoies was com their the nyght be for and 10 cartes w^t ordenaunce and munycion, w^h I thynk all was nott trywe, bowt somat hit was,¹ o^r men birnd fo ner the castell, that wy kod² nott fee the castell somtymes nor the castell ows, and the of the castell owaier fott ows³ all many tymes, and a monges ows yett the howrthe non bowt on⁴ horthe, thanks be to God; and thes down, my lord lowthennaunt returneyd to Wark w^t all his iiij thowssant horshemen and no mor, and lost neuer a man all that day, and yt hit was the most dangerows day that wy⁵ had in all the days that wy war in Scotteland; the cartes all of o^r campe wer com to Warke lodon w^t the abbey of Kelfey is leed, and leyfft nothyng be heynd, and cam sawff hom to the said castell of Warke; and a Sondag wy remowid and past the water of Tugd on the eft marches of Wark, and birnd and destrued Eglad, and the nonery cald Colftreme, and so to Fogga, and their campeit that nyght, and many a town birnd that day; and a Monday Downes [Dunse] towre and towne oware-trown⁶ and birnd, and all the pares w^{ch} is l.⁷ towns and willaiges by longeyng to the said Downs; and the nexht day to West Nysbed, w^c was birnd, and owaier trown the castell, and many mor, as hit shall apier in a notheir place of theis bowke, the names of all the townes, and thowres, and abbeys, and fryers, and nonerys, and a charter howffe; and theis down wy campe theis tywffeday att o^r Lady church [Lady kirk] wⁱⁿ Scotteland; and a Wenefseday towke mosters of all o^r holle oft,⁸ and o^r armye deffolwithe w^t o^r ennemys is land; and att nown cam the lord Lattemer to thake heis leywe, as many others did, of my lord Lowtennant, but my forsaide lord Lowtennant maid hym knyght in the said campe, and w^t hym 12 mor, that is to say, 13 in all, as hit shall a pier by their names; and theis down, euery man that was nott goon⁹ departed in to England, some to Norham Castell and town, some to Sr Thomas Grey of Horton's howff, some to Banbery, some rod farther, and some rod all that nyght, and cartes also. The Spanards leyfft¹⁰ att Foster and Horfley is howffes, and in the wilaigges¹¹ their about; the Clewoyffes att Norhamsh^r and town and castell, the Italians also in that fruntyers, and sorteley¹² after, the Italians cam to Nyw castell, and of them mosteres thakeyn and sent to London ward; and the Albannesfes

¹ but some of it was.⁵ we.⁹ not gone.² we could.⁶ overthrown.¹⁰ left.³ overshot us.⁷ parish, which has 50.¹¹ villages.⁴ they hurt none but one.⁸ musters of all our whole host.¹² shortly.

also ; and after them the Cleywoifes cam to Nyw castell, and the¹ wer sent to Dowram [Durham], and from dens to Beverley² for to wynter ; and after them the horsmen, Spanards carles the navara was send to London ; and the futtemen marceid to Nyw castell, and their mostras thaken of them and payd the remaner in Nyw castell and in Dowram, and in Bishope Acqueleand, and theis wy the³ partid after all theis orthewyd by the lord Lowtenant the x day of October, and came to London the 22 day of thes fame. God faue the Kyng and my Lord Prince Edoward. Amen.”

According to the Earl of Hertford's despatches, accompanied with plans, which are not preserved, it was intended to convert the Abbey of Kelso into a fortified place. But this plan was abandoned ; and in his report of their subsequent proceedings, he exultingly informs the English monarch, that so much damage by fire had not been done in Scotland for the last hundred years. I shall merely add, by way of remark, as it is obvious that, during the intermediate period of fourteen years till the Reformation, the injuries which these Ecclesiastical buildings sustained could have only been partially, if at all repaired, it is attributing too much to John Knox and his brethren, to give them the credit for a work of devastation which had previously been done to their hand.

The York Herald, or the writer of this Journal, refers to a list of the places destroyed during this invasion, as elsewhere contained in his book. No such list is now in the volume ; but its loss is supplied by the following paper,⁴ if the one was not copied from the other, which is preserved among the Burleigh State Papers, and printed by Haynes. It is curious, and may appropriately be here inserted, as furnishing an important contribution of its kind to the topography of Roxburghshire. It is entitled,

¹ they.

² thence to Beverley.

³ this way they.

⁴ From the Collection of State Papers in the reign of Henry VIII., &c., from 1542 to 1570, published by the Rev. Samuel Haynes. London : 1740, folio, p. 52. In the same Collection, pp. 43-51, will be found another similar document, entitled, “ Exploits don upon the Scotts, from the beginning of July, anno 36 R. R. Henrici 8th.” It consists of an abstract of exploits recorded in various letters, from the 2d July to the 17th November 1544. The sum total is thus given :—

“ Towns, Towers, Stedes, Barnekyns, Parishe Churches, Bastell-Houses,	192
Scotts slain,	403
Prisoners taken,	816
Nolt,	10,386
Shepe,	12,492
Nags and Geldings,	1296
Gayt,	200
Bolls of Corn,	850
Insight geare, &c.”	

THE NAMES OF THE FORTRESSES, ABBEYS, FRERE-HOUSES, MARKET TOWNES, VILLAGES, TOWRES AND PLACES BRENT, RACED, AND CAST DOUNE, BY THE COMMANDMENT OF THERLL OF HERTFORDE, THE KING'S MAJESTIE'S LIEUTENANT GENERALL IN THE NORTHE PARTES, IN THE INVASION INTO THE REALME OF SCOTLAND, BETWEENE THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER AND THE 23D OF THE SAME 1545, THE 37TH YEARE OF THE KING'S ROYALL MAJESTIE'S MOSTE PROUSPEROUS AND VICTORIOUS REIGNE.

“ On the River of Twede.

“ First the abbey of Kelfo raced and caft down; the towne of Kelfo brent; the abbey of Melroffe *alias* Mewrofe, Darnyck, Gawtenfide, Danyelton, Overton, Heildon [Eildon], Newton of Heildon, Maxton, Lafeddon [Lessudden], Merton, Beamondfide [Beamerside], Loughfeatte, Bateshele, the abbey of Drybrughe, the town of Drybrughe, the towre of Dawcowe [Dalcove] raced. The towne of Dawcowe, Rotherford, Stockfirother, Newtowne, Trowes, Makerfton, the Manorhill, Charter-houfe, Lugton Lawe [Lunton Law], Stotherike towre raced; Eaft Meredean, West Meredean, Flowres [Floors], Gallowe Lawe, Broxe Lawe, Broxe mylne, the water-mill of Kelfo. Sum 33.

“ On the River of Tiviot.

“ The freers nere Kelfo, the Larde Hog's houfe, the barnes of Old Rockefborough towne, the towre of Rockefborough raced, the towre of Ormefton raced, the towne of Ormefton, Neyther Nefebett, Over Nefbet, Angeram [Ancrum], Spittell, Bune Jedworth, the two towres of Bune Jedworth raced, the Lard of Bune Jedworth's dwelling-houfe, Over Angeram, Neyther Angeram, Eaft Barnehill, Mynto Crag, Mynto towne and place, West Mynto, the Cragge End, Whitrick, Heflington [Hassindean], Bank-heffington, Over-heffington, Cotes, Efshebanke, Cavers, Bryeryards, Denhome, Langton [Lanton], Rowcaftle, Newtowne, Whitechefterhoufe, Tympinton. Sum 36.

“ On the Water of Rowle [Rule].

“ Rowle Spittel, Bedrowle, Rowlewood. The Wolles, Croffebewghe, Donnerles, Fotton, Weafl leas. Two Walke mylnes, Tronnyhill, Dupligis. Sum 12.

“ On the Ryver of Jedde.

“ The abbey of Jedworthe [Jedburgh], the Freers there; the towne of Jedworthe, Hundylee, Bungate; the Banke end, the Neyther mylnes, Houfton, Over Craling, the Wells, Neyther Craling, Over Wodden, Nether Wodden. Sum 13.

“ On the Ryver of Kealle [Kale, or Kail] in Eaft Tividale.

“ Over-Hownam, Neyther Hownam, Hownham Kyrke, New Gateshaughe;

the towre of Gateshaughe, Over Grobet, Neyther Grobet; Grobet mylne, Wydeopen, Crewkedhawes, Prymfide, Mylne Rigge, Marbottell, Otterburne, Cef-forthe [Cesford], Over Whitton, Neyther Whitton, Hatherlands, Cesforth burne, Cesforth maynes, Mowe-houfe; the Cowe bogge, Lynton, Caverton, Sharpefrige, Throgdon, Pringle fiede, the Mayne-houfe, Eckforde, Mofsehoufe, Westerbarnes, Grymesley [Grahamslaw], Synles, Heyton on the Hill, Newe Hawe, Maffendewe; the Brig end, St Thomas Chapell, Maxwell heughe, East-Woddon, West-Woddon, Howden. Sum 45.

“ On the Ryver of Bowbent [Beaumont] in East Tivdale.

“ Mowe, Mowe Meufles, Clifton Cote, Colerofte, Elfhenghe, Awton burne, Cowe, Woodfide, Owefnopfide, Feltershawes, Clifton, Haihope, Kirke Yettam [Yetholm], Towne Yettam, Cherytrees, Barears; the Bogge, Longhoufe, Fowmerden. Sum 19.

“ Heeles [Eccles] Parish in the Marffe.

“ Long Ednam, Little Newton, Newton mylne, Naynethorne, Naynethorne mylne, Over Stytechell, Nether Stichell, Cowngecarle [Queenscairn], Lagers morre, Oxemoure, Kenetfide, Myckell Harle, Lytell Harle, Haffyngton, Haffyngton maynes, Landen [Lambton], Hardacres, Stanefalld; the abbey of Heeles, the towne there; Newtowne, Heelesheales, Grafton Rig, Spittleheugh, Over Plewland, Nether Plewland, Over Tofts, Nether Tofts, Clerkeleas, Headrigge, Pudingran, Howden, Marlington, and the towre raced; Letam, Belchefter, Boughtrige, Newbigging, Wranghame, Wester Peles; the Kemes, the Burnehoufe, Thankles, Rowyngfton, Grymeley Rigge, Cowys, Werke, Whinkerftanes, Fowge Rigge, Foge Banke, Sir James Trennate's houfe, Ryfeley, Bettrikfide, Elbank. Sum 57.

“ Donce [Dunse] Parish.

“ Fowge [Fogo] Towne, Sufterpethe, Sufterpethe mylne, Fowge mylne, the Walke mylne there, the Hill, the New Mylne, Sleghden, Eastefeld, Hardames, Stanemore Lawe; the Biers, Wodehede, Calldeside, Lownesdale; the towre of Red Brayes raced, the towre of Pollerd [Polwarth] raced, Pollerd Towne, Pollerwood, the Bow-Houfe, Selburne Rigge, Stocke Fote; the towres and barmekyn of Nesbed [Nisbet] raced; the towre of Nesbed, Nesbed Hill, Crongle, Calledrawe, the Brigend, Gretrig, Growell Dikes; the towre of Dunce raced, Dounce Lawe, Knocke; the towne of Dounce, Hare Lawe, Borticke, East Bortick, Parkehed, Calldeside, Black Dikes, Byrkenfide, Kaydesheale, Redheughe, Manderfton, Nanewarre, Elfoyle, Cromerfteyn, Kawkey Lawe, Sampfon's Walles; the Brig End, the Check Lawe, Dounce mylne, the East Maynes. Sum 52.

“ The Caftell of Wetherburne, Mongoufe Towre, Pele, Rigge, Kemerageyme,

Kemergeyme maynes, Redheughe, Redes houe, Godds Malifone; the Eaft Mylne, the Kellawe [Kelloe], Edrame; the Newe Towne, Blackoter Caftell raced; the Towne of Blacketer, White Lawe, Eaft Lawes, Weft Lawes, Swynton, and Whitfonne. Sum 20. Sum Total, 287

Whereof (it is added) are—

“ In Monafteries and Frearhoufes,	7
In Caftells, Towres, and Piles (Peels),	16
In Market Townes,	5
In Villages,	243
In Mylnes,	13
In Spytells and Hofpitalls,	3
	<hr/> 287”

SECOND CONVERSAZIONE.

May 2, 1854.

The second and laft Converfazione of the feafon took place in the Society's rooms on the evening of May 2.

A number of interesting articles were exhibited:—including a feries of Prints, representing the Triumphal Proceffion on the occafion of the Meeting of the Emperor Charles V. and Pope Clement VII. at Bologna, in the year 1529; and of the Funeral Proceffion of Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, in 1660: contributed by JAMES DRUMMOND, R.S.A.

A full-length Portrait of King James VI., faid to be painted by George Jamesone: contributed by BARRON GRAHAME of Morphie, Efq.

An Original Portrait of the Marquis of Montrofe: from the Collection of his Grace the Duke of Montrofe; to be engraved for the Life of Montrofe, by MARK NAPIER, Efq.

Eight Drawings of Trinity College Hofpital, taken before the demolition of the building in 1845, by Mr William Douglas, en-

graver, Edinburgh: contributed by the Rev. JOHN SIME, F.S.A. Scot., late chaplain of the Hospital.

Portraits believed to be of King James VII.; of Prince Charles Edward Stuart and his Wife Clementina: contributed by H. C. MACLAURIN, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Antique Box which belonged to the Cadies of Edinburgh, or fraternity of persons who run errands, with their Seal of Cause granted in 1771: contributed by J. BALLANTINE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Iron Money Box, of the Ancient and Royal Fraternity of Chapmen of the Three Lothians, incorporated 1530, containing Three Old Charters; and the Brass Measure used by the Fraternity: contributed by Mr JAMES TOD, Engraver.

Curious Old Time-Piece: contributed by HUGH JAMES ROLLO, Esq., W.S.

Reliquiary Cross, inlaid with mother-of-pearl: contributed by HORATIO M'CULLOCH, Esq., R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot. This fine specimen of inlaid work was brought from Italy, by WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, Esq., R.S.A., and F.S.A. Scot.

May 22, 1854.

ARCHIBALD T. BOYLE, Esq., Advocate, in the Chair.

Amongst the Donations laid on the table were—

Stukeley's *Antiquities of Stonehenge and Abury*, 2 vols. in 1, folio; *Genealogy of the House of Drummond*, 4to, privately printed; *Rapin, Histoire d'Angleterre*, 12 vols. 4to; *Æn. Vici Imagines Cæsarum*, 1553, 4to, &c. &c.: by DAVID LAING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Antique Wheel Lock Pistol, of the Cinque Cento period, formerly in the possession of the late Sir William Allan, Pres. R.S.A.: by WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq., R.S.A.

Large Iron Spur, found 13 feet below the surface in digging a Drain in Bishop's Close, High Street: by J. T. GIBSON CRAIG, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Sketch of the History and Condition of the Parochial Records in Scotland; by GEORGE SETON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.: by the Author.

View of the History and Coinage of the Parthians; by JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot., Cork: by the Author.

Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. 22: by the Academy.

Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, Vol. 2, Part 1: by the Society.

Lange, Diplomatarium Nervegicum, Vol. 4; Olaf den Helliges Saga, ved Snorre Sturlasson; Olaf Tryggvesöns Saga, ved Odd Munk: by the ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA, Norway.

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, Tomes 18, 19, 20: by the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NORMANDY.

Sur les Fouilles de Vieux, par M. A. Charma, Caen; Académie des Sciences, Arts, et Belles-Lettres, de Caen: Discours d'Ouverture, prononcé par M. A. Charma, Président: by the Author.

The first Communication read was entitled—

I.

NOTICE OF REMAINS FOUND IN AN ANCIENT TOMB RECENTLY OPENED IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF FORTROSE. BY JOHN STUART, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The ancient church of Rosemarkie is said to have been founded, under King Nectan, by St Boniface, an Italian, who, in the seventh or eighth century, is believed to have come into Scotland for the purpose of inducing the church there to conform to the practice of the Church of Rome; and after founding churches in many parts of the country, to have settled at Rosemarkie, and to have built there a church, in which he was afterwards buried. It is also related of this

missionary that he baptized Nectan, King of the Picts; and that he first settled at Restennet, in Angus, which was certainly the site of an early ecclesiastical settlement.

The foundation of Rosemarkie is thus related by Wyntoun:—

“Sevyn hundyr wynter and saxtene,
 Quhen lychtare wes the Virgyne clene.
 Pape of Rome than Gregore
 The Secund, quahm of ye herd before,
 And Anastas than Empryowre.
 The fyrst yhere of hys Honowre,
 Nectan Derly wes than regnand
 Owre the Peychtis in Scotland.
 In Ros he foundyd Rosmarkyne,
 That dowyd wes wytth kyngys syne,
 And made was a place cathedrale,
 Be-north Murrave severale;
 Quhare Chanownys ar Seculare
 Wndyr Saynt Bonyface lyvand thare.
 The tyme of this fundatyown
 Wes eftyre the Incarnatyowne,
 To be reknyd sex hundyr yhere.
 Quhether mare or les bot thare-by nere,
 Quhen Schyre Morys wes Emperoure,
 And held that state in gret honowre.”—(I. p. 138.)

Of course it is not now possible to speak precisely as to the connection of St Boniface with Rosemarkie as its founder; but the tradition is a very old one, and doubtless has a certain amount of fact as its foundation. The ancient seal of the Chapter of Ross has, at the dexter side, a figure of St Peter holding the keys in his right hand, and probably a chalice (?) in his left; at the sinister side is a figure of St Boniface in pontifical vestments, with a crozier in his left hand, the legend being *S. CAPITOLI SCI. PETRI BONEFACII DE ROSSO MARKIN*. It is stated, in the Breviary of Aberdeen, that St Moloch was buried at Rosemarkie.

The bishoprick of Ross was founded, or re-founded, by King David I., between 1124 and 1128, at which time, and for about two centuries afterwards, the bishop was styled “*Episcopus Rosemarkensis*,” and it seems probable that during this time the bishop’s church was on the site of the old foundation of St Boniface.

The Cathedral Church of Ross, of which the ruins still exist, stood close to the town of Fortrose, or Chanonry; and, from the style of its architecture, seems to have been erected about the beginning of the fourteenth century.

"The style," says Mr Neale, in his *Ecclesiological Notes*, "is the purest and most elaborate Middle-Pointed. The material, red sandstone, gave depth and freedom to the chisel; and the whole church, though not 120 feet long from east to west, must have been an architectural gem of the very first description." (P. 53.) Soon after the Reformation, active steps were taken for hastening the ruin of this beautiful fabric. In 1572, King James VI. granted in heritage to his Treasurer, William Lord Ruthven, "the heill leid quhairwith the cathedrall kirk of Ros wes theikit, als weill principal kirk as queir and ilis thair of ellis tyrvit, tane of, and disponit vpoun as to be intromittit with and in place vnhandillit," formerly belonging to the bishop and canons, and now in the king's hands "throw being of the said cathedrall kirk na paroch kirk, but ane monasterie to sustene ydill belleis, and forfeiture of the bishop."—*Privy Seal Records*.

The part of the cathedral yet remaining consists of the south aisle to the chancel and nave, and the detached chapter-house. In the arches which separated the aisle from the centre were several tombs. In one of them is a canopied tomb for a lady, said to have been Countess of Ross, "of which," Mr Neale says, "this must have been one of the most beautiful monuments I ever saw." In the *London Chronicle* of 12th October 1797 is an account of the discovery of the body of a bishop in the cathedral of Fortrose, supposed to have been buried more than 300 years.—*Keith's Scottish Bishops*, p. 569, Notes.

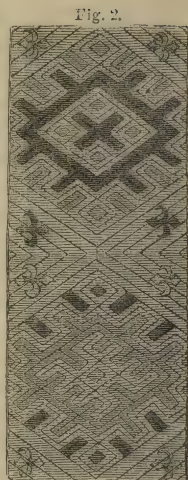
In the most easterly arch is a canopied tomb (evidently formed at the building of the arch, as it is incorporated with the pillars on each side), on which are the remains of a bishop's effigy. This tomb was recently opened, under the inspection of Mr Keith Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth. It was found to contain the remains of a full-grown man; these were deposited on a shelf of stone, from which two round holes, one at the nape of the neck and the other at the lower part of the body, descended to a lower shelf, about 6 or 8 inches beneath the upper one. The skeleton was quite entire, as well as the vestments in which it was enveloped. The body was covered to the knees in a tunic of reddish silk, and the legs were inserted in a long pair of silk stockings similar in fabric to the gloves which were on the hands. A narrow band woven of silk, and either gold or silver thread, was bound round the body from head to foot, a portion of which is shown (Fig. 1.); while a broader band (Fig. 2.), of a similar sort, was wound round the neck, having attached to it a substance resembling a long seal, lying on the left breast. This last band reached down to



Fig. 1.

the hands, which were joined on the breast. The bands are figured, of half the actual size¹. The bones were quite complete, of a yellow, smoked colour; only two teeth remained in the skull; but the right foot, with the exception of its being blackened and dried, was perfect, and was remarkably small. On the left side of the skeleton was a small piece of wood, which is conjectured to have been the crozier of the bishop. Through the kindness of Mr Stewart Mackenzie, specimens of the silk tunic, silk gloves and bands, are now laid before the Members for inspection; and portions of them are presented to the Museum of the Society.

I have thought it worth while, at the same time, to exhibit to the Society lithograph engravings of a sculptured cross recently exhumed from the cathedral at Fortrose, and of another stone, which seems to have formed part of a tomb. Both are of the richest character of sculpture, and resemble in style of ornament several of those curious monuments found on the north-east coasts of Scotland, and not unfrequently in connection with the sites of old religious establishments.



II.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF SCOTTISH PORTRAITS IN EDINBURGH, IN THE YEAR 1855; INCLUDING A COMMUNICATION ON THE SUBJECT FROM THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq. BY DAVID LAING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Several years ago it was proposed, under the sanction of the Honourable the Board of Trustees, to form a public Exhibition in Edinburgh of Portraits of distinguished or remarkable characters connected with Scotland. The scheme, I believe, originated with the Honourable Lord Murray, one of the Commissioners, and a Committee was appointed to mature the plans for its accomplishment. My knowledge of the scheme consisted in having been invited to attend the meetings of the Committee; but the scheme itself proved at the time unsuccessful.

¹ The centre part in the smaller specimen is nearly the same pattern as that which appears on the mitre of Thomas à Becket, figured in *Shaw's Dresses and Decorations*, vol. i., No. 13, and both have a great resemblance to the pattern on a maniple preserved at Beville, in the department of La Manche, figured by M. de Caumont, in his *Abecedaire d'Archéologie : Architecture Religieuse*, p. 451; "of which," he says, "I have found the same design in a great number of galloons of the 13th and end of the 12th centuries."

When last in London, happening to call upon Mr Carlyle, he said, he never saw any one from Edinburgh without suggesting an Exhibition of that kind, which, he thought, would be of the greatest interest. I referred to the former project, and added, that possibly it might be revived when the new buildings on the Mound were completed. In order to call attention more directly to this point, I suggested whether he might not write a letter expressing his views on the subject, as such a communication might enable me at least to renew the proposal in a definite form. In reminding him lately of our conversation, I have been honoured with the letter which I now beg to submit to the Society, with this brief explanation:—In a separate note, inclosing this communication, Mr Carlyle adds, “You must make of it what you can. It will give me real pleasure if the project do take root, and one day come to perfection in sight of all the world.”

“To DAVID LAING, Esq., Signet Library, Edinburgh.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“CHELSEA, 3d May 1854.

“With regard to that *General Exhibition of Scottish Historical Portraits*, it is certain there are many people more qualified to speak than I. In fact, it has never been with me more than an aspiration; an ardent wish, rather without much hope: to make it into an executable project, there are needed far other capacities and opportunities than mine. However, you shall at once hear what my crude notions on the subject are or have been, since you wish it.

“First of all, then, I have to tell you, as a fact of personal experience, that in all my poor Historical investigations it has been, and always is, one of the most primary wants to procure a bodily likeness of the personage inquired after; a good *Portrait* if such exists; failing that, even an indifferent if sincere one. In short, *any* representation, made by a faithful human creature, of that Face and Figure, which *he* saw with his eyes, and which I can never see with mine, is now valuable to me, and much better than none at all. This, which is my own deep experience, I believe to be, in a deeper or less deep degree, the universal one; and that every student and reader of History, who strives earnestly to conceive for himself what manner of Fact and *Man* this or the other vague Historical *Name* can have been, will, as the first and directest indication of all, search eagerly for a Portrait, for all the reasonable Portraits there are; and never rest till he have made out, if possible, what the man's natural face was like. Often I have found a Portrait superior in real instruction to half-a-dozen written ‘Biographies,’ as Biographies are written;—or rather, let me say, I have found that the Portrait was as a small lighted *candle*

by which the Biographies could for the first time be *read*, and some human interpretation be made of them; the *Biographied* Personage no longer an empty impossible Phantasm, or distracting Aggregate of inconsistent rumours—(in which state, alas his usual one, he is *worth* nothing to anybody, except it be as a dried thistle for Pedants to thrash, and for men to fly out of the way of),—but yielding at last some features which one could admit to be human. Next in directness are a man's genuine Letters, if he have left any, and you can get to *read* them to the bottom: of course, a man's *actions* are the most complete and indubitable stamp of him; but without these aids, of Portraits and Letters, they are in themselves so infinitely abstruse a stamp, and so confused by foreign rumour and false tradition of them, as to be oftenest undecipherable with certainty.

“ This kind of value and interest I may take as the highest pitch of interest there is in Historical Portraits; this, which the zealous and studious Historian feels in them: and one may say, all men, just in proportion as they are ‘*Historians*’ (which every mortal is, who has a *memory*, and attachments and possessions in the Past), will feel something of the same,—every human creature, something. So that I suppose there is absolutely nobody so dark and dull, and every way sunk and stupified, that a Series of Historical Portraits, especially of his native country, would not be of real interest to him;—*real* I mean, as coming from himself and his own heart, not *imaginary*, and preached in upon him by the Newspapers; which is an important distinction.

“ And all this is quite apart from the *artistic* value of the Portraits (which also is a real value, of its sort, especially for some classes, however exaggerated it may sometimes be): all this is a quantity to be *added* to the artistic value, whatever it may be; and appeals to a far deeper and more universal principle in human nature than the love of Pictures is. Of which principle some dimmer or clearer form may be seen continually active wherever men are;—in your Antiquarian Museum, for example, may be seen, giving very conspicuous proofs of itself, sanctioned more or less by all the world! If one would buy an indisputably authentic *old shoe* of William Wallace for hundreds of pounds and run to look at it from all ends of Scotland, what would one give for an authentic visible shadow of his face, could such, by art natural or art magic, now be had!

“ It has always struck me that Historical Portrait Galleries far transcend in worth all other kinds of National Collections of Pictures whatever; that in fact they ought to exist (for many reasons, of all degrees of weight) in every country, as among the most popular and cherished National Possessions:—and it is not a joyful reflection, but an extremely mournful one, that in no country is there at present such a thing to be found. What Louis-Philippe may have col-

lected, in the way of French Historical Portrait, at Versailles, I did not see : if worth much (which I hear it is not), it might have proved the best memorial left by him, one day. Chancellor Clarendon made a brave attempt in that kind for England ; but his House and ‘ Gallery ’ fell all asunder, in a sad way ; and as yet there has been no second attempt that I can hear of. As matters stand, Historical Portraits abound in England ; but where they are, or where any individual of them is, no man knows, or can discover except by groping and hunting (*underground*, as it were, and like the mole !) in an almost desperate manner : even among the intelligent and learned of your acquaintance, you inquire to no purpose. Nor is the English National Gallery poorer in this respect than others,—perhaps even much the reverse. The sad rule holds in all countries. In the Dresden Gallery, for instance, you find Flayings of Bartholomew, Flayings of Marsyas, Rapes of the Sabines : but if you ask for a Portrait of Martin Luther, of Friedrich the Wise, nay even of August the Big, of Marshal Saxe or poor Count Brühl, you will find no satisfactory answer. In Berlin itself, which affects to be a wiser city, I found, not long ago, Picture Galleries not a few, with ancient and modern *virtù* in abundance and superabundance,—whole acres of mythological smearing (Tower of Babel, and I know not what), by Kaulbach and others, still going on : but a *genuine Portrait of Frederic the Great* was a thing I could nowhere hear of. That is strange, but that is true. I roamed thro’ endless lines of Pictures ; inquired far and wide, even Sculptor Rauch could tell me nothing : at last it was chiefly by good luck that the thing I was in quest of turned up.—This I find to be one of the saddest of those few defects in the world which are easily capable of remedy : I hope you in Scotland, in the ‘ new National Museum ’ we hear talk of, will have a good eye to this, and remedy it in your own case ! Scotland at present is not worse than other countries in the point in question : but neither is it at all better ; and as Scotland, unlike some other countries, *has* a History of a very readable nature, and has never published even an *engraved* series of National Portraits, perhaps the evil is more sensible and patent there than elsewhere. It is an evil which should be everywhere remedied : and if Scotland be the first to set an example in that respect, Scotland will do honourably by herself, and achieve a benefit to all the world.

“ From this long Prologue, if you have patience to consider it over, you will see sufficiently what my notion of the main rules for executing the Project would be. The grand interest to be held in view is that which I have defined as the *Historian’s*, the ingenious sincere *Student of History’s*. Ingenious and sincere student ; not *pedantic*, fantastic and imaginary ! It seems to me all

real interest for the other classes of mankind, down to the most ignorant class, may well be considered as only a more and more diluted form of that interest. The rule therefore is, Walk straight towards that ; not refusing to look to the right and left, but keeping your face steadily on that : if you can manage to secure that *well*, all else will follow from it, or attend it. Ask always, What would the best-informed and most ingenuous Scottish soul like most to see, for illuminating and verifying of Scottish History to himself? This is what it concerns us to try if we can get for him and for the world ;—and on the whole this only ; for it is certain, all other men will by and by follow this best-informed and most ingenuous one ; and at the end of the account, if you have served him well, you will turn out to have served everybody well.

“ Great zeal, great industry will of course be needed in hunting up what Portraits there are, scattered wide over country mansions in all parts of Scotland ;—in gathering in your raw-material, so to speak. Next, not less, but even more important, will be skill,—knowledge, judgment, and above all, fidelity,—in selecting, exhibiting and elucidating these. That indeed, I reckon, will be the vitallest condition of all ; the cardinal point, on which success or failure will turn. You will need the best Pictorial judgment (some faithful critic who really *knows* the Schools and Epochs of Art a little, and can help towards the solution of so many things that will depend on that) ; especially all the *Historical* knowledge and good sense that can be combined upon the business will be indispensable ! For the rest, I would sedulously avoid all concern with the vulgar Showman or Charlatan line of action in this matter. For though the thing must depend, a good deal at least, on popular support, the real way to get that (especially in such a matter) is, to deserve it : the thing can by no means be done by *Yankee-Barnum* methods ; nor should it, if it could.—In a word, here as everywhere, to winnow out the chaff of the business, and present in a clear and pure state what of *wheat* (little or much) may be in it ; on this, as I compute, the Project will stand or fall. If faithfully executed,—the chaff actually well suppressed, the wheat honestly given,—I cannot doubt but it might succeed. Let it but promise to deserve success, I suppose honourable help might be got for it among the wealthier and wiser classes of Scotchmen.

“ But to come now to your more specific questions, I should be inclined, on the above principles, to judge—

“ 1st, That no living Scotchman's portrait should be admitted, however ‘ Historical ’ it promised to be. And I would farther counsel that you should be extremely chary about such ‘ Historical men ’ as have died within the last twenty-five or thirty years ; it requires always the space of a generation to discriminate between popular monstrosities and Historical realities in the matter of

Men,—to let mere dust-clouds settle into their natural place and bulk. But from that point, especially from the beginning of this century, you have free scope, and ever freer, backwards to the very beginning of things,—which, alas, in the Pictorial respect, I fear will only be some two or three centuries, or little more! The oldest Scottish portrait I can recollect to have seen, of any worth, is that of James IV. (and only as an engraving, the original at Taymouth), though probably enough you may know of older. But for the earlier figures, —I would go back to Colm and Adamnan,—if I *could*, by any old illuminated missal or otherwise? You will have engravings, coins, casts of sepulchral monuments—I have seen Bruce's *skull*, at least, cast in plaster!—and remember always that any genuine help to conceive the actual likeness of the man will be welcome, in these as indeed in all cases. The one question is, that they be genuine (or, if not, well marked as *doubtful*, and in what degree doubtful); that they *be* 'helps,' instead of *hindrances* and criminal misguidances!

"2d, In regard to modern pictures representing historical events, my vote would clearly be, To make the rule absolute *not* to admit any one of these; at least not till I saw one that was *other* than an infatuated blotch of insincere ignorance, and a mere distress to an earnest and well-instructed eye! Since the time of *Hollar*, there is not the least *veracity*, even of intention, in such things; and, for most part, there is an *ignorance* altogether abject. *Wilkie's John Knox*, for example: no picture that I ever saw by a man of genius can well be, in regard to all earnest purposes, a more perfect failure! Can anything, in fact, be more entirely *useless* for earnest purposes, more *unlike* what ever could have been the reality, than that gross Energumen, more like a boxing butcher, whom he has set into a pulpit surrounded with draperies, with fat-shouldered women, and play-actor men in mail, and labelled *Knox*? I know the picture only by engravings, always hasten on when I see it in a window, and would not for much have it hung on the wall beside me! So, too, I have often seen a *Battle of Worcester*, by some famed Academician or other, which consists of an angry man and horse (man presumably intended for Cromwell, but not like him),—man, with heavy flapping Spanish cloak, &c., and no hat to his head, firing a pistol over his shoulder into what seems a dreadful shower of rain in the distance! What can be the use of such things, except to persons who have turned their back on real interests, and gone wool-gathering in search of imaginary? All that kind of matter, as indisputable 'chaff,' ought to be severely purged away.

"3d, With respect to *plurality* of portraits, when you have the offer of more than one? The answer to that, on the principles already stated, will come out different in different cases, and be an affair of consideration and com-

promise. For the earlier (and more uncertain) figures, I should incline to admit *all* that could be got; certainly all that could be found genuine, that were 'helps,' as above said. Nay, such even as were only half genuine, if there were no others; marking well their doubtful character. As you come lower down, the selection will be stricter; and in quite modern times when pictures are plentiful, I should think *one* portrait would in general be the rule. But of course respect must be had to the importance of the man, the *excellence* of the portraits offered (or their peculiar worth for your objects), the quantity of house-room you are like to have, &c., &c., and the decision will be the summary and adjustment of all these considerations.

"For example, during the *Reformation period* I would take of John Knox, and his consorts and adversaries (Lethington, Kirkcaldy, Regents Murray, Morton, Mar, Buchanan, Bothwell, even Rizzio, and the like), any picture I could get; all attainable pictures, engravings, &c., or almost all, unless they be more numerous than I suppose,—might promise to be 'helps,' in that great scarcity, and great *desire* to be helped. While, again, in reference to *The Forty-five*, where pictures abound, and where the personages and their affair are so infinitely insignificant in comparison, I should expect that one portrait, and that only of the very topmost men, would well suffice. Yet there is a real interest, too, in that poor *Forty-five*,—for, in fine, we lie very *near* it still, and that is always a great point; and I should somehow like to have a *Hawley*, Sir John Cope, Wade, and Duke of Cumberland smuggled in, by way of 'illustrative Notes,' if that were possible. Nay, I really think it should be done; and, on the whole, perceive that *The Forty-five* will be one of your more opulent fields.

"The question 'Who is a Historical Character?' is, in many cases, already settled, and, in most cases, will be capable of easy settlement. In general, whoever *lives* in the memory of Scotchmen, whoever is yet practically recognisable as a conspicuous worker, speaker, singer, or sufferer in the past time of Scotland, he is a 'Historical Character,' and we shall be glad to see the veritable likeness of him. For examples, given at random:—George Buchanan, David Rizzio, Lord Hailes, Lord Kames, Monboddo, Bozzy, Burns, Gawin Douglas, Barbour, Jamie Thomson. I would take in, and eagerly, David Dale (of the cotton manufacture), less eagerly Dundas (of the suffrage ditto), and, in general, ask myself, Who said, did, or suffered anything truly memorable, or even anything still much remembered? From Bruce down to Heathfield and Abercromby, the common History books will direct you plentifully as to one class; and for the others, knowledge and good judgment will be the methods.

"4th, Lastly, as to the Catalogue. I am accustomed to conceive the Catalogue, if well done, as one of the best parts of the whole. Brevity, sound know-

ledge, exactitude, fidelity, ought to be the characteristic of every feature of it. Say you allow, on the average, not more than half a page to each, in by far the majority of cases; hardly more than a page to any: historical, lucid, above all things exact. I would give the *essence* of the man's history, *condensed* to the very utmost; the dates, his birth, death, main transactions,—in short, the *bones* of his history; then add reference to books and sources (carefully distinguishing the good from the less good), where his history and character can be learned farther by such as wish to study it. Afterwards, in a line or two, indicate the actual *habitat* of the picture here exhibited; *its* history, if it have one; that it is *known* to be by such and such a master (and on what authority), or that it is only guessed. What value and excellence might lie in such a Catalogue, if rightly done, I need not say to David Laing; nor what labour, knowledge, and resources would be needed to do it well! Perhaps divided among several men (with some head to *preside* over all), according to the several *periods* and classes of subject;—I can perceive *work* enough for *you*, among others, there! But, on the whole, it could be done; and it would be well worth doing, and a permanently useful thing. I would have it printed in some *bound* form, not as a pamphlet, but still very cheap; I should expect a wide immediate sale for it at railway stations and elsewhere while the Exhibition went on, and a steady and permanent sale for it afterwards for a long time indeed. A modern *Nicolson*, done according to the *real want* of the present day; and far beyond what any 'Historical Library,' with its dusty pedantries, ever was before!

"But enough now. Your patience must not be quite ridden to death, and the very paper admonishes me to have done. Accept in good part what hasty stuff I have written; forgive it at least. I must say, this small National Project has again grown to look quite beautiful to me,—*possible* surely in some form, and full of uses. Probably the real '*Crystal Palace*' that would beseem poor old Scotland in these days of Exhibitions,—a country rather eminently rich in men perhaps, which is the pearl and soul of all other 'riches.'—Believe me yours ever truly,

"T. CARLYLE."

In some respects I fear Mr Carlyle is much too sanguine, and he evidently is not aware how comparatively few genuine and well-attested Portraits of an early date are preserved. But at present it is unnecessary to enter upon details, which would have to be maturely considered by those who undertook the charge of such an Exhibition. It is, however, most certain that, if the attempt shall be made, it would be attended with great trouble and considerable expense. Although the sale of season tickets and the price of admission might not be equal

to the expense, the scheme is at least worthy of consideration ; yet it is with no intention of proposing that the Society should undertake this that I have brought it under their notice. To be successfully attempted would require the influence and means of the Honourable the Board of Trustees, possessing apartments the most suitable for the purpose.

In proof, however, of the interest taken in an exhibition of this kind, I may refer to that of "the Raeburn Portraits," exhibited in the College during the meetings of the British Association in this place in July 1840. It consisted in a series of about forty genuine portraits of men of distinction, and afforded so much gratification that it was kept open for some time by special request. The interest consisted more in the variety of character of the individuals represented than as a collection of works of art, inasmuch as, owing to the hasty or unpremeditated way in which the portraits were brought together, many of the finer pictures of Sir Henry Raeburn could not be obtained in time so as to be put in competition with the collection of his Portraits, which were exhibited after his death in his house, York Place.

What I propose, therefore, is, if agreeable to the meeting, that our secretary, Mr Christie, be requested to communicate with the secretary of the Board of Trustees, that the subject may be specially brought under their notice, in order to ascertain whether the former scheme might not be revived ; and if so, at what time it could most conveniently be attempted.

In the hope that the proposal will be favourably entertained, I beg further to propose, that a small committee of the Society be appointed to co-operate in maturing and carrying forward the arrangements, and that the Royal Scottish Academy be respectfully invited to name a committee of their own body for the same purpose. One of the first steps, I imagine, would be the preparation of circulars, to be addressed to some of the nobility, public bodies, and other parties, with the view of forming lists of Portraits most worthy of a National Exhibition, and of ascertaining whether the proprietors would consent to grant the use of such as might be selected for that purpose.

The meeting, in returning thanks to Mr Carlyle and Mr Laing for their communication, cordially approved of the scheme, and named as a committee the Honourable Lord Murray, Mr Gibson Craig, Mr Laing, and Mr Christie, with power, if necessary, to add to their number. At the same time the Secretary was ordered to communicate with the Board of Manufactures on the subject of Mr Laing's paper, with a view to ascertain how far that body might be favourable to such a scheme as had just been proposed to the Society.

July 10, 1854.

PROFESSOR J. S. MORE in the Chair.

Before proceeding to the business of the day, Mr Laing said it was proper to bring under the notice of the Meeting the lamented decease of one of their most valued Members; the Society, in the person of Mr Chalmers of Aldbar, having lost not only one of its Office-bearers, but an enlightened and liberal encourager of all matters connected with Antiquarian pursuits. On the present occasion, he added, it was not required to pronounce a detailed eulogium on his character; and he would simply move, that the loss which the Society and the cause of Archæology have sustained by the decease of Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, be formally recorded in the Minutes.

This motion was unanimously approved of by the Meeting.

The following Donations were exhibited—

Half-length Portrait of John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin, Author of the “Essay on Naval Tactics,” painted by James Saxon: by W. H. CARPENTER, Esq., Keeper of Prints and Drawings, British Museum.

In reference to this Portrait, the following Note is given by the Editor of a Volume of the “Eldin Etchings,” folio, now completed for the Members of the Bannatyne Club.

“In the Edinburgh Directory for 1803, occurs the name of James Saxon, Portrait Painter, No. 14 Terrace. For the following information I am indebted to the kindness of Mr Carpenter, who was personally known to Saxon in his younger days. He was a native of Manchester or its neighbourhood, and was a great admirer of Opie. On his first visit to Scotland, he painted this portrait of Mr Clerk, and also that of Sir Walter Scott, seated with a large dog in his lap. The portrait of Scott was engraved for the quarto edition of *The Lady of the*

Lake. He afterwards went to Petersburg, where he practised successfully for several years. On his return, he spent a short time at Glasgow; and died in London about the year 1816 or 1817. Mr Clerk's portrait was bought from the artist by Mr Carpenter's father, who employed Anderson to paint the distance in which the breaking of the line is introduced."

Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, for the years 1847 to 1852, 3 vols. 8vo: by the SOCIETY.

Proceedings and Papers of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, for 1852-3, small 4to: by the SOCIETY.

Mémoires de la Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville, 1849-1852, 8vo: by the SOCIETY.

Notices from the Local Records of Dysart; printed for the Maitland Club, 4to: by WILLIAM EUING, Esq., Glasgow.

The first Communication was—

I.

A NOTE RESPECTING THE SCULPTURED CROSS AT ST VIGEANS, NEAR ARBROATH; OF WHICH CASTS BY MR HENRY LAING, SEAL ENGRAVER, WERE EXHIBITED.

The original stone crosses from which the casts now exhibited were taken, are situated in the churchyard of St Vigeans, near Arbroath. The principal one (No. 1) is an upright shaft, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 2 feet wide, and 7 inches thick; it is entirely covered with sculpture in low relief. On the front are figures of various animals: as a bear, a fawn and its dam, a bird preying on a fish, a unicorn (?), and a man with a cross-bow shooting a boar. On the upper part is that singular Z-shaped figure, or ornament, found almost constantly on this class of monuments; and here also is the mirror and comb. The opposite side of the stone is sculptured with the rich interlaced design to which the term *Guilloche* has been applied, running down the centre between two rows of nondescript animals.

The same beautiful interlaced design is sculptured on the other side to within about eight inches of the bottom, which is filled with an inscription, the latter lines of which are unfortunately quite obliterated. On the opposite side is a very elegant running foliage.

The cast (No. 2) is a slab about 5 feet high, and 3 feet wide, sculptured only on one side with similar design of interlaced work, forming a cross, on one side of which are two figures of monks forming a procession; and above are two others with a naked figure between them, the head downwards, over a square vessel, supposed to represent a font, thus presenting the ordinance of baptism; or it may be, as some have supposed, a representation of the interment of the dead. On the other side of the cross are two figures seated holding a globe, or circular figure, between them, and below is a man slaying a cow.

No. 3 is a cast from a slab about 4 feet high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. It is much defaced, but the same intricate lacework is sculptured down the centre; and at the sides are, a bird, and a simpler form of the peculiar Z-shaped figure, entwined with a serpent; here also appears the comb and mirror.

No. 4 is from a stone built into the wall of the church of St Vigean, when it was repaired the latter part of the last century. It is 5 feet long, 8 inches high, sculptured with figures of a stag, dogs, and a bird. The style in which this is executed is decidedly different to the former, and may perhaps belong to a different period.

These casts are exhibited with the view of ultimately obtaining casts from some, at least, if not all, of the numerous similar monuments still existing in the north of Scotland. They are well known to the Antiquary, but have hitherto failed to secure that attention the historical interest they possess, independent of their beauty of design and execution, most deservedly merit. The consequence of this is, that ravages of time, and other causes, are making rapid progress in obliterating these fine remains of native art. It is, therefore, very desirable that casts should be taken before further mischief befall them. Another important object would be gained, by having casts placed in a public museum; they would thus be within the reach, and materially assist many engaged in Archæological researches, to whom the originals are almost inaccessible.

In submitting this notice to the Meeting, Mr Laing, F.S.A. Scot., stated, that his object was, not merely to propose that the Society should purchase the casts now exhibited, but also to pass a resolution in favour of his ingenious namesake, that might be of service in recommending him to the attention of some of the English Societies, for completing similar casts of other ancient monuments in various parts of Scotland. In the Great Dublin Exhibition, last year, he remarked, that along with two of the Ancient Stone Crosses, there were casts of other large Irish Crosses and Monuments, and that these formed a conspicuous group among the very interesting "Relics of Ancient Art" which were

exhibited. There was some reason, therefore, to hope, that the Directors of the Sydenham Palace might, if such a proposal were sanctioned by the Society, be induced to encourage the scheme of procuring a selection of casts of the best preserved and most interesting specimens of such sculptured remains in Scotland.

It was stated by Mr John Stuart, who was himself engaged in completing a volume for the Spalding Club, to contain Lithographic Drawings of those Ancient monuments, that their number amounted to nearly 150, although many of them, from exposure to the weather and other circumstances, were sadly defaced. As the plan of obtaining casts of the whole was altogether out of the question, the Secretary suggested the propriety of obtaining a series of photographic facsimiles.

The Meeting having heard these remarks, unanimously resolved, that a set of casts from the St Vigean's Stones be purchased for the Society's Museum; and the Secretary was instructed to enter in the minutes the feeling entertained by the Members, that it was most desirable, if some encouragement could be held out to Mr Henry Laing, to prepare casts from the most remarkable and best preserved sculptured stones and crosses. Likewise, that a former earnest recommendation or appeal be renewed to the proprietors of the soil on which these Monuments exist, that all possible care be bestowed in preserving from injury such interesting reliques of a remote antiquity; as they are the persons who ought more especially to take an interest in their preservation.

II.

A VISIT TO THE ROYAL CEMETERY OF BARONS BRUCE I. II. III. IV. AND VII., IN THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF ST MARY, AT GISEBOROUGH, IN CLEVELAND, NOW NORTH-RIDING, YORKSHIRE: Containing, in particular, the Magnificent Tomb of ROBERT BRUCE THE SEVENTH, and Competitor; with a Description of the Baronial Mansion, inhabited in 1070 by ROBERT BRUCE, the First Baron, and Companion in Arms of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR at the Battle of Hastings. By GABRIEL SURENNE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.;

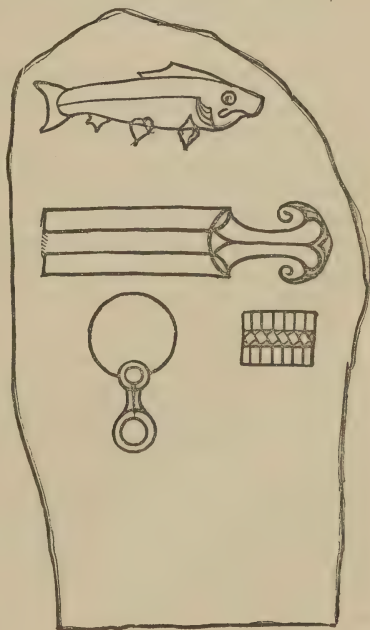
This was the third paper contributed to the Society by Mr Surenne, on the history and archæological remains of the family of Bruce in Normandy and England, previous to the accession of Robert the Bruce to the Scottish crown. As already intimated, this series of papers is intended by Mr Surenne for separate publication.

III.

NOTICES OF TWO ANCIENT GRAVES RECENTLY OPENED IN THE VICINITY OF DUNROBIN CASTLE, SUTHERLANDSHIRE. BY DR J. J. ROSS. COMMUNICATED BY JOHN STUART, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Mr John Stuart read to the Meeting the following report regarding two ancient graves recently opened in the neighbourhood of Dunrobin Castle, which had been drawn up by Dr J. J. Ross of Golspie, for the Duke of Sutherland. This Report had been sent to Mr Stuart by the Duke, thinking that it would be of some interest for the work on Sculptured Stones on which he was engaged; and, with his Grace's permission, he now submitted it to the Society.

"On Thursday, May 24, I accompanied Mr Gunn to examine an old grave which had been recently opened, in the progress of the improvements now going on to the west of the new garden at Dunrobin. We found the grave just in the state in which it had been left by the workmen after clearing it out. It is about 8 feet long, the direction of its length being about from S.W. to N.E. It is built in at the sides with three flat pieces of sandstone, and regularly paved in the bottom with similar pieces; below this paving is the sand, mixed with round shingly stones, such as found on the neighbouring sea-beach. The grave had been covered on the top by three flat slabs of stone: two towards the foot, common pieces of sandstone like those encircling the sides, and one larger and thicker towards the head, and having the emblems shown in the accompanying woodcut cut on its upper surface. This sketch is an exact copy from the stone, quite correct as to the design and relative situation of the figures, and, I think, nearly so as to the proportionate size which they bear to one another, and to the surface of



the stone. The stone itself is irregular in shape, and quite devoid of any sculpture on its edges.

"The bones which had been removed from this grave were put into a box at the time, which was now submitted to me for examination. They consist of portions of two separate skeletons, both of adult men; of one in particular the bones are above the average size, with the prominences and tuberosities for the insertion of muscles highly developed. I particularly remarked the size of those forming the ankle and arch of the foot. The bones of this larger body are hard, white, and not at all in bad preservation. Those of the other are darker in colour, and very much decayed, mouldering away under pressure of the fingers like the rotten bark of an old tree. It would seem as if two people had been interred in the same grave, with a very considerable interval of time between. There were only portions of one skull, and these so much broken and decayed, as to give but a very imperfect indication of the type of the cranium. Such as they are, however, I have preserved them, as well as the bones of one arm and forearm of each subject, in case any future investigation may be required; and also the teeth, which are much smoothed and worn down by attrition.

"In this grave, along with the bones, was also found a cylindrical piece of metal[iron] hollowed in the interior, very much corroded and oxidised, evidently the handle of some instrument.

"A very long period of time must have elapsed since the persons, of whose bodies these bones formed a part, were interred; but how long cannot, as far as I know, be ascertained from the bones themselves.

"Having learned that the workmen, in the course of their operations, had come on other stones about the same spot, which might indicate the existence of other graves, Mr Gunn caused a search to be made, which soon resulted in the discovery of one, which was forthwith carefully opened in our presence. It lay a few yards to the west of the first, and its direction was nearly the same, from S.W. to N.E. The construction of the grave was also the same, enclosed at the sides and ends, paved at the bottom, and covered in at top by flat, thin sandstone slabs; but in this case there was no sculpture nor marks of any kind on any of the stones. The stones were not accurately jointed to one another. There was no appearance of anything like mortar or regular building; they were merely placed in the sand on edge, in irregular contact with one another. On removing those forming the roof or covering of the grave, a complete skeleton at once came into view, lying among the sand which had fallen in at the interstices between the stones at the top and sides. The feet were towards the N.E., the face of course looking towards this point also. The skeleton lay at full length,

with the right leg crossed over the left at the ankle, the arms extended along the trunk, and the hands bent inwards, so as to lie one on each side of the pubis, in the fold of the groins. This skeleton was also that of a male; the bones dark, and so much decayed, so as to require very careful handling to prevent their crumbling to pieces. I removed the skull with the greatest caution; but notwithstanding all my care, a portion of one temple gave way. This, however, is of no consequence, as the skull is perfect enough for any information to be derived from it as to the form, size, and type of cranium of the person to whom it belonged. This skull I have of course preserved. It is perhaps a little narrow at the lower part of the forehead; but on the whole, is a well-shaped, well-sized head, with a good facial angle.

“This latter skeleton is about the same size as the smaller of the two found in the first-opened grave. It is evidently that of a man well advanced in life, as shown by the change of direction in the neck of the thigh-bone, which forms almost a right angle with the shaft of the bone.

“There was no vestige of anything like a coffin, or other covering of the body, and nothing was found in this grave except the bones forming the skeleton.”

Mr Stuart also exhibited the bones and other remains found in those graves, which were presented by the Duke of Sutherland to the Museum of the Society. Mr Stuart remarked, that the Sculptured Stone was one of a class which frequently appeared as Erect Pillars along the north-eastern coast of Scotland; and it was most probable that in the present case it had been diverted from its original purpose, to form along with other slabs a cover to the Cist.

From the locality, which was one often frequented and sometimes possessed by the Norsemen, there seemed a likelihood that the present Cist was a Scandinavian one.

IV.

COMMUNICATION REGARDING THE PROPOSED NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF SCOTTISH PORTRAITS. BY ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., SECRETARY.

In reference to the communication submitted to the Society at their meeting on the 22d of May, and the resolutions then adopted, the Secretary stated that he had addressed a letter to the Honourable B. F. Primrose, Secretary to the Board of Manufactures, which, with the reply, he now begged to lay before the Society.

“HALL OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,
27th May 1854.

“SIR,—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held on the 22d instant, a communication was made by Mr David Laing, one of the Fellows, containing suggestions as to the propriety of opening a National Exhibition of Portraits of Illustrious Scotsmen in Edinburgh in the course of next year. As the subject was warmly taken up by the Society, I was instructed to communicate with the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, in order to ascertain how far the Honourable the Commissioners are favourable to a scheme which, it is understood, they at one time contemplated.

“Such a collection has never been made by any nation, and the only approximations to it exist in the Valhalla erected by the ex-King of Bavaria in the neighbourhood of Ratisbon, and in the galleries formed by Louis-Phillipe at Versailles. The first of these consists mainly of busts copied from such authorities as were within reach, and the other contains many copies of doubtful authenticity, and therefore of little value.

“On the importance of exhibiting—even for a short time—such a collection, I need hardly enlarge. The portraits of great men are scarcely of less value to the historian and the student of history than the written memoirs and correspondence of the times in which they lived and acted. To the painter of history they are invaluable, while they make the general public more deeply interested in the deeds and words of those with whose portraiture, in their habits as they lived, they have become acquainted; and this acquaintance can not be formed without an expenditure of time and money not often within the reach even of those to whose pursuits it is most necessary. A Descriptive Catalogue of such an Exhibition, if properly prepared, might serve as an interesting biographical record of the worthies of Scotland in early as well as recent times.

“It was felt by the Society that without the sanction and support of the Board of Trustees—having national apartments at their disposal—the prospect of such an exhibition would be hopeless, as the proprietors of such treasures as the Society hopes to collect will hardly trust them to anything less than National custody.

“Hoping that the Honourable the Commissioners will see in this project a worthy object of national effort, and not a mere gratification of antiquarian or ephemeral curiosity, and that they will feel inclined to lend it their efficient support, I have the honour to be, &c.

“ALEX. CHRISTIE, *Secretary.*”

“BOARD OF MANUFACTURES, EDINBURGH,
2d June 1854.

“SIR,—Having laid before the Board your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting the favourable consideration of the Board to a scheme by the Society of Antiquaries for a National Exhibition of Portraits of Illustrious Scotchmen in Edinburgh in the course of next year, and that the Board would grant the use of apartments for the purpose, I am directed to state that the Honourable the Commissioners approve very much of the object which has been brought under their consideration by the Society of Antiquaries; but having been given to understand that the Royal Scottish Academy have a similar object in view, they take leave to recommend that there should be some communication between the Society of Antiquaries and the Academy on the subject.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

“B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*”

It was then moved by the Secretary, and approved of by the meeting, that the Council be instructed to co-operate with the Royal Scottish Academy on the proposed National Exhibition of Portraits; and in doing so, he said, he would take the opportunity of congratulating the Society that through the energy and enterprise of our National Academy, there was every hope of the scheme being carried into effect.

After some congratulatory remarks by the Chairman on the close of another Session, the Society adjourned to the 30th of November—St Andrew's Day.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Abbeville, Memoires de la Société d'Emulation d', Donation of,	294
Aberbrothoc, Description of Sculptured Monument in the Abbey of,	13
——— Fragment of Bell found at,	73
——— Bronze Cross found at,	196
Aden, On the Ornamentation on Weapons, &c. brought from,	91
Ainslie (G. R.), Leith, Donation of Basket-hilted Sword,	190
Anderson (Wm.), Aberdeen, Donation of Matrices of Seals,	188
Anglo-Saxon Ring, Runie Inscription on, Account of,	22
Antiquaries, Society of, France, Donation of Memoirs,	233
——— Society of, London, Donation of various Publications,	264
——— Society of, Normandy, Donation of Memoirs,	231
Arabesque Ornament from the Alhambra,	53
Armlet of Bituminous Shale, found at Knockando,	190
——— of Bronze, found in Aberdeenshire,	138
——— of Gold, found in Aberdeenshire,	13
——— of Gold, found in Stirlingshire,	73
Arms and Armour found near Glenfruin, Notice of,	142
Arrow-heads—Flint,	42, 67, 138, 190
——— from the United States,	69, 85
Art, Lecture on Abortive Discoveries in,	175
Asia, Monuments of, compared with those of Europe,	154
Aubury, Model of the Megalithic Temple at,	53
Axe-heads, Bronze, found in Banffshire,	138
Aytoun (R. R.), of Ashintully, Donation of Stone Dagger,	101
A.-Z., the Donor of Works relative to Orkney, Notices of,	126
Bayeux Tapestry, Lecture on the,	122
Beads of Shale, found in Stone Cist,	57
Beddoe (J.), M.D., On the Ethnography of Scotland,	243
Bell, Account of the Guthrie,	55
——— Fragment of a, found at Aberbrothoc Abbey,	73
——— of Kingoldrum, Notices of the,	15, 20
——— of Strowan, Notices of the,	18
Bells, on the Superstitions connected with, in Ireland,	54

	PAGE
Bell, (Benj.), M.D., Donation of Woven Tunics found in Shetland,	95
Bell, (G.), M.D., Donation of Pair Metallic Tractors,	240
Berry (G.), Portobello, Donation of Gun Lock from the Tower, London,	240
Bombay Geographical Society, Donation of Transactions,	294
Books, Donations of, 52, 126, 180, 230, 233, 240, 264, 280, 281, 294	
Botfield (Beriah), Donation of Models of Stonehenge and Aubury,	53
Bows, Scythian, compared with those of India,	237
Brechin, Matrices of Seals of the See of,	73, 188
BRONZE RELIQUES.	
——— Bridle Ring and Buckle,	52
——— Cauldron found at Kilsyth,	73
——— Celts and other Relics found in Aberdeenshire,	138
——— Cross and Chain found at Kingoldrum, Notice of,	191
——— Culinary Vessels, 100, 219	
——— Figure of a Gladiator,	13
——— Figure of Hercules,	15
——— Ornament in shape of a Leaf,	101
——— Patella found in Roxburghshire, Account of,	69
——— Præfericulum, Patera, &c.,	13
——— Relics found in Forfarshire, Account of,	181
——— Ring, with Runic Inscription,	22
——— Spear-head found at Lochmaben,	139
——— Statuette of Priapus,	26
——— Tweezers found in a Piet's House at Kettleburn,	264
——— Vessels, Notices of various, 26, 42	
——— Weapons, Mould for Casting, Notice of,	45
Brooch, Notice of the Ballochyle,	170
——— Silver, 25, 181	
Brown (T.), of Lanfine, Notice of Mould for Weapons, and Donation of Cast,	45
Bruce, Notices respecting the Family of, 231, 239, 296	
Bruce (Rev. J. C.), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Fac-simile of the Bayeux Tapestry,	122
Bryson (Robert), Donation of Bronze Bridle Ring, &c.,	52
Buchanan (J.), Glasgow, Notice of Canoes found on the Clyde, 44, 211	
——— Notice of Iron Instrument found in a Coal Seam,	121
——— Notice of Keys found in Glasgow Bridge,	38
——— Notice of Roman Remains at Cadder,	170
——— Roman Gem, Impressions of a,	217
Buist (George), LL.D., Notice of a Sculptured Monument at St Andrews,	234
——— On Scythian Bows compared with those of India,	237
Burnett, (Sir A.), Account and Donation of Bronze Relics,	26
Cameron (Sir Ewan) of Lochiel, Portrait of,	53
Canoes found on the Clyde, Notices of, 44, 211	
Carlyle (Thomas), Letter relative to a National Exhibition of Scottish Portraits,	285
Carpenter (W. H.), London, Donation of Portrait of J. Clerk of Eldin,	293
Carvings, purchased for the Society,	10
Caunter (R.), Donation of Silver Watch,	86

	PAGE
Celtic Amulet, Notice of,	26
—— Customs in Argyleshire,	69
—— or Elin Pipes, Notice of,	182
Celts, or Axe Heads Bronze, and Stone,	101, 138, 180
Chalmers (Patrick), of Aldbar, Notice of Bronze Cross and Chain,	191
—— Description of Matrices of Seals of the See of Brechin,	188
—— Notice respecting his decease,	293
Chambers (Mrs R.), Donation of Cufic Coin,	53
Chambers (Robert), on Terraces of Cultivation called Daisses,	127
—— Notices of St Roque's Chapel,	269
Charma (M. A.), Caen, Donation of several Publications,	281
Christiania, Royal University of, Norway, Donation from,	281
Christie (Alexander), on the Style of Ornament prevailing from the Fourth to the Twelfth Century,	67
—— On the Ornamentation of Weapons brought from Aden,	91
—— Notice of the Mosque of Santa Sophia, Constantinople,	225
—— Lecture on the Bayeux Tapestry,	122
—— Letters respecting the National Exhibition of Scottish Portraits,	299
Clanranald, Account of the Little Red Book of,	89
Clapperton (J.), Tarsous, Donation of Cast of Cufic Inscription,	233
Clerk (John) of Eldin, Portrait of,	293
Cochrane (J.) of Harburn, Donation of Scottish Coin,	126
COINS, Anglo-Saxon,	74, 218
—— Cingalese,	230, 240
—— Cufic,	53, 74
—— English,	73, 219, 225, 226, 230
—— French,	219
—— Greek,	72, 126
—— Irish,	224, 226
—— Japanese,	126
—— Lybian,	42
—— Roman,	15, 33, 42, 60, 72, 218, 225, 226, 230
—— Scottish,	72, 126, 182, 224, 226
—— Swedish,	73, 219
—— Turkish,	190, 219
—— Report on the Anglo-Saxon, found at Skye,	74, 218
—— Report on the Oriental, in the Society's Collection,	134
—— Report on various, added to the Society's Collection,	226, 231, 241
Coldingham, Notice of St Cuthbert's Church at	84
Comb, Bone, found at Kettleburn,	265
—— Wooden, found at East Langton,	74
Craig (J. T. Gibson), Donation of a Saxon Stone Cross,	11
—— Donation of Tailors' Candlesticks,	69
—— Donation of Large Iron Spur,	280
Cromar, Notice of the Antiquities of the District of, Aberdeenshire,	258
Cross and Chain, Bronze, found at Kingoldrum, Notice of,	191
—— Bronze, found at Aberbrothoc Abbey,	196
—— Saxon Stone, found at Hoddam, Notice of,	11

	PAGE
Cross, Sculptured, at St Vigeans, Notice of,	294
Cufic Inscription found at Tarsous, Rubbing of,	233
Cunningham (James), Donation of Weights from the Scottish Mint,	181
Cymric Enoachments upon the Celts, Notices of,	182
Dagger, &c., from the Shores of the Red Sea,	149
Daisses, or Terraces of Cultivation, Notices of,	127
Dallas (E. W.), Donation of Flint Arrow Heads,	69
Dalyell (Sir John G.), Notice of a Ring with a Hebrew Inscription,	41
Dawson (Æ. M.D.), Dunfermline, Donation of Silver Brooches,	25
Douglas (Jas. T.), Donation of Stone Querne,	100
Douglas (Wm.), Donation of Wheel Lock Pistol and Drawings,	224, 280
Druidical Pateræ, on Stone Vessels known as,	115
Drummond (James), Donation of a Greek Coin and Rude Stone Patera,	126, 230
Dunvegan Cup, Account of the,	8
Edinburgh, Donation of Views in,	224
Edinburgh Castle, Notice of St Margaret's Chapel in,	70, 157
Egyptian Snake Head, Bronze,	149
Eirde Houses in Aberdeenshire, Notices of	258
Ellesmere (Earl of), Donation of Guide to Northern Archaeology,	52
Esquimaux Cooking Vessel, Fishing Hooks, &c.,	190
Ethnography of Scotland, Ancient and Modern,	243
Etruscan Vases and Candelabrum,	13
Euing (W.), Glasgow, Donation of Extracts from Records of Dysart,	294
Fenwick (John), Notice of, Scottish Raids into Northumberland,	118
Ferguson (J.), Donation of Nails, &c., from Kilbride Chapel,	149
Fortrose, Notice of Remains found in a Tomb in the Cathedral Church at,	281
Fotheringham (W. H.), Notices of A.-Z., the Donor of Works on Orkney,	126
—— Sculptured Stone from Orkney,	139
Franks (A. W.), London, Donation of Floor Tile from Ashton Burnell Church,	42
Gaelic Inscriptions in Scotland, Notices of,	84
—— Manuscript, or Little Book of Clanranald, Account of,	89
Glass, Mosaic, from the Mosque of Santa Sophia, Constantinople,	212
—— Vessels, Examination of the Fluid Contents of,	197
—— Donation of,	180, 191
GOLD ORNAMENTS.— <i>Vide</i> Armlets. Rings.	
Gold Ornament found near Dalmeny Church,	217
Goodsir (Professor), Donation of Cast of the Stratford Bust of Shakespeare,	42
Grant (J. W.) of Elchies, Donation of Armlet of Shale,	190
Graves near Dunrobin Castle, Notice of,	297
Gray (J.), Dalkeith, Donation of Stone Mould for Buckles,	125
Greek Medical Vases, containing Lykion, Account of,	47
Grosart (William), Donation of Pattern Shaft of the first Steam-Boat,	53
Gun Lock from the Tower of London,	240
Guthrie Bell, Account of the,	55

	PAGE
Haddington Church, Notices of Altar-Plate of,	57
Haldane (Rev. J. O.), Donation of the Bell of Kingoldrum,	15
Hamilton (P.), Drawings of Coldingham Church by,	85
Hamilton (R.), M.D., Donation of Coins and Medals,	190
Harvey (George), Donation of Bronze Pot,	101
Heart of Mid-Lothian or Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, Model of,	67
Hebrew Inscriptions on Seals and Ring,	39, 41, 150
Henderson (J.), Letter respecting Donation of Treasure Trove,	224
Hertford (Earl of), Expedition into Scotland 1545, Account of,	271
Historic Society of Lancashire, Donation of Proceedings,	294
Holyrood, State of the Abbey Church of, 1544-47,	101
Huie (R.), M.D., Donation of Powder Horn, and Ornament from the Alhambra,	52, 53
India, Monuments in, Notices of,	91
—— On the Use of Lykion in,	47
Inscribed Scottish Monuments, Notices of,	81
Irish Academy, Donations of Transactions of the Royal,	281
Iron Dagger and Knife, found at East Langton, Notice of,	73
—— Hammers found under a Cairn,	137
—— Hook in Ferruginous Mass,	126
—— Instrument found in a Coal Seam near Glasgow, Notice of,	121
—— Spur,	280
—— Weapons, &c. found at Kettleburn,	264
Irvine (Rev. A. R.), Notices of the Bell of Strowan,	19
Ivory Ornament from Nineveh,	158
Ivory (Wm.), Donation of Skulls from St Roque,	264
Jaffray (Rev. John), Donation of a Terra-Cotta Boar,	11
James (Captain H.), R.E., Notice and Donation of Gold Ring,	168
Jervise (A.), Traditions of the Land of the Lindsays, Donation of,	240
Johnstone (J.), Donation of Flint Arrow Head,	85
Kelso, Abbey of, destroyed by the English in 1545,	271
Keys (Iron) found in Glasgow Bridge,	38
Kilkenny Archæological Society Transactions, Donation of,	281
Kilwinning Abbey, Notice of unpublished Seal of,	70
Kingoldrum Bell, Notice of,	15, 20
Kirkwall, Memorial respecting St Magnus Church at,	71
Laing (David), Donation of Portrait of Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochell,	53
—— Donation of various Publications,	280
—— Extracts from the Kirk-Session Records of South Leith, &c.,	158
—— Note on "Pomona," as the Name of the Mainland of Orkney,	16
—— Notices of the State of the Abbey Church of Holyrood, subsequent to 1544-47,	101
—— Notices of the Earl of Hertford's Expedition to Scotland, 1545,	271
—— Notice of the Funeral of James, Second Earl of Murray,	191
—— Suggestions for a National Exhibition of Scottish Portraits,	284
Laing (Henry), Description of a Sculptured Monument at Aberbrothoc Abbey,	13

	PAGE
Laing (Henry), Notice of a Sculptured Cross at St Vigean's,	294
Lancefield (A.), Donation of Sculptured Stones,	190
Langlands (W.), Donation of a Stone Basin,	100
Leaden Bullets, found at Fyvie Castle,	139
Leith, Extracts from Kirk-Session Records of,	158
—— Petition from Inhabitants of, to General Monk, &c.,	158
Leven Medal and Jewel, Notice of,	45
Lindsay (J.), on the Coinage of the Parthians, Donation of,	281
Liston (Professor), Translation of the Hebrew Inscription on a Seal,	40
Londesborough (Lord), Catalogue of Rings, Donation of,	180
Macgregor (Rev. A.), Donation of Bronze Celt and Patera,	180
Macinroy (J. P.), of Lude, Owner of the Strowan Bell,	18
Mackenzie (Rev. A.), South Knapdale, on Celtic Customs,	69
MacLagan (Douglas), M.D., Donation of Marble and Glass Mosaics,	224
Maclaurin (Mrs), Donation of a Celtic Amulet,	26
Macleod of Macleod, Owner of the Dunvegan Cup,	8
Marble Head of Trajan, Donation of,	22
Marble and Glass Mosaic from the Mosque of Santa Sophia,	224
Mauray (M. Alfred), Paris, Donation of several Publications,	233
Mayer (Joseph), Donation of Fac-simile of Sprott's Chronicle,	126
Medal relative to the Cork Exhibition,	230
Medals, Donation of various,	190
Melville Family, Notice of a Medal belonging to the,	45
Mercer (Robert), Donation of Paintings,	185
Metallic Tractors, Note on,	240
Meyer (Theodore), Translation of the Hebrew Inscription on a Seal,	39
Miller (D.), Map of Fife and Kinross,	8
Mitchell (H.), Donation of Cinerary Urn,	86
Mosque of Santa Sophia, Constantinople, Account of the,	225
Mould for Casting Bronze Weapons, Notice of,	45
—— for Casting Buckles, Notice of,	125
Munch (Professor) Christiania, Why is the Mainland of Orkney called Pomona?	15
Murray (Earl of), Regent of Scotland, Notices of the Monument to,	38, 174, 179, 181, 195
Murray (James, Second Earl of), Notice of the Funeral of,	191
Murray (Hon. Lord), Anniversary Address 1852,	97
—— Remarks at the commencement of Session 1853,	223
—— Donation of Two-Handed Sword,	11
Murray (W.), of Henderland, Donation of Bronze Spear Head,	139
Nails and Shields from Door of Kilbride Chapel,	149
Newton (W. W. Hay), Donation of Rings, and Notice of a Runic Inscription, &c.,	22
—— Donation of Bronze and other Relics found at Cockburnspath,	42
—— Donation of Silver Thumb-Ring,	181
—— Notices of the Altar Plate belonging to Haddington Church,	57
Nineveh, Ivory Ornament found at, Notice of,	158
Nisbet, (T.), Donation of Roman Glass Vessels,	180
Oak Carvings purchased for the Society,	10

	PAGE
Office-Bearers of the Society, List of,	v. 221
Ogham Inscriptions in Scotland, Notices of,	46, 81
Orkney—Why the mainland of, called Pomona?	15
Ornament, on the Style of, from the Fourth to the Twelfth Century,	67
— upon Weapons brought from Aden, Notice of,	91
Ox, Lower Jaw of, found in a Pict's House near Kirkwall,	180
Paintings purchased for the Society,	10
— from St Monance Church,	85
Patera (Stone),	138, 180, 230, 267
— on Stone Vessels, known as Druidical Patera,	115
Patrick (W. C.), of Ladyland, Donation of Iron Hook in Ferruginous Mass,	126
Pattern-shaft of the first Steam-Boat,	53
Perth, Seal of the Friars of,	188
Petrie (George), Kirkwall, Donation of Bones, &c., from a Pict's House,	180
Pict's House, Aberdeenshire, Account of,	230
— at Kettleburn, Account of,	258
Pistol, Wheel Lock,	280
Porter (J. S.), Translation of the Hebrew Inscription on a Seal,	150
Portraits, Suggestion for a National Exhibition of Scottish,	234, 299
Pottery found at East Langton,	74
Powder-horn, Notice of,	53
Primrose (Hon. B. F.), Letter respecting a National Exhibition of Portraits,	301
Quernes (Stone),	68, 100, 267
Ramsay (Sir James), of Bamff, Donation of Cinerary Urn,	149
Rankin (D. R.), Notice of Roman Camp at Cleghorn,	145
Rhind (A. H.), Wick, Donation of Urns,	149
— on the Cymric encroachments upon the Celts,	182
— Account, and Donation of the Contents of a "Pict's House," at Kettleburn,	264
Rings, Bronze,	22, 138
— Gold,	13, 22
— Gold, found at Tantallan Castle, Account of,	168
— Silver Thumb,	181
Robertson, (Alex.), Elgin, Account and Donation of Urns, &c., found at Lesmurdie,	67, 205
Roman Altars and other Antiquities found at Newstead, Notices of,	28
— Buildings at Newstead, Roxburghshire, Account of,	213
— Camp at Cleghorn, Examination of a,	145
— Camp at Harburn, Notices of a,	58
— Centurial Tablet, found at Castlecary,	68
— Gem, found near Bothwell, Impression of,	217
— Glass Vessels,	180
— Remains at Cadder, Notice of,	170
— Remains at Portmoak, Notice of,	60
— Terra-Cotta (a Boar),	11
Roslin, Drawings of Doorway, &c., at,	224
Ross, (J. J.), M.D., Report on the Contents of Graves, found near Dunrobin Castle,	297

Roy (General), and his Family, Notice of,	147
Runic Inscription on Bronze Ring, Account of,	22
Sainthill, (R.), Donation of a Medal relative to the Cork Exhibition,	230
Saint Roque's Chapel, Notices of,	269
Saxon (James), Painter, Notice of,	293
Scott (A. N.), Donation of Spoons, Dagger, &c., from Aden,	91, 149
——— Donation of Ivory Ornament from Nineveh,	158
Scott (Sir Walter), on the Inscription upon the Dunvegan Cup,	8
Scott (W. H.), M.D., Donation of Coins,	15, 42, 230, 240
——— Donation of Egyptian Snake Head,	149
——— Donation of Figure of Hercules,	15
——— Donation of Matrices of Seals and Coins,	42
——— Donation of Shale Beads,	57
——— Donation of various Publications,	230
——— Notice of an Unpublished Seal of Kilwinning Abbey,	70
——— Notices of various Coins,	74, 134, 226, 231, 241
Scottish Ogham Inscriptions, Notices of	46, 81
——— Portraits. <i>Vide</i> Portraits.	
——— Raids into Northumberland, Account of,	118
Sculptured Cross found at Hoddam, Notice of,	11
——— Cross at St Vigeans, Notice of,	81, 294
——— Monument at Aberbrothoc Abbey, Notice of,	13
——— Monument at St Andrews, Notice of,	234
——— Stone found near Dunrobin Castle, Notice of,	297
——— Stone from South Ronaldshay, Orkney,	139
——— Stone found in Roxburghshire, Notice of,	229
——— Stones purchased for the Society,	11
——— Stones from Trinity College Church, Edinburgh,	190
Seal of the First Insurance Society in Scotland,	86
——— Kilwinning Abbey, Notice of a,	70
——— Matrices of various,	42
——— Matrices connected with the See of Brechin,	73, 188, 190
——— Matrix, the Friars of Perth,	189
——— Matrix, Setons of Culbeg,	190
——— with Hebrew Inscription, Notices of,	39, 150
Sepulchral Slab, found at Newstead, Roxburghshire,	229
Seton (George), on the Parochial Records of Scotland, Donation of,	281
——— Donation of Coins, Rubbings, &c.,	38, 230
Shakespeare, Cast of the Stratford Bust of,	42
Shetland Ballad, Notice of an unpublished,	86
Shortrede (Andrew), Hong-Kong, Donation of Coin,	126
Simpson (Professor J. Y.), on Greek Vases containing Lykion,	47
Skene (William Forbes), Notice of the Little Book of Clanranald,	89
——— Notice of Scottish Inscribed Monuments,	81
Skulls found at Lesmurdie,	67, 207
——— found at St Roque's, near Edinburgh,	264
Smith (John Alex.), M.D., Notice of a Sepulchral Slab, found in Roxburghshire,	229

	PAGE
Smith (John Alex.), M.D., Notices of Roman Remains, Coins, &c., in Roxburghshire,	23, 33, 69, 213, 230
——— Notice of Skeletons in Woven Tunics found in Shetland,	95
Smithsonian Institution, America, Donation from,	264
Snake Head of Bronze,	149
Spear Head, Bronze, found at Lochmaben,	139
Spoon and Dagger from the shores of the Red Sea.	149
Spur, large iron,	281
Stark (James), M.D., Notice of Filagree Silver Case,	83
Stewart (Capt.), Lesmurdie, Donation of Flint Arrow-Heads, Urns, &c.,	67, 190
Stewart (Hope J.), Notice of Arms and Armour found at Glenfruin,	142
Stone Bason, found near Merchiston Tower,	100
——— Circles in Aberdeenshire, Notices of,	141
——— Cists containing Urns, &c., at Lesmurdie, Notice of,	205
——— Cross, Saxon, Notice of,	11
——— Knife or Dagger from Ashintully, Perthshire,	101
——— Vessels found near Wick,	149
——— Vessels, Bones, &c., found at Kettleburn,	265
Stonehenge, Models of the Temples at Aubury and,	53
Strachan (Bishop) of Brechin, Matrix of Seal,	190
Stuart (John), Donation of Celts, Arrow Heads, Urns, &c.,	137, 138
——— Notice of Antiquities in the district of Cromar, Aberdeenshire,	258
——— Notice of a Bronze Cross found at Aberbrothoc,	196
——— Notice of Scottish Ogham Inscriptions,	46
——— Notice of Stone Circles, Aberdeenshire,	141
——— Notice of a Tomb found near Stonehaven,	139
——— Notice of a Tomb found in the Cathedral Church at Fortrose,	281
Surenne (Gabriel), Notices of the family of Bruce,	231, 239, 296
Sutherland (Duke of), Donation of Remains found in Graves,	75
Sutherland (W. A.), Donation of Esquimaux Vessels, &c.,	190
Swanson (Wm.), Donation of the Seal of the Friendly Insurance Society,	86
Sword, Bronze, found at Arthur Seat,	132
——— Bronze, and Scabbard Point, found in Forfarshire, Notice of	181, 225
——— Iron, found near Edinburgh Castle,	190
——— Iron, found in the river Shannon,	11
——— Iron, Two Handed,	11
Tailor's Candlesticks, Notice of,	69
Thomas (F. W. L.), R.N., Notice of a Shetland Ballad	86
Thomson (Alex.) of Banchory, on Monuments in India,	93
Tiles, Floor, from Ashton Burnall, Shropshire,	42
——— Floor, from North Berwick Abbey,	85
Tomb discovered at Stonehaven, Account of a,	139
Topographical Collections, Notice of the Society's,	190
Traill (Professor), Donation of Marble Head of Trajan,	22
Treasury, Donations of Coins, &c., from the Lords of the,	72, 74, 224
——— Negotiations with, respecting the Society's Museum,	2
Trimontium, Notices respecting,	28

	PAGE
Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, Memorial respecting,	96
— College Church, Sculptured Stones from,	190
United States, Donation from the Government of the,	240
Urns, Cinerary, found in Stone Coffin, Forfarshire,	86
— Cinerary, from Malta,	149
— Clay, found in Aberdeenshire,	137
— Clay, found at Lesmurdie,	67
— Stone, found near Wick,	149
Waddell (Rev. D.), Donation of Bronze Ornament,	101
Watch, Donation of a Silver,	86
Weights, from the Scottish Mint, Donation of,	180
Wilson (Rev. A.), Donation of Flint Arrow-Head,	42
Wilson (Daniel), LL.D., Anniversary Address, 1851,	2
— On Abortive Discoveries in Art,	175
— On Druidical Pateræ,	115
— Donation and Notices of a Bronze Hebrew Seal,	39
— Donation of various Coins,	230
— Notice of Bronze Swords, &c., found in Forfarshire,	181
— Notice of Celtic or Elfin Pipes,	182
— Notice of the Dunvegan Cup,	8
— Notice of Ecclesiastical Bells,	18
— Notice of Iron Dagger, &c., found at East Langton,	73
— Notice of St Cuthbert's Church, Coldingham,	84
— Notice of St Margaret's Chapel, Edinburgh Castle,	70, 157
— Notice of Roman Camp at Harburn,	58
— Notice of Roman Coins found in Fifeshire,	60
— Thanks from the Society, as Secretary, Letter of,	222
Wilson (George), M.D., Report on the Fluid Contents of a Glass Vessel,	197
Wise (T. A.), M.D., On the Monuments of Asia compared with those of Europe,	154
Wooden Spoons, &c., from the shores of the Red Sea,	91, 149
Yule (H.), Bengal Engineers, Notice of Monuments in India,	91
Zetland (Earl of), Donation of Roman and other Remains,	68

